The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th March, 1884.

No. 8.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. J. V. Woodman, Chief Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, one year's furlough, with effect from the 1st April, 1884, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 9.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. A. Pearson, Reporter, Indian Law Reports, High Court, Calcutta, to officiate as Chief Reporter, *vice* Mr. J. V. Woodman.

No. 10.—Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Pearson.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1884.

No. 527.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Simla, the 29th March, 1884.

No. 531.—Intelligence having been received of the Demise of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert,—Son of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India,—Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L. (Oxon), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine Services do put themselves into Mourning for a period of Three Weeks.

The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other Classes of British Subjects in India.

The Flag of Fort William will be hoisted half mast high on the 31st Instant from Sunrise to Sunset.

The 31st March 1884.

No. 533.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to exclude from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes.

No. 547.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Sardar Gurbachan Singh, a probationer in the Punjab, to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, in accordance with the Rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

The 2nd April 1884.

No. 551.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish a Court to be called the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class of Payagale, the local limits of the jurisdiction of which shall be those of the undermentioned circles in the Pegu district:—

Pegu Myoma.	Zaing-ganaing.
Thanatpin.	Tandawgyo.
Meyinzaya.	Laya.

Gwebinzeik.

No. 552.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish a Court to be called the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class of Kawa, the local limits of the jurisdiction of which shall be those of the undermentioned circles in the Pegu district:—

Zaledaw.	Kawapalé.
Môk-kaing-gyi.	Kamunônhué.
Kamasé.	Nyaungbin.

The 4th April 1884.

No. 574.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores brought into the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden, and declared under manifest to be consignments without transhipment for ports not covered by the exemptions granted under Home Department Notifications No. 1572 of the 29th August 1879 and No. 75, dated 14th January 1880, a license in the Form A annexed, covering the import and export of such consignments, shall be granted free of fee. Also, that a license in the Form B annexed shall in like manner be granted free of fee in the aforesaid ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden to cover the transhipment of arms, ammunition, or military stores destined for other ports, provided that, if it is necessary to land any consignment in the course of transhipment, it shall be placed in bond, such fees being paid for stowage and other expenses as the Chief Customs authority may prescribe.

The licenses shall be given in the following forms:—

FORM A. FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to import and export without transhipment arms, ammunition, or military stores in the port of _____.

Name of Master of vessel or Agent in whose favour license is granted.	Name of vessel.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition.		Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Remarks.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.			

(Signature.)

Seal.

Magistrate of the *District,*

or

The *188* *Commissioner of Police.*

FORM B. FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to tranship (with permission to land in bond) arms, ammunition, or military stores in the port of _____.

Name of Master of vessel or Agent in whose favour license is granted.	Name of vessel (1) from which and (2) to which transhipped.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition.		Whether to be landed in bond or not.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Remarks.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.				

(Signature.)

Seal.

Magistrate of the *District,*

or

The *188* *Commissioner of Police,*

Endorsements to be printed on the reverse of the above forms.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such packages.

Note.—This endorsement will only be printed on reverse of Form B above.

The license will be void if, on being landed, the articles covered by it are not placed in bond.

This Notification supersedes that of the 21st August 1882, No. 1250.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 31st March 1884.

No. 71.—The services of Major H. M. S. Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 74.—Mr. H. J. Sparks is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 28th March 1884.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th March 1884.

No. 423.—*Appointment.*—Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., Judge and Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, British Burma, during the absence on furlough of Mr. John Jardine, or until further orders.

The 1st April 1884.

No. 433.—Under the provisions of Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Macpherson, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, and Mr. H. Beverley, Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to officiate as Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,—the former during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maclean, or until further orders; and the latter from the 9th April to the 15th September 1884, both dates inclusive, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy.

The 3rd April 1884.

No. 441.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons in the Bombay Presidency to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act. This cancels Home Department Notification No. 1569, dated the 29th November 1883:—

Mr. J. F. Fernandez	... City Magistrate.
„ Vishnu Narsing	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Bapalal Lalbhai	... „ „
„ Lalitanand Gowrinand	... „ „
„ Motilal Dalpatram	... „ „
„ Ramchandra Narayen	... „ „
„ Pranlal Mathuradass	... Huzur Deputy Collector.
„ Varajdas Lalbai	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Ganpatrao Balwant	... „ „
Mr. Kasturchand Girdhar	... Pleader.
„ Balwantrao Atmaram	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Chotalal Shewlal	... „ „
„ Bolanath Dowlatrai	... „ „
„ Chaganlal Parbhashankar	... „ „
„ Keshavlal Mulshanker	... „ „
„ Karsanlal Mowji	... „ „
„ Nanalal Mulji	... „ „
„ Vaumalidas Nagards	... „ „
„ Jayanand Harinand	... „ „
„ Adarji Jiwanji	... Huzur Deputy Collector.
„ Ratiram Motiram	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Bapalal Danatram	... „ „
„ Dayabhai Dirojdas	... „ „
„ Balkrishna Abaji	... „ „
„ Trimbak Krishna	... „ „
„ Luxumon Janardan	... „ „
„ Wamanji Vithal	... „ „
„ Trimbuck Narayen	... „ „
„ Sadashew Eshwant	... „ „
„ Jagannath Keshao Kulkarni	District Govt. Pleader.
„ Govind Nilkant	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Ramkrishna Balwant	... „ „
„ Mahadeo Dadshet Khade	... „ „
„ Kuvarji Kawasji	... Huzur Deputy Collector.
„ Sitaram Trimbak	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Trimbuck Ballal	... „ „
„ Mahipat Ramchundra	... „ „
„ Balkrishna Keroji	... „ „
„ Madhowrao Balaji	... „ „
„ Mahadeo Sadasheo	... „ „
„ W. R. Hamilton	... Huzur Deputy Collector.
„ Gunpat Lingo	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Govind Pundlik	... „ „
„ Daji Ballal	... „ „
„ Ramchandra Sadasheo	... „ „
„ Bapu Purshotum	... Huzur Deputy Collector.
„ Eshwant Balkrishna	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Ramchandra Chintamon	... „ „
„ Ganesh Ramchundra	... „ „
„ Balkrishna Mahadeo	... „ „
„ Damodar Ganesh	... „ „
„ Shridhar Wamon	... „ „
„ Balkrishna Mahadeo	... „ „
„ Balwant Pandurang	... „ „
„ Balkrishna Devrao	... Huzur Deputy Collector.
„ Sukaram Datatrya	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Appaji Balkrishna	... „ „
„ Ganpatrao Sakharam	... „ „
„ Govind Ramchandra	... „ „
„ Luxumon Pandurung	... „ „
„ Syed Ahmed Ali	... „ „
„ C. W. Richardson	... City Magistrate.
„ D. H. Plunkett	... Cantonment Magistrate.
„ Madhavrao Malhar	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Khanderao Bapuji	... „ „
„ Wasudeo Sakharam	... „ „
„ Mahadaji Sakharam	... „ „
„ Ganpatrao Mahadeo	... „ „
„ Shitaram Chintamon	... „ „
„ Mohoniraj Sadasheo	... „ „
„ Vinayek Gopal Wagh	... Pleader.
„ E. T. Richardson	... Huzur Deputy Collector.
Nabab Abdool Rahiman	... Special Sub-Registrar.
Mr. Ramchundra Anant	... „ „
„ Kashinath Ramchandra	... „ „
„ Amrit Bapuji	... „ „
„ Govind Martand	... „ „
Surgeon-Major J. Davidson	... Superintendent, Malcolm Peth.
Mr. Wasudeo Sakharam	... Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Bapuji Vinayak	... „ „
„ Venkaji Sakharam	... „ „

Mr. Balkrishna Nilkant Joshi...	Pleader.
„ Ghanasham Bapaji ...	Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Vittulroo Appaji ...	„ „
„ Ramchundra Gundo ...	„ „
„ Appaya Hooshuti ...	... ...
„ Annaji Kalyanrao ...	Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Hanmant Govind ...	„ „
„ Rango Govind ...	„ „
„ Ramchundra Bapuji ...	Huzur Deputy Collector.
Mahomed Akberkhan ...	Special Sub-Registrar.
Mr. Laxuman Raghavendra ...	„ „
„ Hunmant Binduroo ...	„ „
„ Babaji Sidheshwar ...	„ „
„ Gundo Rajirao ...	„ „
„ Bhimrao Udapi ...	Pleader.
„ J. Hearn ...	Huzur Deputy Collector.
„ Ramchandra Vithal ...	Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Ramchundra Anaji ...	„ „
„ H. Ingls ...	Huzur Deputy Collector.
„ M. R. Saldanha ...	Special Sub-Registrar.
„ B. Theodore ...	„ „
„ Rangappa Subrao ...	„ „
„ Shamrao Sakharam ...	„ „
„ Luksmi Narayen Shesgiri ...	„ „
„ R. H. Alexander ...	Attorney at-Law.
Kazi Abdul Satar ...	Special Sub-Registrar.
Mr. Haji Khoodabux ...	„ „
Haji Ahmed ...	„ „
Syud Umed Ali Shah ...	„ „
Munshi Fattechand ...	„ „
Mirza Gulam Haider ...	„ „
Rao Bahadur Navalrai Shokiram	Huzur Deputy Collector.
Kazi Umed Ali ...	Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Mahomed ...	„ „
„ Mahomed Hasan ...	„ „
Mr. Akhund Nalechango ...	„ „
Meya Gowhar Ali ...	„ „
Kazi Mahomed Saki ...	„ „
„ Khan Mahomed ...	„ „
„ Abdul Hafiz ...	„ „
„ Abdul Latif ...	„ „
Mr. Dowlatram Suratsing ...	Pleader.
„ E. Nash ...	Barrister-at-Law.
Kazi Mahomed Azam ...	Special Sub-Registrar.
„ Sumar Ali ...	„ „
Major J. M. Hunter ...	First Assistant Political Resident.
Mr. Muncherji Rustomji ...	Sub-Registrar.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd April 1884.

No. 65.—The services of the Reverend B. Hammond, M.A., Chaplain of Nowgong, Bundelcund, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 26th ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 31st March 1884.

No. 353.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 109 of 1883.—Thomas Alfred Appleing, Manager, Bengal Purveying Company, Limited, of No. 155, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, for a new or improved continuous carrying gear or tackle.

No. 126 of 1883.—R. A. Molloy, of Mooltan, in the Punjab, for improvements in form and attachment of cast iron bevel wheels for Persian wheels, and similar machines used for raising water.

No. 138 of 1883.—Matthew Blake, of the Firm of Blake, Barclay and Company, Engineers, Greenock, Scotland, and John William Macdonald, Chemist, Liverpool, England, for improvements in the manufacture and refining of sugar.

No. 156 of 1883.—David Murrie Traill, of 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta, Printer and Stationer, for an improved steel pen called the Nagri pen specially suitable for writing Nagri, Marathi, Hindi, Persian, and other similar oriental characters.

No. 187 of 1883.—Johan Gerhard Clemews Van Döcker, of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, for improvements in tents and temporary houses for military and other purposes.

No. 193 of 1883.—Clara Beatrice Warner, of London, England, for an improved process for the manufacture of a compound to be used in rendering animal and vegetable fibres and fabrics water repellent and proof against damage from moths, mildew and vermin.

No. 209 of 1883.—Maunsell Caswell Bannister, of Delhi, in the Punjab, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in the extraction of juice from sugarcane or like substances, and in apparatus to be employed therefor.

No. 4 of 1884.—Edward Gray, M.B., C.M., Cinnamara, Jorehaut, Assam, India, for an improved filter.

No. 12 of 1884.—John Bridges Lee, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, Punjab, for improvements in appliances for cooling dwelling-houses, offices, &c.

No. 16 of 1884.—James Baillie Hamilton, of Studland Street, Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, and Kingdom of England, Gentleman, for improvements in reed organs or like musical instruments.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 31st March 1884.

No. 298 G.—Mr. E. C. Buck, C.S., returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 864, dated the 28th December 1883, and assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the forenoon of the 31st March 1884, on which date Mr. T. W. Holderness reverted to his appointment as Under Secretary to the Government of India in that Department.

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 2nd April, 1884.

No. 641 *G.*—Mr. C. Grant, C.S.I., C.S., resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, on return from privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 25th March, 1884.

H. M. DURAND,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

POLITICAL.

The 29th March, 1884.

No. 1101 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Jagarnath Janamoni of Puri the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction.

The 3rd April, 1884.

No. 1111 *I.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 34 G. P., dated the 3rd February, 1882, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to recognise as hereditary the title of "Raja" which was therein conferred as a personal distinction upon Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, in the Bahraich District.

GENERAL.

The 2nd April, 1884.

No. 642 *G.*—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., resumed charge of the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department on the forenoon of the 25th March, 1884.

No. 643 *G.*—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 3rd April, 1884.

No. 644 *G.*—Captain H. A. Vincent, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, Western Malwa, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, or until further orders.

No. 646 *G.*—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Lower Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 648 *G.*—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286 I. and 287 I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant T. C. Pears to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain J. H. Newill.

No. 650 *G.*—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 653 *G.*—Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted furlough for 18 months on private affairs, under Section 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th April, 1884, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1113 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Haji Ghulam Mahomed, Munshi, of Bombay, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The 4th April, 1884.

No. 663 *G.*—Lieutenant H. M. Temple, 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April, 1884, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th March 1884.

No. 18.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 63 of Act XIV of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the first half of an Inland Reply Post Card shall be posted with the second or reply-portion attached to it, and that if this rule is infringed, the first portion of the post card in question shall be charged on delivery with half an anna.

The 4th April 1884.

No. 86.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, received charge of the said office before noon on the 14th March 1884.

No. 87.—Babu Ishan Chandra Basu, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, made over charge of his duties as Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, after noon on the 21st March 1884.

No. 88.—Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., on deputation to officiate as Comptroller General, Mr. Logan made over charge of his duties as Officiating Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, after noon on the 13th March 1884, and received charge of the office of Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr. Atkinson after noon on the 19th March 1884.

No. 90.—Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, during the absence of Mr. J. Westland, B.C.S., on special duty, Mr. Atkinson received charge of the said offices from Mr. Westland after noon on the 20th March 1884.

No. 92.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, made over charge of his duties as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, before noon on the 22nd March 1884.

No. 108.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson, having been appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. M. Palmer, Mr. Atkinson received charge of the said office from Mr. Palmer after noon on the 14th March 1884.

No. 111.—Babu Priyanath Datta, Chief Superintendent attached to the Office of the Comptroller General, having been temporarily transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, assumed charge of his duties in the Office of the Comptroller of Indian Treasuries before noon on the 17th March 1884.

No. 123.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the stamp duty payable under the Act the policies of life insurance and the contracts for monthly allowances granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in accordance with the Rules for Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances issued under the authority of the Government of India.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th April, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 175.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Percy Eglinton Dun, South Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 8th Native Infantry,—26th March, 1882.

Lieutenant Francis Outram Anderson, Cheshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry,—8th September, 1882.

Lieutenant Arthur Robertson Browning, Worcestershire Regiment, Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry,—16th February, 1883.

No. 176.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab:—

Lieutenant W. A. B. Dennys, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th Native Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant W. Lambert, who resigns the appointment. Dated 1st April, 1884.

No. 177.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following extract paragraphs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information:—

No. 57. "INDIA OFFICE;
Military. *London, 28th February, 1884.*

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—Para. 1. The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 29th September, 1883, the day of their joining at the Army Medical School:—

James John Pratt.
Robert Shore, M.D.

2. They will be permitted to count as service for full-pay pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 29th September, 1883, to the 4th February, 1884, inclusive.

* * * *

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) KIMBERLEY."

No. 178.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. G. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 6th March, 1883.

No. 179.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain F. D. Welchman, appointed Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command.

No. 180.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps.

Captain Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, Madras S. C., to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Major M. C. Poole, who resigns the appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 181.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Phillips, Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces, (m. c.) for one year,—8 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Major J. E. Goodwyn, East Lancashire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, (p. a.) for 121 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Major E. P. Mainwaring, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major J. W. Ottley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major C. J. Walter, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 8th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 326 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 182.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain F. C. Maisey, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 123 days.

Lieutenant C. A. Roberts, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

No. 183.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Campbell, Bengal S. C., is permitted to reside out of India under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 184.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Reeves Bunbury,—31st March, 1884.

Major Archibald Dunstaffnage Campbell,—4th April, 1884.

Major James William Abbot Michell,—4th April, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Macdonald Birch, Bengal S. C.,—4th April, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Bengal S. C.,—4th April, 1884.

No. 185.—NATIVE ARMY—

Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Omer Khan to be Subadar; Havildar Rowlya Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Goormuck Singh, invalided,—7th November, 1883.

Jemadar Soodh Singh to be Subadar; Havildar Mea Kutubdeen to be Jemadar, *vice* Jewan Singh, invalided,—1st December, 1883.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 186.—Brigade Surgeon Theobald Mathew, M.B., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th April, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 187.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 9th November, 1883, in room of Lieutenant-General A. Bunny, C.B., Retired List, deceased.

COLONEL BENDYSHE WALTON, C.I.E., BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	16th June, 1848.
Lieutenant	...	8th February, 1850.
Captain	...	8th January, 1856.
Brevet Major	...	24th March, 1858.
Major	...	16th June, 1868.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel		21st December, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	16th June, 1874.
Brevet Colonel	...	1st October, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 53rd Foot,—16th June, 1848, to 7th April, 1859.

Regimental duty, 38th Foot,—8th April, 1859, to 22nd August, 1862.

Officiating Brigade Major, Dinapore,—21st February, 1861, to 28th April, 1861.

Military Storekeeper, Calcutta,—23rd August, 1862, to 25th April, 1878.

Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps,—11th January, 1867, to 8th November, 1878.

Agent and Superintendent for Army Clothing, Bengal,—26th April, 1878, to date.

War Services.

Punjab Campaign, 1849.—Battle of Goojerat (medal, with clasp).

Expedition against Hill Tribes, Peshawar, 1851-52.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.—Relief of Lucknow (severely wounded) (despatches, medal with clasp, Brevet Major).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

DISMISSALS.

No. 14.—The services of Mr. W. Balfour, Assistant Engineer, I. G. S. *Enterprise*, are dispensed with.

ORGANISATION.

No. 15.—Captain H. A. Street, Commander, I. M., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, to be Assistant Director of the Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st April, 1884.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd April 1884.

No. 77.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 102, dated 24th April 1883, the services of Mr. O. Oertel, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 78.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 908 I., dated 12th March 1884, the services of Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.

The 4th April 1884.

No. 79.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 71, dated 13th March 1884, *for* "Captain H. D. Oliver, R.E.," *read* "Captain H. D. Olivier, R.E."

No. 80.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 02, dated 17th March 1884, *for* "Sub-Engineer" in the second and third columns of the Statement, *read* "Superintending Engineer."

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Mr. Ameer Ali, Tagore Law Professor, will deliver a course of lectures on the Law relating to Transfer and Disposition of Property among Mahomedans on Tuesday, the 25th March, and Friday, the 28th; and following Tuesdays and Fridays, at the Presidency College Rooms, at 9 A.M.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 21st March 1884.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1884.

No. 1 *R.*—Mr. Elliot P. S. Hill, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, has passed an examination in Persian by the first or lower standard, as laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Revenue Surveys.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificate issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mar. 24	1,20,672	. . .	655	1,21,359	37,70,156	20,38,426
,, 25	46,908	. . .	. . .	1,68,268	37,70,156	20,38,426
,, 26	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,68,268	37,70,156	20,38,426
,, 27	8,097	. . .	. . .	1,76,365	37,70,156	20,38,426
,, 28	. . .	. . .	1,27,291	55,933	39,00,151	21,68,377
,, 29	23,559	. . .	49,940	32,661	39,51,153	22,19,389

R V RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 31st March 1884.

No. 28.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first eight*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1883-84.	April 1882 to Nov. 1882.	April 1883 to Nov. 1883.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,338,200	10,197,319	10,241,679	44,360	...
II	Opium	9,200,000	6,314,846	6,275,960	...	38,886
III	Salt	6,167,000	3,959,339	4,030,974	71,635	...
IV	Stamps	3,427,200	2,186,794	2,289,061	102,267	...
V	Excise	3,623,300	2,336,596	2,500,229	163,633	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,688,200	1,395,308	1,458,032	62,724	...
VII	Customs	1,255,100	741,570	687,761	...	53,809
VIII	Assessed Taxes	523,400	462,506	472,526	10,020	...
IX	Forest	933,300	360,335	479,417	119,082	...
X	Registration	280,400	193,728	176,932	...	16,796
XI	Tributes from Native States	701,000	251,903	268,285	16,382	...
XII	Post Office	1,010,900	648,787	666,684	17,897	...
XIII	Telegraph	514,100	303,546	281,814	...	21,732
XIV	Mint	102,000	115,668	44,770	...	70,898
XV	Law and Justice	645,000	393,833	337,692	...	56,141
XVI	Police	226,200	146,036	196,861	50,825	...
XVII	Marine	207,100	98,507	116,967	18,460	...
XVIII	Education	204,900	125,679	129,021	3,342	...
XIX	Medical	46,600	26,923	28,885	1,962	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	70,000	39,712	47,456	7,744	...
XXI	Interest	646,000	396,873	397,223	350	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	193,500	94,713	96,350	1,637	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	57,200	30,771	26,962	...	3,809
XXIV	Miscellaneous	260,100	138,706	142,390	3,684	...
		55,320,700	30,959,998	31,393,931	433,933	...
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	2,730,500	1,580,288	1,929,240	348,952	...
XXVI	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,539,000	2,673,849	2,815,766	141,917	...
XXVII	East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	2,907,000	1,805,701	2,103,921	298,220	...
XXVIII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	885,400	506,382	510,178	3,796	...
XXIX	Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts).	...	...	...	...	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXXI	State Railways	191,900	...	77,243	77,243	...
XXXII	Subsidized Railways	10,000	...	...	...	...
XXXIII	Irrigation and Navigation	141,300	18,409	87,546	69,137	...
XXXIV	Military Works	39,200	...	25,521	25,521	...
XXXV	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	463,900	(a)288,015	277,798	...	10,217
XXXVI	Army	824,800	609,559	512,371	...	97,188
XXXVII	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	1,380	...	...	1,380
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	13,096	3,616	...	9,480
		67,053,700	38,456,677	39,737,131	1,280,454	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	220,300	184,006	190,416	6,410	...
	GRAND TOTAL	67,274,000	38,640,683	39,927,547	1,286,864	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts. (a) Includes Military Works.

THE TREASURY,

Calcutta, the 3rd April 1884.

months of the year 1883-84, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882-83.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1883-84.	April 1882 to Nov. 1882.	April 1883 to Nov. 1883.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	3,713,100	2,705,509	2,658,915	...	46,594
2	Do. on other obligations	437,400	276,855	110,063	...	166,792
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	195,900	283,382	148,879	...	134,503
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,246,100	549,928	579,027	29,099	...
5	Land Revenue	3,210,800	1,912,289	1,993,370	81,081	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,164,300	2,066,559	1,594,462	...	472,097
7	Salt (do. do.)	546,300	310,215	307,317	...	2,898
8	Stamps	79,600	51,424	52,470	1,046	..
9	Excise	94,400	65,522	61,650	...	3,872
10	Provincial Rates	51,100	32,068	36,477	4,409	...
11	Customs	143,700	107,818	90,548	...	17,270
12	Assessed Taxes	14,000	9,586	10,208	622	..
13	Forests	671,500	255,457	349,748	94,291	...
14	Registration	186,300	122,056	113,490	...	8,566
15	Post Office	1,120,800	713,987	741,240	27,253	..
16	Telegraph	543,600	297,296	319,934	22,638	...
17	Mint	71,200	55,716	47,712	...	8,004
18	General Administration	1,315,900	849,050	863,614	14,564	...
19	Law and Justice	3,345,100	2,107,235	2,120,572	13,337	...
20	Police	2,708,000	1,677,039	1,755,514	78,475	...
21	Marine (including river Navigation)	378,700	225,028	218,998	...	6,030
22	Education	1,199,800	713,807	742,653	28,846	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,300	106,366	103,121	...	3,245
24	Medical	715,200	441,260	459,088	17,828	...
25	Political	415,100	320,786	268,440	...	52,346
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	475,000	267,552	326,099	58,547	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	664,100	437,795	452,927	15,132	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,500	824	413	...	411
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	756,300	553,979	519,078	...	34,901
30	Stationery and Printing	329,000	219,691	233,492	13,801	...
31	Miscellaneous	334,900	143,598	186,376	42,778	...
32	Famine Relief	12,500	92,652	4,937	...	87,715
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,017,500	246,619	195,713		50,906
34	Do. do. Irrigation	343,300	130,711	174,274	43,563	...
35	Reduction of Debt	131,700	...	...	...	...
51	Exchange on transactions with London	3,548,000	826,180	2,223,738	1,397,558	...
	Productive Public Works.	32,344,000	19,175,839	20,064,557	888,718	...
36	State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	1,572,800	1,104,102	1,090,424	...	13,678
37	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits).	588,500	548,318	609,386	61,068	...
38	East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	188,400	197,154	83,514	...	113,640
39	Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).	549,300	424,076	317,763	...	106,313
40	Madras Irrigation & Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
42	State Railways (Capital Account)	510,400	115,669	50,814	...	64,855
43	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	184,800	...	73,592	73,592	...
44	Subsidized Railways	71,300	17,352	26,137	8,785	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	84,800	...	42,893	42,893	—
45	Frontier Railways	67,500	139,458	21,290	...	118,168
46	Irrigation and Navigation	802,000	258,237	403,501	145,264	...
47	Military Works	999,600	...	561,125	561,125	...
48	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	4,212,000	(a)2,419,768	2,352,242	...	67,526
49	Army	12,018,800	8,026,176	7,778,178	...	247,998
50	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	16,212	...	...	16,212
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	946,572	42,596	...	903,976
		54,184,200	33,388,933	33,518,012	129,079	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,132,100	9,527,427	9,849,855	322,428	...
		68,316,300	42,916,360	43,367,867	451,507	...
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
52	State Railways	1,583,000	684,534	971,395	286,861	...
53	East Indian Railway	424,000	189,998	162,471	...	27,527
54	Irrigation and Navigation	955,500	296,302	379,022	82,720	...
55	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	23,000	...	18,591	18,591	...
	In England—					
	State Railways	812,000	287,678	487,867	200,189	...
	Irrigation and Navigation	22,600	1,381,040	9,467	...	1,371,573
	East Indian Railway	...	282,031	338,951	56,920	...
		3,820,100	3,121,583	2,367,764	...	753,819
	GRAND TOTAL	72,136,400	46,037,943	45,735,631	...	302,312

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts. (a) Includes Military Works.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 17th March 1884.

No. 619.—Colonel M. M. Procter, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, held charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, from the 10th September to the 28th October 1883, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel A. L. Playfair.

By Order,

M. J. MEADE,

2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

The 29th March 1884.

No. 733.—First Class Hospital Assistant Basserood Deen, Baghelkund Agency, is granted two months and twenty-five days' privilege leave from the 5th of January 1884.

By Order,

D. M. ROBERTSON,

1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 27th March 1884.

No. 782 G.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 765 G., dated 24th March 1884, Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman, Officiating Agency Surgeon and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, will hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Surgeon J. Crofts, or till further orders.

The 31st March 1884.

No. 835 G.—The medical charge of the detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force, and of the Jail at Abu, is transferred from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Phillip Holder, attached to the Abu Dispensary, to 1st Class Hospital Assistant Gooruchurn Lusker, of the Agency Hospital, with effect from the 12th March 1884.

No. 843 G.—Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident, Meywar, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th May 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 846 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th April 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 29th March 1884.

No. 222.—By Financial Notification No. 3908, dated 19th June 1874, the Government of India prescribed the use, under the General Stamp Act, of the locally made bicolour (blue and black) non-judicial stamps as well as of the impressed stamps of new designs manufactured in England.

As it is desirable that the new stamps should now be exclusively used, it is hereby notified for general information that impressed non-judicial stamps of the new design will be issued in exchange for unused bicolour stamps of equal value by the Treasury Officer, Ajmere, on application being made to him within three months from date of publication of this notice.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 29th day of March 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1954, Private John Gibbs.
Age,—25 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, pale; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—28th March 1884
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—16th January 1879

At what Place Enlisted,—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which Born,—Stretton on Foss, Morton in the Marsh, Co. Warwick.
Marks,—
Trade,—Clockmaker.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, white clothing.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals, white clothing.
Breeches or Trowsers— } Regimentals, white clothing.
REMARKS,—Very thin and pale looking.
Under 6 years' service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg 2n Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 31st day of March 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2048, Private Albert Alexander.
Age,—23 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—29th March 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—7th May 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—Warwick.
Parish and County in which Born,—Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Marks,—
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, white clothing.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals, white clothing.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals, white clothing.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st April 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,521	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,04,52,106 8 9)	2,44,26,298	3	2
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,39,74,191 10 5)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,10,26,554	9	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,07,992	8	5
Sundries	13,23,774	9	3
RUPEES	7,11,94,141	2	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	33,80,895	0	0
Other authorized Investments	46,19,660	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,50,28,029	6	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	72,68,825	7	9
Bills discounted and purchased	1,99,50,935	0	11
Balances with other Banks	6,89,616	14	5
Bullion	15,922	0	8
Dead Stock	11,70,774	3	6
Stamps	7,988	0	0
Sundries	5,40,507	3	9
	5,26,73,153	5	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 77,60,495 1 2)	1,85,20,987	13	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,07,60,492 12 1)			
RUPEES	7,11,94,141	2	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd April 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 39·2.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 24th October 1883, certain treasure, consisting of the undermentioned gold coins and jewels, valued at R23-1-9, was found by one Kuppu, buried in a field called Karamani Thoppu, in the village of Rettagudi, in the Nannilan Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency :—

Gold coins 19.
Do. rings 3.
Golden wire 1.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office, on the 28th August 1884, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

J. PENNINGTON,
Collector.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
380	P 39—81684	50	Mr. E. S. Moses
1	P 42—03912	100	The Dist. Supdt. of Police, Monghyr
2	P 77—00885	100	Babu Ram Chunder Mookerjee.
	„ —41425	100	
	P 76—4.593	100	
	„ —61694	100	
3	P 48—35062	1,000	Nathu

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd April 1884.

Aukin, H.
Bendall, A.
Brown, C. A.
Chairman and Director, Honourable United E Burma Company.
Cherry, C. H
Edmonds, J. E.
Garson & Co.
Green, Mrs. E. M.
Harris, A. Clarke
Heiggins, Rev. A. W.
Irvin.
Hindley, Messrs. Walter
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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FRAMJEE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1884.

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HOBSON, CONOR & Co.

104, CANNING STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1884.

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A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
10, Government Place, East,

Attorney for Baboos Chundermohun Chatterjee and Khettermohun Mookerjee, the sole Surviving Executors of the late Moharajah Romananath Tagore,

and

Attorney for Baboo Sreenauth Tagore, the sole Executor of the late Mothooranauth Tagore,

and

Attorney for Sreemutty Mooktokasey Dabee, the Widow of the late Brojendronauth Tagore.

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March, 1884:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bengal Tenancy Bill was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the schedule hereto annexed, and have the honour to submit this preliminary Report.

2. We have recast the Bill, and have embodied in the revised Bill such alterations as commended themselves to the majority of us, but there are various points on which we consider that further information is requisite, and we recommend that the Bill as altered by us should be republished for further criticism, in the interval that will elapse before we resume our labours in November.

3. The present Report being only a preliminary one, several members of the Committee wish it to be recorded that they postpone the expression of their opinions on particular points until the final Report is submitted to the Council. It must also be understood that generally in referring to the decisions of the Committee we state the views of the majority.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

4. This chapter has been introduced for the purpose of describing the different classes of tenants with which the Bill deals. It will be seen from it that raiyats at fixed rates are now treated as a distinct class instead of being, as in the original Bill, a sub-class of tenure-holders. It will further be observed that the term "non-occupancy-raiyats" has been substituted for "ordinary raiyats," which latter term has been justly objected to as a misnomer Lastly, it will be seen that tenants of homestead or Bastu land, which is not part of an occupancy-holding, have no place in the revised Bill. It may be that on further consideration it will be found desirable to introduce into the Bill some provisions relating to tenants of this class, but at present we have not before us the information requisite for dealing with the questions involved. It is clear that, owing to the various conditions which attach to the holdings of such tenants in different parts of the country, Chapter VII of the original Bill would, if it were to be retained, need amendment in certain particulars. But we are unable to formulate this amendment, pending the receipt of further information, which we hope will be supplied by the Local Government.

5. In the section which relates to the distinction between tenure-holders and raiyats, we have endeavoured to describe, rather than to define, each class. Whilst recognising the expediency of laying down rules for the guidance of Courts in dealing with cases which lie near the border-line between the two classes, we retain the opinion that any attempt to frame a rigid definition of either class would tend to create, rather than to remove, difficulties.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

6. The sections (14-17) of the original Bill relating to the right to hold at fixed rates have been removed to Chapter VIII of the revised Bill, and will be more particularly referred to when we come to speak of that chapter. Section 20 of the original Bill, which contained a special provision relating to lands in temporarily-settled districts, has been transferred to the supplemental chapter.

7. We have made a considerable alteration in section 7, sub-section (3), which lays down the rules to be followed by the Court in enhancing the rent of a tenure in cases where the matter is not provided for by contract or custom. It is now simply enacted that the Court shall not leave the tenure-holder less than 10 per cent. of the profits, and in fixing the rent shall have regard to the circumstances under which the tenure was created, to the improvements made by the holder of it, and to the cost and risks of collection. We have left untouched the provisions that the enhanced rent should not be more than double the previous rent and that it should hold good for 10 years.

8. The special provisions of the original Bill relating to patní tenures, with the exception of the definition section (36), which has been transferred to the preliminary chapter, and the section (42) regarding summary sale, which has been placed in the chapter relating to that subject, have been included in this chapter.

9. Of the alterations we have made in the sub-division of this chapter relating to registration of transfers and successions, the following only seem to call for notice, namely :—

(1) the addition to sub-section (1) of section 15 of a proviso allowing a landlord to refuse to register a transfer of a tenure if any rent is in arrear;

(2) the abolition of the additional fee imposed by section 27 (2), clause (b), of the original Bill as a penalty for delay in applying for registration, and the insertion of a clause fixing the fee at Rs. 2 where no rent is payable by the tenure-holder [section 15 (2)];

(3) the addition to section 18 of a sub-section providing that a person becoming entitled to a tenure by transfer or succession shall not be entitled to recover rent by suit, distraint or other proceeding until the transfer or succession has been registered or a notice of it has been served on the landlord; and

(4) the amendment of the section (now section 21) relating to the granting of copies of entries in the register, so that the fee for every copy granted shall be such amount, not less than one anna or more than one rupee, as the Local Government may fix.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

10. In the matters of transfer and succession we have assimilated the conditions of the settled-raiyat holding at fixed rates to those of tenure-holders. It was suggested that this class of raiyats should be sub-divided into (a) those holding under a registered lease or judicially declared title, and (b) those holding at fixed rates under the statutory presumption, the former being assimilated to tenure-holders and the latter to raiyats with a right of occupancy; but the majority of us were unable to accept this proposal.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

11. The main lines of this chapter, so far as regards the acquisition of the status of a raiyat and the right of occupancy, remain unchanged, and we have only to mention such alterations in the details as appear to us to call for notice.

Our attention has been drawn to the inconvenience which may arise in certain exceptionally large estates, such as those of the Mahárájá of Burdwan and others, from the status of settled-raiyat holding good over the whole estate. We desire to learn if the Government of Bengal consider that in these exceptional estates any known fiscal or administrative area can be advantageously substituted for the area of an estate.

12. Another matter connected with the definition of "estate" for the special objects of this chapter, to which we desire to draw attention, is the provision in section 27 (b) to the effect that where a partition has taken place "since the first day of January, 1853" the parent estate shall, notwithstanding the partition, be regarded as a single estate. The date mentioned was chosen because it was understood that it might reasonably be expected that from about that time complete records of partitions would be forthcoming; but the particular point of time to which we should go back is of course open to further consideration, and accordingly we have directed that the words fixing it shall be shown in italics.

13. We have, at the instance of the Government of Bengal, inserted in section 26 (definition of settled-raiyat) a sub-section (2) providing that when it is proved or admitted that a person holds land as a raiyat, it shall be, as between him and his landlord, presumed for the purpose of the section, until the contrary is shown, that he has for twelve years held the land or some part of it as a raiyat. Such a presumption appears to us to be warranted by the existing state of things in the Lower Provinces, and, while it tends to simplify litigation, it is one which the landlord ought to have no difficulty in rebutting in any case in which it does not hold good.

14. We have [section 26 (6)] retained in substance the provision of the original Bill under which a person does not lose his status as a settled-raiyat merely by the accident of his being out of possession of a holding in the village or estate for any time not exceeding one year, but have added to it a clause [sub-section (7)] to the effect that if he recovers possession of any land under section 96 (as to which see *infra* paragraph 66) he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled-raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession for more than a year.

15. The chapter relating to merger having been omitted from the Bill for reasons to be explained further on, we have thought it desirable, in order to prevent any misapprehension, to insert in this chapter a section (28), providing that, if the landlord of a raiyat having a right of occupancy acquires the interest of the raiyat by purchase or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist, but that nothing in this provision shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

16. We have omitted section 48 of the original Bill, which provided for the acquisition of the occupancy-right by grant, and have substituted for section 49 of that Bill relating to the acquisition of the occupancy-right in lands of the classes comprised under the term khámár as there defined, a section (30) simply providing that nothing in the chapter shall confer a right of occupancy in lands of those classes where such lands are held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year.

17. We have, in affirming that the raiyat may use the land in any manner that does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, added [section 31, clause (*a*)] that he shall not cut down trees thereon in contravention of any local custom.

18. In the division which relates to the landlord's right of pre-emption, and which is now headed "restrictions on transfer", we have [in section 32 (*4*)] provided that the landlord, if he elects to purchase, must tender the price within one month from the date on which it is agreed on or fixed, and we have also inserted words to allow the raiyat, if his landlord claims to purchase, the option of keeping the land.

19. We have further inserted in the same section a sub-section (*5*) providing that if the raiyat attempts to sell in contravention of the provisions of the section the sale shall be void as against his landlord.

20. We have omitted section 55 of the original Bill, which gave the landlord a right of pre-emption when the occupancy-right is bequeathed.

21. As regards gifts of the occupancy-right, we believe that the great majority of such gifts would be either of the nature of bequests or of merely fictitious transactions covering sales. It is only in the case of gifts of this latter class that the landlord seems to us to stand in need of any protection, and we think that sufficient protection will be afforded him by requiring that a gift must be made by a registered instrument, and that a copy of the instrument shall be forthwith served on the landlord so as to give him an opportunity of questioning the transaction if he sees any ground for believing that it is not *bonâ fide*. We have, however, exempted from this requirement gifts by Muhammadans to persons within the prohibited degrees, as such gifts are usually substitutes for testamentary dispositions (section 35).

22. Lastly, we have added a section (36) restricting the right of pre-emption to proprietors and permanent tenure-holders and other tenure-holders authorized by them to exercise it, as it seems to us that the exercise of such a right by a temporary tenure-holder, otherwise than with the permission of a superior landlord having a permanent interest in the land, would give rise to difficulties and complications which it is desirable to avoid.

23. Great objection has been taken to section 56 of the original Bill, which provided that when a landlord acquires the occupancy-right, any raiyat afterwards taking the land shall have an occupancy-right in it: this section we have omitted.

24. We have also omitted section 57, which conferred the status of a settled-raiyat on every person inheriting an occupancy-right in land. The object of this latter section seems to us to be sufficiently secured by section 26, (*4*).

25. The next division of this chapter, headed "restrictions on sub-letting", is new. It is based on certain proposals put forward by the Government of Bengal, and having for their objects to discourage the purchase of the occupancy-right by non-agricultural speculators and to protect the sub-lessee of a raiyat. This latter object, we may observe, could be only in part carried out by the provisions inserted here. Further provisions for securing it will be found in Chapter VII, relating to under-raiyats, of which we shall presently have to speak.

26. The main enactments in this sub-division of the chapter are—

1st.—That if the portion of his holding sub-let by an occupancy-raiyat exceeds half the holding, he shall, on being registered in a public register as a tenure-holder under an Act, which the Local Government propose to introduce into the Bengal Council for this purpose, be deemed to have become a tenure-holder, the result of which will be that his sub-lessees will become raiyats, with an actual or potential right of occupancy (section 37).

2nd.—That if a raiyat sub-lets his holding or any part of it the sub-lease shall not be valid for a period exceeding seven years (section 38).

These enactments are qualified by certain provisions, the most important of which are—

1st.—That they shall not apply to the case of a raiyat who is compelled to sub-let by being disabled from cultivation by age, sex, disease, accident or temporary absence from home in certain cases, and

2nd.—That when a raiyat is converted into a tenure-holder, as above-mentioned, his rent shall be liable to enhancement on the same terms and subject to the same

conditions as if he were an occupancy-raiyat, and thus the position of his landlord will in this respect remain unaffected.

27. These provisions gave rise to considerable difference of opinion, and we are not insensible of the inconvenience arising from allowing a change to be created in the legal relations of a raiyat, both towards his landlord on the one hand and towards his own sub-tenants on the other, as the result of his own acts; a change, moreover, which must be determined by an arbitrary line difficult to ascertain, and complicated by the numerous exceptions which the circumstances of the cultivators obviously demand. There seemed, however, to the majority of us to be no better way of placing restrictions on sub-letting (a practice which it is admittedly impossible to prohibit) than by rendering the sub-letting raiyat liable to the summary sale for arrears, which is to be made applicable to tenures, and at the same time enabling his sub-tenants to acquire rights of occupancy. These provisions illustrate the extreme difficulty of placing any substantial check on the practice of sub-letting, when it has once grown up. It will be observed that the converted tenure-holder, while liable to enhancement as an occupancy-raiyat, is in all other respects treated as a tenure-holder, and acquires with the liability to summary sale other incidents of tenure-holders, such as exemption from the pre-emption clauses, but that none of these provisions will come into operation until such time as he is registered. It was felt that to throw on the Courts the duty of ascertaining in a simple rent suit all the complicated conditions, which are connoted by his conversion, would be intolerable, and that the difficulty could only be met by the Local Government ascertaining and registering them. This it has undertaken to do.

28. The alterations which we have made in the provisions relating to the enhancement of the rent of occupancy-raiyats are considerable, both as regards form and substance.

We have removed the provisions relating to enhancement by means of a table of rates to a separate chapter following that relating to the record-of-rights and settlement of rents, and deal here only with enhancement in the ordinary way by contract or by a suit in Court.

29. As the Bill now stands amended the rent of an occupancy-raiyat cannot be enhanced by contract unless the contract is registered, and the following rules will apply to every such contract (section 41) :—

(1).—The rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than four annas in the rupee (25 per cent.) the rent previously payable by the raiyat.

(2).—The contract must fix the rent for a term of at least seven years.

(3).—If the enhanced rent exceeds by more than two annas in the rupee (12½ per cent.) the previous rent, the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least fifteen years.

(4).—The registering officer must, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and that the raiyat entering into it acts as a free agent. It will be observed that under the revised section the registering officer, instead of being required to approve a contract and to satisfy himself that it is fair and equitable, is now merely required to satisfy himself that it is in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

30. Further, it is provided (section 42) that where land, which has been previously held by a tenant at a money-rent, is let to a settled-raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, that raiyat shall not be bound to pay for it any rent higher than that which was paid for it by the previous tenant, except in pursuance of a registered contract, and that the rules just referred to shall apply to every such contract.

31. As regards enhancement by suit our object has been, while laying down rules which will be substantially just to both landlords and tenants, to devise a system which would avoid those elaborate and difficult inquiries, the necessity for which has made the present enhancement law an almost useless instrument in the hands of the landlords.

With this view we have specified the grounds on which an enhancement suit can be instituted, as follows (section 43) :—

(*a*).—That the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity.

(*b*).—That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(*c*).—That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

(*d*).—That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

32. An enquiry had shown that an authoritative Table of Rates could be prepared by the Government of Bengal only for exceptional tracts, and no other general method has been submitted to us for placing before the Courts the information with respect to productive powers of the land which would enable them to apply the rules for enhancement on the ground of increase in those powers. But the zamíndárs objected to the total elimination of this as a legal ground of enhancement, and, as it was part of the old law, it has been retained. Enhancements on this ground when the increase is caused by the landlord's improvement will be facilitated by the system of enquiry and registration provided for hereafter; but enhancements on the ground of increase of productive powers caused by fluvial action will still, we fear, be liable to the same difficulty, caused by the absence of any proof of the former productive powers of the soil, as has rendered this ground of enhancement futile in past years.

33. On the other hand enhancement on the ground of prices would be greatly facilitated by the preparation of authoritative price-lists by the Local Government. It should be explained that the price-lists of staple food crops are to be taken simply as indicating a general rise or fall in prices, and without any reference to the particular crop grown on the land, the rent of which is in dispute; and our intention is that the price-lists should be worked out very much on the principle on which the commutation of tithes according to average prices is worked out in England as explained at pages 250 *et seq* of Mr. Justice Field's Digest.

34. It has been urged that, in applying the proportion rule in the case of prices, some deduction should be made to cover the effect of these increased prices on the cost of cultivation. We are however content for the present to leave the protection of the raiyat in this respect to the other restrictions on enhancements, especially to section 48, which provides that the Court shall not in any case decree an enhancement, which appears under the circumstances of the case to be unfair or inequitable. But the point will receive further consideration when the alterations made in this chapter have been subjected to public criticism.

35. The difficulty which, as we have explained, stands in the way of enhancement on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land, applies with no less force to the proposal to limit the maximum enhanced rent to one-fifth of the average annual gross produce. The majority of the Committee were of opinion that it would be almost impossible to ascertain in each instance the average annual gross produce expressed in staple crops, and weighty objections have also been taken to the principle underlying that proposal. We have accordingly struck out the provision to the above effect contained in section 75 (*d*) of the original Bill. As a set-off against this we have increased the stringency of another limitation contained in the original Bill by providing that, when rent is enhanced on the first ground mentioned above, the enhancement shall not amount to more than 8 annas in the rupee (50 per cent.), and that, when it is enhanced on the second or fourth of those grounds, the enhancement shall not amount to more than 4 annas in the rupee (25 per cent.), and by providing, as above stated, that the Court shall not in any case decree an enhancement which appears under the circumstances of the case to be unfair or inequitable (section 48).

36. In connection with enhancement up to the prevailing rate payable by occupancy-raiyats of the same class, we have in section 44 introduced a clause [(*c*)], based on section 20 of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act, providing for cases in which local custom may make it necessary to take into consideration the caste of a raiyat.

37. As regards enhancement on the ground of an improvement made by the landlord, we have laid down no hard-and-fast rule, but have merely provided [section 46 (*b*)] that in determining the enhancement to be allowed the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the value of the produce caused by the improvement,
(ii) the cost of the improvement;
(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and
(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

And, in order to avoid perplexing inquiries into matters long past, we have provided [section 46 (*a*)] that the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered, that is to say, registered in accordance with the rules which are laid down in Chapter IX, and which, as will be seen, are so framed as to secure that all requisite information will be duly placed on record.

38. The leading rule adopted by us for enhancement on the ground of increase of productive power arising from fluvial action is suggested by that proposed by the Rent Commission, and is to the effect that the landlord shall not have more than half the value of the net increase in the produce of the land [section 47 (*c*)].

39. Section 78 of the original Bill, which limited the right to bring successive enhancement suits, has now (section 50) been restricted to suits on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate, and suits on the ground of an increase of prices; but the restriction will now apply to cases in which a suit for enhancement has been dismissed on the merits as well as to cases in which enhancement has been decreed, and the period which must elapse between successive enhancements has been extended from ten to fifteen years.

40. The grounds on which a suit for reduction of rent may be brought are in the amended Bill (section 51) limited to the following:—

(*a*) that the soil of the holding has, without the fault of the raiyat, become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other like calamity, and
(*b*) that there has been a fall in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality.

In either case the Court is to direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

41. Section 52 of the amended Bill, which provides for the preparation of authoritative price-lists, differs from the corresponding section of the original Bill in certain particulars; but the only alteration which we need notice here is that the new section empowers the Local Government to direct price-lists to be prepared for past years as well as for current years. Materials for such price-lists exist in the statements of prices published regularly by the Bengal

Government during the past 12 years, and, if it be possible to correct these lists and render them a trustworthy record of local prices, the work of the Courts in enhancing rents on the ground of a rise in price will be greatly simplified.

42. Section 80 of the original Bill, which provided for the enhancement of the rent of pasture lands, has been omitted, as it is understood that the letting of land to individual tenants for grazing purposes is so very rare that no special rules are needed to regulate it.

43. Section 81 of the original Bill, which prescribed a limit to the amount of the rent payable in kind by an occupancy-tenant or varying with the crop, has likewise been omitted, because it was found that local usage on the point was exceedingly complicated, large deductions being usually made from the crop for various purposes before dividing it, and that to draw a hard-and-fast line would very probably mislead the Courts and have an injurious effect.

44. The section (53) providing for the commutation of rent payable in kind has been recast on the lines of section 16 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883. As it now stands it admits of an application for commutation being made to certain officers, either by the landlord or the tenant, and empowers the officer to whom it is made to refuse it if it is opposed. Further, the new section allows a larger discretion than the original section in determining the amount of the money-rent to be paid. It merely provides that in making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

45. Section 89 of the original Bill provided that the non-occupancy-raiyat, or, as he was termed in that Bill, the "ordinary raiyat", should pay such rent as might be from time to time agreed on between him and his landlord, but subject to the provisions of section 119, which made five-sixteenths of the average annual value of gross produce the maximum of the rent. We now propose to abandon this maximum for the reasons which led us to abandon the corresponding maximum in the case of the enhancement of an occupancy-raiyat's rent, and the question accordingly arises whether any other restriction should be placed on contracts fixing the rent of a non-occupancy tenant. The majority of us are opposed to any such restriction, and accordingly the amended Bill leaves the parties free except in so far as it provides (section 57) that the rent shall not be enhanced after the raiyat has been admitted into occupation of the land, except by registered agreement or in the manner allowed by certain sections of the chapter to be presently noticed.

46. In section 58, which states the grounds on which a non-occupancy-raiyat is liable to be ejected, we have introduced a clause permitting him to be ejected, when he has for the first time been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired; but we have provided in the following section (59) that a suit for ejectment on this ground shall not be instituted unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

47. We have also decided to strike out the clause giving the non-occupancy-raiyat compensation for disturbance, but have provided in lieu thereof (section 60) that when an ejectment suit is brought against a non-occupancy-raiyat on the ground of his refusal to pay an enhanced rent, the Court shall fix a fair and equitable rent, and the raiyat shall have the option of holding on at that rent for a term of five years, after which he will be liable to be ejected on the same conditions as after the expiry of an initial lease, provided rights of occupancy have not accrued to him in the meantime.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

48. We have already (*supra* paragraphs 26 and 27) referred to the new provision introduced into the Bill which, by converting an occupancy-raiyat who sub-lets half his land into a tenure-holder, confers upon his sub-lessees the status and advantages of raiyats. The chapter

now under consideration provides a certain amount of protection to under-raiyats who are not entitled to the benefit of that provision.

Section 62 provides that the landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, namely :—

(*a*) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(*b*) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

And section 63 provides that an under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except at the end of an agricultural year, and after a written notice to quit has been served on him in the prescribed manner not less than six months before the expiration of that year.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

49. This chapter opens with the provisions relating to the right of tenure-holders and raiyats to hold at a fixed rent, which have been transferred from the opening of the original chapter relating to tenure-holders. The only change made in these provisions which seems to call for notice here is the addition of a clause to sub-section (*2*) of section 64, providing that, if an enactment should hereafter be passed requiring the registration of permanent tenures or of tenancies at fixed rates, the well-known presumption from twenty years' holding shall cease to apply to any tenancies which are not registered within the time fixed. The Local Government, we understand, propose shortly to introduce into the Bengal Council a Bill establishing a registration system of the nature just referred to, and, if that Bill becomes law, it will, we believe, with the aid of this clause, afford, so far at least as those classes of tenancies are concerned, the best remedy for the hardship which the landlords complain of as caused to them by the retention on the Statute Book of the presumption in question. The above presumption will also cease to apply when a record-of-rights has been prepared (see *infra* para. 77)

50. In section 66, (*2*), we have omitted the hard-and-fast rule laid down in the corresponding section (96) of the original Bill, that in calculating the addition to be made to the rent of a tenure on account of an addition to the area comprised in it, 30 per cent. should be allowed for profits, risk and cost of collection; and have merely provided that the Court shall have regard to the profits to which the tenure-holder is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure.

51. In the section (67) relating to instalments of rent we have omitted as unnecessary the somewhat complicated proviso appended to section 98 of the original Bill.

52. We have in section 68 inserted a clause empowering the Local Government to try the experiment of making rules authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order—a mode of payment which we think may in some cases be found convenient.

53. In sections 70 and 71 we have, instead of stereotyping the contents of the receipts and accounts to be furnished to tenants, given forms of these documents (in a schedule), and empowered the Local Government to alter them as convenience may require.

54. We have in section 70, (*4*), relaxed the stringency of the corresponding provision [section 100 (*4*)] of the original Bill by providing that a receipt not containing substantially the required particulars shall merely be "presumed until the contrary is shown" (instead of "deemed") to be an acquittance in full of all demands up to date.

55. It has been suggested that we should provide for applications for the withdrawal of rent deposited being exempted from Court-fees. We think such an exemption desirable, but it is within the power of the executive authorities to arrange for its being made, and we prefer to leave the matter in their hands.

56. We have, in the section (78) providing for ejectment from a non-transferable holding for arrears of rent, added a sub-section empowering the Court for special reasons to extend the period allowed for the payment of the rent.

57. We have empowered the Collector to depute an officer to divide or appraise the produce of a bhaoli holding, not only on the application of one of the parties concerned, but also in any case in which, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District or Sub-Division, such action would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace [section 81 (*2*)].

58. We have further empowered the Collector in all cases to pass such order as he thinks just on the report of the officer deputed, and have provided that his order shall be final and be enforceable as a decree, unless he thinks fit to refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court [section 82 (*4*) and (*5*)]. This seems to us a simpler and more convenient procedure than leaving the parties to seek redress in the Civil Court in the first instance, as under the original Bill.

59. For section 117 of the original Bill we have substituted a section (set out in the margin) dealing comprehensively with the rights and liabilities of the landlord and tenant as to possession of the crop in cases where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce.

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

83. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(2) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided.

(3) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time.

(4) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

The penal provision of section 117 of the original Bill has not been reproduced here, as the matter is sufficiently provided for in the more general penalty clause now inserted in Chapter XIX. (section 220).

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

60. We have introduced a new section (88) providing that when a raiyat holds at a fixed rent or fixed rate of rent his landlord shall not be entitled to prevent him from making an improvement.

61. We have in section 89 (3) empowered the Collector to decide finally any question between an occupancy-raiyat and his landlord—

(a) as to the right of the raiyat to make an improvement, and

(b) as to whether a particular work is an improvement.

62. We have, in order to facilitate the decision of disputes regarding improvements, introduced a section (92) based on section 80 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, providing that a landlord or tenant, desiring to have any evidence recorded regarding an improvement which has been made, may apply to a Revenue-officer to record it, and that the record so made shall be admissible in subsequent proceedings between the parties. We have also as intimated (*supra* para. 37) introduced a section (91) providing for the registration of improvements made by landlords.

63. Section 129 (4) of the Bill as introduced provided that improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of the Act should be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act unless it was shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself. For this we have substituted a sub-section [section 93 (4)], providing that improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883 (the day on which the Bill was introduced) and the commencement of the Act, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act. This prevents the section from applying retrospectively to any improvements made before the introduction of the Bill.

64. We have in section 94 somewhat enlarged the list of matters to be taken into consideration by the Court in estimating the compensation to be allowed for an improvement, the most important additions being the condition of the improvement with reference to its duration, and that "in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land" the Court shall have regard "to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent".

65. We have re-drafted the section (95) relating to surrender by a tenant, on the lines of section 33 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and, in order to remove a misapprehension which appears to exist in some quarters, have added a sub-section (5) expressly providing that when a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

66. The difficulties which arise in cases where a raiyat to all appearance abandons his holding, but the landlord cannot be sure whether he can safely assume the holding to have been abandoned and let it to another tenant, we have attempted to meet by the section set out in the margin.

Abandonment.

96. (1) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(2) When a landlord enters under this section he shall cause a notice in the prescribed form to be published in such manner as the Local Government, by rule, directs, stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and has entered on it accordingly.

(3) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured as to the Court may seem just.

67. We have in section 99, which prohibits a landlord from measuring land more than once in ten years without the consent of the tenant or the permission of the Collector, allowed exceptions in the following cases, namely :—

(a) Where the area of the holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area.

(b) Where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation.

(c) Where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

68. In section 101, relating to the standard of measurement, we have introduced a sub-section empowering the Local Government after local inquiry to make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement in use, and have provided that every such declaration shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown. This, we think, will render section 138 of the original Bill unnecessary, and we have accordingly omitted it. Other provisions connected with measurement will be found in the chapter (X) concerning the record-of-rights.

69. In the division of this chapter relating to the appointment of a manager to act on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure we have added a section (109) empowering the High Court to make rules defining the powers and duties of managers.

70. We have omitted the section relating to merger. It was in our opinion open to serious objection, not only from the particular point of view of the framers of the present Bill, inasmuch as it allowed of the occupancy-right being retained in the hands of a landlord, his tenants being thus reduced to the position of under-raiyats, but also from a more general point of view, inasmuch as it conferred on individuals a large and arbitrary power to introduce, without any sufficient reason, a serious complication into the law of property, and one moreover which would be likely to serve as a cloak for fraud.

The immediate requirements of this Bill are, we think, sufficiently met by the section (28) which we have introduced into the occupancy chapter, and to which we have already referred (*supra* para. 15); and for the rest we are of opinion, after giving our best consideration to the views of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field, that the general question of merger is somewhat outside the proper scope of the present enactment.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

71. We have found it convenient to embody in a single chapter the two chapters of the original Bill relating to the above subjects, and to start with the record-of-rights, which is the simpler of the two.

72. The difficulty from the absence of a record occasionally felt, especially by a person who purchases an estate or tenure at a compulsory sale by auction, will, we think, be met by the new section (112) which admits, subject to certain conditions, of a record-of-rights being framed by Revenue-officer on the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder.

73. As regards the procedure in framing a record-of-rights, it will be observed that an important change has been made. Under Chapter XII of the original Bill the procedure was to be summary in all cases, whether there was or was not a dispute as to the entry which ought to be made in the record, and the result in all cases alike would have been merely an entry in the record; which would be *primâ facie* presumed to be correct, but would be open to be impugned in a Civil Court. In the amended Bill, on the contrary, a fuller opportunity is allowed for raising objections by a preliminary publication of the record, and if any entry, which it is proposed to make or which has been made, is called in question, the Revenue-officer is to inquire into the dispute according to the regular procedure of a Civil Court, and his decision is to have the force of a decree and to be appealable first to a special judge appointed to hear such appeals, and then, subject to the usual limitations of second appeals, to the High Court. Thus, in any case in which there is a dispute regarding an entry in the record, the question will be placed on the footing of a *res judicata*. Where, up to the time allowed after the preliminary publication of the record for preferring objections, no objection is made, the entry will be marked as undisputed, and as proposed in the original Bill will simply be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved. We think that, having regard to the large scale on which those operations will be conducted, and to the impossibility of being sure that any sort of publication would bring home to every individual concerned the precise nature of the entries being made regarding him, we could not venture to give an undisputed entry any authority higher than that just mentioned.

74. The operation termed a "settlement of rents" includes, in addition to the preparation of a record-of-rights, the settlement of all such rents of occupancy-tenants and tenure-holders

holding otherwise than at fixed rents, as either the landlord or the tenant may apply to have settled.

The questions whether a rent is open to settlement, and, if so, the amount at which it should be settled, are of a complex nature depending on two very different sets of considerations. They depend in the first place on issues, relating to such matters as the existence of the tenancy, the extent of the land, the status of the tenant, the conditions under which he holds, &c., and possibly involving points of law, which could not satisfactorily be decided without the security afforded by an ultimate appeal to the highest judicial authority. They depend in the second place on considerations of an economical nature, such as the state of prices prevailing at different periods, the effect of improvements, and so forth, which it is universally admitted cannot be adequately dealt with either in the first instance or on appeal except after local inquiry and by persons possessed of special technical knowledge. The problem before us has been how best to provide for the separation of these two elements, so that each may be dealt with, and finally dealt with, by those most competent to deal with it. The solution of this problem proposed in the original Bill will be seen on referring to section 160 of that Bill. The modification above described in the record-of-rights procedure, and especially the introduction of the special judge, who will doubtless always be an officer possessing a familiarity with the local agricultural system, in addition to judicial qualifications, has opened the way to what appears to us to be a more satisfactory solution. What we propose is that when a rent, which has been settled or which it is proposed to settle, is disputed, the dispute shall be dealt with by the Revenue-officer in the same way as a dispute regarding an entry in the record-of-rights, that an appeal on the whole question shall then lie to the special judge, and that his decision shall be final unless, in a second appeal in respect of one of the record-of-rights entries with reference to which the rent has been settled, the High Court alters the decision of the special judge. In this case the High Court may settle a new rent, but in so doing is to be guided by the other rents shown in the rent roll. In other words, there can be no second appeal to the High Court merely on the ground that the rent has been pitched too high or too low, but if a second appeal is preferred, as it may be, on the ground that the special judge, owing to some error on a point of law, has, for example, found the holding to comprise more land or less land than it actually does comprise, and the appellant succeeds, the High Court can, without altering the rates, reduce or increase the rent, as the case may be.

75. We have, in section 120, provided that, when a landlord is entitled under the foregoing sections to apply to have the rent of a holding settled, the rent of the holding, whether he applies and has it settled or it is merely ascertained, shall not be enhanced for fifteen years, except on the ground of an improvement made by the landlord or of an increase of the area of the holding.

76. Section 121, providing for the payment of expenses, has now been made applicable to the preparation of a record-of-rights as well as to the settlement of rents.

77. The only other provision of this chapter which appears to call for notice is the new section (122) which enacts that when the particulars of a tenancy have been recorded under the chapter, the well known presumption arising from twenty years' holding at a fixed rent shall cease to apply.

CHAPTER XI.

TABLES OF RATES.

78. We have been guided, in dealing with the subject of this chapter, by the views of the Government of Bengal. It appears from the enquiries that have been made that, owing to the great diversity of rates, it would in most parts of the country be impracticable to frame general tables of rates applicable to large tracts; but in special tracts the preparation of such tables may still, in the opinion of the Government of Bengal, be found a preferable alternative to the plan of a general settlement of rents by the Revenue-officer. In the latter case the Revenue-officer goes on the ground and himself decides all questions at issue. In the former case the Revenue-officer merely ascertains and records general facts which will serve as a guide to the Courts, whose business it will be to apply them to the circumstances of particular disputes brought before them. We have, therefore, retained the procedure with only a few minor alterations, but it will no longer be so important a feature as it was in the original Bill.

CHAPTER XII.

RECORD OF PROPRIETOR'S PRIVATE LANDS.

79. In dealing with the difficult question of khámár or zeraat land we have provided two alternative methods of procedure—

(*a*) that of survey and registration of such land by a Revenue-officer, by order of the Local Government;

(b) that of enquiry on the application of the individual landlord or tenant concerned.

The former procedure would apply to large areas where the question is important, the latter to disputes about particular plots of land. At the request of the Government of Bengal the two methods of procedure have been left equally applicable to any part of the country. We have made no distinction in the description of this land between Bengal and Bihár, but we have directed regard to be had in every case to local custom, and, while making it incumbent on the Revenue-officer to record certain lands as the proprietor's private land, have endeavoured to assist him by certain guiding rules in cases not clearly coming under these heads. The section is reproduced below.

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

138. (1) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

(a) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zeraat, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(b) cultivated land which is recognized by village-custom as proprietor's khámár, zeraat, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(2). In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the 2nd of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land, but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(3). If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISTRAINT.

80. The only changes made in this chapter to which it seems to us necessary to direct attention are the following :—

(a) Section 167 (2) of the original Bill, which made an application for distraint liable to the same Court-fee as a suit for the arrear of rent, has been omitted.

(b) Produce already stored has been exempted from distraint.

(c) The Court is empowered (section 141 (3) and (4)) to issue in certain cases an order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the issue or execution of an order of distraint.

(d) It has been made clear (section 147) that crops which admit of being stored are not to be sold standing.

(e) Section 186 of the original Bill, which under certain circumstances imposed a penalty on persons on whose behalf an offence under section 185 is committed, has been omitted.

(f) On the other hand, express provision has been made in the first section of Chapter XIX for punishing abetment of the offences in question, and it has been made clear (section 158) that a person, whose property is distrained under cover of this chapter, but in a case to which it does not properly apply, has his remedy by suit against those who put the Court in motion.

(g) Section 187 of the original Bill, which empowered the Local Government to suspend the operation of the chapter, has been omitted.

CHAPTER XIV.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

81. We have excluded suits for penalties and suits for the recovery of possession of land from the special procedure prescribed in sections 191-197 of the original Bill.

82. We have introduced at the opening of this chapter a section (159), modelled on a section in the Presidency-towns Small Cause Court Act, empowering the High Court, with the approval of the Local Government, to make rules declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant, or shall apply subject to modifications. We trust that as experience is acquired of the working of the Courts under the new Act it may be found possible to exercise this power so as to effect further simplifications in procedure.

83. For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice. In particular, while we are anxious to facilitate the service of summons and the proof of such service, we are unwilling to give any presumption of law against an absent defendant except on adequate proof of such service.

84. We have, however, with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, the complication and delay which arise from questions as to the landlord's title being raised in rent-suits, made an im-

portant amendment in the section (164) which requires a tenant, admitting that rent is due from him, but pleading that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, to pay the amount into Court. Our object is to force the issue of disputed title to be raised separately and independently of the rent suit, and we have therefore provided that the Court shall, on the money being paid in, cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person, and unless he, within three months, institutes a separate suit against the plaintiff and obtains an order restraining the payment of the money, it will be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

85. We have further added a section (165) providing that when a defendant in a rent suit admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff but disputes the amount, the Court shall, as a rule, require him to pay the amount admitted into Court.

86. We have provided (section 173) that when a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may claim, as alternative relief, that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court.

87. Section 207 of the original Bill provided that a landlord or a tenant might institute a suit for the determination of the nature and incidents of the tenancy. We have (section 174) substituted the simpler and cheaper procedure of an application, and have empowered the Court, to which the application is made, to direct that a Revenue-officer shall make a local enquiry into any matter it thinks fit.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUMMARY SALE FOR ARREARS.

88. We have, in accordance with what we understand to be the desire of the landlords, maintained the provisions of the law relating to the sale of patní tenures substantially intact, amending them only in matters of form and minor detail. The provisions so amended have now been transferred from the Schedules to the body of the Bill, and form the first division of this chapter.

89. The second division of it consists of a single section enacting that, if provision is made by law for the registration in a public register of any tenures other than patní tenures, the provisions of the chapter shall, subject to such modifications as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, apply to those tenures.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

90. The important question as to the extent to which freedom of contract between landlord and tenant should be restricted has been disposed of, in so far as a few particular points are concerned, in the sections of the Bill relating to those points (see *e. g.*, paras 29, 30 and 48 *supra* on the subject of contracts fixing rent). But we have thought it convenient to collect in one section at the opening of this chapter most of the restrictions which, in the opinion of the majority of us, it is necessary to place on the power to contract out of the provisions of the law.

The matters which are thus placed beyond the reach of contract will be seen to be as follows:—

(*a*) The acquisition of the status of settled-raiyat and of the occupancy-right (sections 24, 25 and 26).

(*b*) The incidents of the occupancy-right specified in section 31.

(*c*) The occupancy-raiyat's right to demand a reduction of rent under section 51.

(*d*) The right of either landlord or tenant to demand a commutation of a produce-rent under section 53.

(*e*) The protection afforded by the Bill to a non-occupancy-raiyat or an under-raiyat from ejectment except on specified grounds (sections 58, 59, 60 and 63).

(*f*) The right of a tenant to a reduction of rent on account of a diminution of the area of his holding (section 66).

(*g*) The right of a raiyat to make improvements and claim compensation for them (sections 88, 89, 90 and 93).

(*h*) The protection afforded to all tenants against ejectment except in execution of a decree (section 98).

91. With a view to encouraging permanent mukarrarí leases we have inserted in this chapter a new section (211) providing that nothing in the Act shall be deemed to prevent a landlord in a permanently-settled estate from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

92. It has been admitted throughout our discussions that lands held on reclamation-lease, chur or dearah lands, and lands taken under the customs known as *utbundi* and *hal-hasili* must be treated exceptionally, and the three following sections of this chapter are intended to make such special provision regarding them as appears to us to be necessary.

93. Section 212 provides that nothing in the Act shall affect any contract for the reclamation of waste-land.

94. Section 213 provides that a raiyat holding chur or dearah land shall not acquire a right of occupancy in the land until he has held it for twelve continuous years, and that until he acquires the right of occupancy he shall be liable to pay whatever rent is agreed on between him and his landlord, but that the Court may upon the application of either party declare that the land has ceased to be chur or dearah land, and thereupon the provisions of the Act shall apply to it.

95. Lastly, section 214 enacts that nothing in the Act shall affect the conditions, customary or otherwise, under which land is held on either of the systems known as the *utbundi* and *hal-hasili* systems.

96. As already stated (paragraph 4) we have omitted Chapter VII of the original Bill, which was intended to provide for the case of a raiyat holding his homestead otherwise than as a part of his holding as a raiyat. As, however, the absence of any mention of such tenancies in the Bill might give rise to misapprehension, we have thought it well to insert a section (216) expressly providing that their incidents will be regulated by local custom.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LIMITATION.

97. We consider that a moderately short period of limitation should be fixed for the recovery by an occupancy-raiyat of land comprised in his holding, and, following the precedent presented by section 81 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1881, we have fixed the period at two years from the date on which he is ejected, adding a proviso to guard against the revival of causes of action already barred.

CHAPTER XIX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

98. We have somewhat amplified the provisions of section 221, which empowers a landlord to act through his agent, and in order to remove a misapprehension which, notwithstanding the definition of "landlord" contained in the Bill, we have found to exist in some quarters, we have added a section (222) to make it clear that, when two or more persons are joint landlords, they must act together or through an agent appointed by them jointly.

99. In the course of our discussions various points have been raised with which we felt that we were unable to deal adequately without further information than that contained in the papers before us. On some of these points we should be glad to receive the advice both of the Local Government and of the High Court.

The principal questions are as follows :—

(1) Whether, with reference especially to landlord's improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue-officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation channels, the distribution of water and the payment of compensation, and, if so, what form such provisions should take.

(2) What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise, in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent suits; and in particular whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other.

(3) Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a re-trial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. We are aware that a judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant or that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging tactics the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues.

The proposal before us was that *ex parte* suits should not be re-tried except upon the defendant depositing the amount decreed, but we were unwilling to adopt this proposal on the information before us and desired that it should be referred for the consideration of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

(4) A somewhat similar suggestion which has been made to us is that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him except on depositing the amount of the decree. On this suggestion, too, we should be glad to have the opinion of the Judges.

(5) A further point, and on this we desire to have the opinion of the Local Government, is whether the summary sale procedure can be applied to those independent taluqs the revenue of which was settled direct with Government, though the holders pay it through the zamíndár. These tenures apparently find no place in the Government registers, and it was proposed that the modified *patní* procedure should be applied to them.

(6) A similar proposal was made to render this procedure applicable to the recovery of arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess from rent-free tenure-holders. We decided to refer this point also to the Local Government.

(7) The necessity for further information respecting the conditions on which bastu or homestead land is held has already been noticed (*supra* para. 4).

(8) We are also anxious to be informed if the saving of customary conditions which we have specifically applied to *utbandi* and *hal-hasili* tenures should be extended to similar tenures under other names, and also if any special saving is necessary in regard to the special tenures under which land is held in the Chittagong division.

(9) Again, we desire to be informed whether it would be possible to specify, for the purpose of exemption from the pre-emption sections, any such transferable occupancy-rights as those in guzashta and gora holdings.

(10) Finally, we desire that the Government of Bengal may be consulted as to the possibility of improving the accuracy of the price-lists which have been published during the past twelve years, and the probable effect of basing a system of enhancement of rent mainly on these prices.

100. The publication ordered by the Council has been made, as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	3rd, 10th and 17th March, 1883.
Calcutta Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st March, 1883.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Benga —	Bengalí ... ... —	24th April, 1883.
	Hindí	4th May, 1883.
	Uriya	17th May, 1883.

101. As we have already intimated, we are of opinion that the Bill as now amended should be republished.

S. C. BAYLEY.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
C. P. ILBERT.
G. H. P. EVANS.
J. W. QUINTON.
T. M. GIBBON.*
AMÍR ALÍ.
W. W. HUNTER.
H. REYNOLDS.*

I sign this report as a fair statement of the results of the deliberations of the Committee, but as I am opposed to the leading principles of the Bill and to many details, I record a separate dissent.

KRISTODÁS PÁL.

I am against the principles of the Bill *in toto*. I sign this report subject to the conditions mentioned by Hon'ble Raí Kristodás Pál, and only because I believe I am bound to sign it according to the rules.

DARBHANGÁ.†

The 14th March, 1884.

* Subject to reservation on some points.

† The Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Darbhangá has intimated his intention to send a minute of dissent, but as it has not been received in time for publication with this Report, it will be published separately.

SCHEDULE.

Office Memorandum by Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 484-116 R., dated 1st May, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1827-648 L. R., dated 13th July, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1876-669 L. R., dated 18th July, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1928-694 L. R., dated 24th July, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2179-787 L. R., dated 13th August, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 586 T. R., dated 24th August, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 686 T. R., dated 3rd September, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

Notes by Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon [Papers No. 8].

Memorial of Landholders of Eastern Bengal, dated 14th September, 1883, with notes [Paper No. 9].

From Rájá Promatha Natha Bahádúr of Dighapatia, No. 21, dated 20th September, 1883 [Paper No. 10].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 822 T. R., dated 15th September, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 972 T. R., dated 27th September, 1883 [Paper No. 12].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1021 T. R., dated 1st October, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1083 T. R., dated 7th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

Office Memorandum by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 964 R., dated 10th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1117 T. R., dated 10th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1160 T. R., dated 13th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].

From Bábú Kishori Láll Sarkár, Calcutta, dated 18th October,, 1883 [Paper No 18].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1299 T. R. dated 27th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

From Bábú Kishori Láll Sarkár, Calcutta, dated 3rd November, 1883 [Paper No. 20].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2321-837 L. R., dated 10th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 21].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2389-861 L. R., dated 16th November, 1883, and enclosure [Paper No. 22].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2395-863 L. R, dated 17th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 23].

Memorial from the Committee of the Orissa People's Association, dated 1st November, 1883 [Paper No. 24].

From Bábú Ráj Kissor Mukárjí, Uttarpára, dated 10th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 25].

From Honorary Secretary, Tirhút Landholders Association, No. 11, dated 13th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 26].

From Bábú Kishori Láll Sarkár, dated 17th November, 1883 [Paper No. 27].

From Secretary, Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Bihár, No. 118, dated 27th November, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 1064, dated 5th December, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 29].

Memorial of certain Zamíndárs, Taluqdárs and Intermediate Landholders of Sherpur, Maimansingh district, dated 16th November, 1883 [Paper No. 30].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2670 954, dated 12th December, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 31].

From Secretary, British Indian Association, No. 123, dated 18th December, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].

From Secretary, Landholders Committee, Rájsháhi, dated December, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 33].

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No. II.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884.

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Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary. Secs. 1—3.*)

No. II.

Explanation of abbreviations in margin.

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B. the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

SECTION means the corresponding section of the Bill as introduced in March, 1883.

A Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1 (1). Short title.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884.

Section 1 (2). Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

[C. B., s. 1. B. B., s. 1.] Section 1 (3). Local extent.

(3) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to the Division of Orissa.

[C. B., s. 2. B. B., s. 2. Section 2. Repeal.

2. (1) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(2) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division, or, where a part only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that part, shall be repealed in that Division.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(4) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district: [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.] Section 3 (1)

Provided that the registration of a tenure under section 3(2) (c) of the Land Registration Act, 1876, shall not constitute it an estate within the meaning of this definition. VI of 1876 (B.C.)

(2) "Proprietor" means a person or a number of persons owning an estate. [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.] Section 3 (2)

(3) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person. Section 3 (8)

(4) "Landlord" means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds. Section 3 (9)

(5) "Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant. [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. See s. 227.] Section 3 (10)

(6) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery." Section 3 (11)

(7) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions. Section 3 (13)

(8) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year. Section 3 (14)

(9) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, made in the year 1793. [D. § 20 & 3 C. B., ss. 6 16. B. B., ss. 6 15.] Section 3 (1

(10) "Transfer" includes sale, whether voluntary or in execution of a decree, and mortgage and gift. Section 3 (1

(11) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession. Section 3 (1

(12) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to. [C. B., s. 1. B. B., s. 3.] Section 3 (1

(13) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette. Section 3 (2

(14) "Collector" means the Collector of a District or any other officer appointed by the Local Section 3 (2

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter II.—Classes of Tenants. Secs. 4 & 5)

(Chapter III.—Tenure-holders. Secs. 6 & 7.)

Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

on 3 (22) (15) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such officer as the Local Government may appoint to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

§ 26. , ss 14 , ss. 18] on 36. (16) "Patní tenure" means a tenure of the kind described in Schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the darpatní and other similar tenures referred to in that schedule.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

Classes of tenants.

4. There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, namely:—

(1) Tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) Raiyats and

on 3 (6). (3) Under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, namely:—

(a) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression includes raiyats holding either at a fixed rent or at a fixed rate of rent,

(b) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(c) non-occupancy raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

ion 3 (4). 5. (1) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder the right to collect rents, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right and the persons who are to be deemed tenure-holders under section 37.

Meaning of tenure-holder and raiyat.

§ 1. 3, s. 3. B., s. 3. kiyat" and nd.")] ion 3 (5). (2) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and, subject to section 37, includes also the successors in interest of persons who have so acquired land.

(3) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(4) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat the Court shall have regard to—

(a) local custom;

(b) the provisions of section 37, with respect to raiyats who sub-let more than half their holdings; and

(c) the nature of the right of tenancy as originally acquired, that is to say, whether it was a right to collect rents or a right to cultivate land.

(5) Where the area of a holding exceeds 100 standard bighás, and the whole or part of it is sub-let, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

Enhancement of rent.

Enhancement of rent. [D., s. 19. C. B., s. 7 B. B., s. 7.] Section 18.

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

6. (1) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

(a) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(b) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

(2) A reduction of rent granted to a tenure-holder on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section.

[D., § 23. C. B., ss. 9 & 12. B. B., ss. 9 & 10] Section 21.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

7. (1) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(2) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(3) In determining what is fair and equitable the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting the rents, and shall have regard to—

(a) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest;

(b) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest; and

(c) the cost and risks of collection.

(4) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders. Secs. 8 to 16.*)

[C B., s. 10(a). B B, s. 11(a).] Section 22.

Enhanced rent not to be more than double the previous rent.

8. Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under the last foregoing section shall not be more than double the rent previously payable.

[C B, s. 10(a). B B., s. 11(b).] Section 23.

Power to order gradual enhancement.

9 The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[C.B., s 10(b) B B, s. 11(c).] Section 24.

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for ten years.

10. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

Other incidents of tenures.

Other incidents of tenures.

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenures.

[C B., s. 13. B B., ss. 13 & 17.] Section 25.

11. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Section 26.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

12. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Patní tenures.

Patni tenures.

Power of patnídar to sub-let.

[D., § 26. C. B, s. 14. B. B, s 13] Section 37 (2).

13. The holder of a patní tenure may, subject to the provisions of this Act, let the land comprised in his tenure or any part thereof.

[D, § 27. C B., s 53 (a) B B, s., 45 (a).] Section 38.

Right of landlord of patní tenure to demand security from transferees.

14. (*1*) When a patní tenure is transferred, whether voluntarily, or by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under this Act, the landlord may require the transferee to furnish substantial security to the amount of one half-year's rent of the tenure, for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the conditions of the tenure.

[D, § 29. C. B, s. 53 (b). B B., s 45 (b.)] Section 40 (1).

(*2*) In the case of a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale, if security is demanded by the landlord from the purchaser under this section and is not furnished within one month from the date on which it is so demanded, the landlord may attach and hold possession of the tenure to the exclusion of the transferee until the security is furnished.

Section 40 (2).

(*3*) While an attachment under this section continues, the landlord may collect the rents from the under-tenure-holders or raiyats, and, after deducting therefrom the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection and the rent due to himself, he shall hold the balance in trust for the purchaser.

Section

(*4*) If the rents so collected are not sufficient to discharge the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection, and the rent due to the landlord, the purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency, and the landlord may proceed against him for the recovery of the same.

[D., § 28 C B., s. B. B., s. (c)] Section 4

(*5*) If the security tendered under this section by any transferee is rejected by the landlord, the transferee may, within three months from the date of the rejection, apply to the Civil Court for an order directing the landlord to receive the security, and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, may make such order, or, if not so satisfied, may make an order rejecting the application.

Section 4

(*6*) No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Registration.

Registration of voluntary transfers and successions.

Registration.

[D., § 25 C. B., s. 4 B. B, s. Section 27

15. (*1*) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under this Act) or a succession to such a tenure, takes place, the landlord shall, subject, in the case of a patní tenure, to the provisions of the last foregoing section, register the same on the joint application of the transferor and transferee, or on the application of the person succeeding, as the case may be, and on payment by the applicant of the fee next hereinafter prescribed:

Provided that a landlord may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a transfer of a tenure if any arrear of rent is due thereon.

[D., s. 27 C. B., ss. 49. B. B., ss 41.] Section 2

(*2*) The fee payable on an application under this section shall be as follows, namely:—

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: *provided that no such fee shall be less* than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

Section 27

(*3*) If a landlord refuses to comply with any application under this section, he shall deliver to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons for his refusal, and if he fails to do so the applicant may institute a suit to recover from him such sum by way of penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees as the Court thinks fit.

Registration of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

[C.B., ss. 48 (c). B. B., ss. 40 (c). Section 2

16. (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay

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(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders. Secs. 17—22.*)

into Court the registration fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed by the rules under section 22.

ion 29 (2). (2) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall forthwith cause to be served on the landlord a notice of the sale, requiring him to register the same, and informing him that the registration-fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected; and the landlord shall, in the absence of sufficient cause, forthwith comply with the requisition.

ion 30. **17.** When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, or by summary sale under this Act, the landlord shall register the transfer without any application or requisition being made to him in this behalf, and without the payment of any fee.

Registration of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale.

s. 10. ., ss 46. a) 49 ., ss. 37, a) and 41.] ion 31. **18.** (1) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent or by summary sale under this Act) has taken place, the landlord may, until the transfer has been registered under this chapter, hold the transferor and transferee jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing after the transfer.

Effect of omission to register.

(2) A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by transfer or succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the transfer or succession has been registered under this chapter, or a notice thereof has been served on the landlord in manner directed by rules under section 22.

B., s. 35. ., s. 44.] tion 32 (1). **19.** (1) If a landlord refuses or neglects for a period of one month to register a transfer or succession which he is bound to register under the foregoing sections, the transferor or transferee, or, as the case may be, the person succeeding, may apply to the Civil Court to compel such registration.

Application to Court to compel landlord to register.

ption (32) 2. (2) The Court thereupon may issue a notice to the landlord, and, when the application is made by one party to a transfer, also to the other party or parties to the transfer, requiring him or them, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place therein specified, why the transfer or succession should not be registered.

ction 32 (3). (3) If sufficient cause as aforesaid is not so shown, the Court may make an order directing the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and the making of such an order shall have the same effect as if the transfer or succession had been registered.

(4) If sufficient cause as aforesaid is shown, the Court may refuse to make an order, or may make such order as in its opinion will meet the circumstances of the case.

20. (1) When a transfer (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under this Act) or a succession, registrable under the foregoing sections, has taken place, and no application is made for its registration within the six months following the date on which it has taken place, the landlord may apply to the Civil Court to authorize the registration of the transfer or succession and to compel the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee mentioned in section 15. [C.B., ss. 50 and 51. B.B., ss 42 and 43.] Section 33 (1).

Application by landlord to compel registration.

(2) The Court may thereupon issue a notice, calling on the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place specified in the notice, why the registration should not be made and why they or he should not pay the fee. Section 33 (2).

(3) If sufficient cause as aforesaid is not so shown, the Court may make an order authorising the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and directing the transferee, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee. The making of such an order shall have the same effect as if the transfer or succession had been registered, and the order so made shall, so far as it directs the recovery of the fee, have the force of a decree in a suit. Section 33 (3).

(4) If sufficient cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may refuse to make an order, or may make such order as in its opinion will meet the circumstances of the case.

21. When a transfer of, or a succession to, a tenure has been registered under the foregoing sections, every person to or from whom the tenure or any share thereof is transferred, or (as the case may be) every person succeeding to the tenure, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord as many copies as he may from time to time demand of the entry in the register relating to the tenure, certified by the landlord as a true copy: provided that for every copy so received he shall pay to the landlord such fee, not less than *one anna* or more than *one rupee*, as the Local Government may from time to time fix in this behalf. [C B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.] Section 34.

Landlord to give copies of entries in the register.

22. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by rules consistent with this Act and published in the official Gazette, prescribe forms for the registers to be maintained under the foregoing sections, and generally the procedure to be followed in regard to registration. [C. B. s. 45. B. B., s. 46.] Section 35 (1).

Power to make rules regarding registration.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1) the Local Government may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Section 35 (2).

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(*Chapter IV.—Raiyats holding at fixed rates. Sec. 23.*)

(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 24—30.*)

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

23. A raiyat holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as a tenure-holder, and

C. B., s 13 [B B., ss. 12 & 17.] Section 26.

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

General.

General. [B B., s 19 (1) & Expl. IV (*e*), proviso.] Section 44.

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

24. Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

Section 47.

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

25. (*1*) Every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall have a right of occupancy in all land held by him as a raiyat in that village or estate.

Section 47.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village or estate, held land as a raiyat in that village or estate at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force.

Section 45 (*1*).

Definition of settled raiyat.

26. (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village or estate, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

(*2*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years held the land or some part of it as a raiyat.

Section 45 (*1*).

(*3*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held land continuously in a village or estate, notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

(*4*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is. Section 45 (

(*5*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer. Section 45 (

(*6*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village or estate as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village or estate and for one year thereafter. Section 46

(*7*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 96, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

Definition of village and estate.

27. For the purpose of the foregoing sections of this chapter— [B. B., s. 19 Expl. II.] Section 43.

(*a*) Village means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, including such outlying portions (if any) as appear from the map to belong to the village, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested.

(*b*) Where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, but since *the first day of January, 1853*, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place shall be deemed to be a single estate.

Section 56.

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord.

28. If the landlord of a raiyat having a right of occupancy acquires, by purchase or otherwise, the interest of the raiyat, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist, but nothing in this section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

Special provisions as to joint owners and farmers.

29. (*1*) A person holding land as a raiyat shall not be prevented from acquiring an occupancy-right in the land by reason only that he is jointly interested in the land as proprietor or tenure-holder.

(*2*) A person holding as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not by such holding acquire a right of occupancy in the land, but if a person acquires a right of occupancy in land he shall not lose it by subsequently holding the land in farm. [D., § 40, Expls 1 & V C. B., s. 19, Expl. IV. B. B., s. 19, Expl. IV (*d*) Section 47, proviso.

Saving as to khámár land

30. Nothing in this Chapter shall confer a right of occupancy in a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Bihár as zírat, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year. [D., § 40, Expl. V. C. B., s. 19, Expl. 3 (*d*), Expl. (4) (*g*) B. B., s 19, Expl. III (*b*) Expl. IV (*f*) Section 19.

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(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 31—35.*)

Incidents of occupancy-right.

31. Where a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

B., s 69.] ion 50, cl.

(*a*) He may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

B. s. 77, B., s 69.] ion 50, cl.

(*b*) He may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided.

§ 42. B., s. 21. ion 50, cl.

(*c*) He shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates.

B., s. 20 B., ss. 21 31, 69 ion 50, cl.

(*d*) He shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

(*i*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*ii*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

(*e*) He may surrender his holding in accordance with this Act.

B., s. 20 (b) and (d). B., s. 21 nd (b).] on 50, (f)

(*f*) His right of occupancy in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed by will in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

§ 40, note B., s. 71.] ion 50,).

(*g*) He may, subject to the provisions of this Act, sub-let his land or any part thereof.

§ 41, note B., s.). B., s. 21. on 50,)

(*h*) His right of occupancy in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property: provided that in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

Restrictions on transfer.

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Landlord's right of pre-emption on voluntary sale of occupancy-right.

32. (*1*) The right of a raiyat to sell his occupancy-right shall be subject to a right of pre-emption on the part of his landlord.

on 51 (1).

(*2*) For the purpose of enabling the landlord to exercise his right of pre-emption, the raiyat shall, if he intends to sell his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord, file in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for service on the landlord, a written notice of his intention, stating the person to whom he intends to sell the right, the terms on which he intends to sell, and the incumbrances, if any, to which the right is subject, and shall defer proceeding with the sale until the expiration of six weeks from the date on which he files the notice.

on 51 (2).

(*3*) The Court or officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule direct. Section 51, (3).

(*4*) The landlord may, within the period of six weeks from the date of the notice being filed, claim to purchase the occupancy-right from the raiyat at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of six weeks; and if the landlord so claims and, within one month from the date on which a price is agreed on or fixed by the court, tenders that price to the raiyat, the raiyat shall either abstain from selling the land, or sell it to the landlord at that price.

(*5*) If a raiyat sells his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord without having filed the notice required by this section, or within the period of six weeks from the date of the notice being filed, the sale shall be void as against the landlord. Section 51, (4).

(*6*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring a Civil Court to associate with itself for the purpose of fixing the price of an occupancy-right under this section such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on sale in execution.

33. Where an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, and two or more persons, one of whom is the landlord, respectively advance the same sum at any bidding, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the landlord. [Act XIV of 1882, s. 310.] Section 52.

Landlord's right to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure.

34. (*1*) Where an occupancy-right has been mortgaged by the raiyat and an order absolute for foreclosure is applied for in respect of it under section 87 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Court shall, if it proposes to make the order, cause a notice of the application to be served on the landlord, and shall defer making the order for a period of one month from the service of the notice. Section 53, (1). IV of 1882.

(*2*) If the landlord within the said period of one month pays into Court the amount requisite to redeem the mortgage, the Court shall pay that amount to the plaintiff in the suit, declare the landlord entitled to stand in the place of the plaintiff, and pass an order absolute for foreclosure in favour of the landlord. Section 53, (2).

(*3*) An order absolute passed under sub-section (*2*) shall have the same effect as if the landlord had been the mortgagee and the plaintiff in the suit. Section 53, (3).

Restrictions on gifts of occupancy-right.

35. (*1*) A gift of an occupancy-right in land shall not be valid against the landlord unless it is made by a registered instrument. Section 54, (1).

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(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 36—42.)

(2) The registering officer shall not register any such instrument except on payment of the prescribed fee for service on the landlord of notice of the registration.

Section 54 (2). (3) When any such gift has been registered, the registering officer shall forthwith serve notice of the registration on the landlord.

(4) In the case of gifts made by Muhammadans, nothing in this section shall apply to a gift to a person within the prohibited degrees.

Meaning of landlord for purposes of foregoing sections.

36. For the purpose of the last four foregoing sections the term landlord shall mean exclusively either—

(a) a proprietor under whom immediately the land is held by the raiyat;

(b) a permanent tenure-holder under whom immediately the land is held by the raiyat; or

(c) any other tenure-holder under whom immediately the land is held by the raiyat, provided that such tenure-holder holds immediately under the proprietor or a permanent tenure-holder and is authorized in writing by the proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, as the case may be, to exercise the rights of a landlord for the purposes of the said sections.

Restrictions on sub-letting.

Conversion of sub-letting occupancy-raiyats into tenure-holders.

37. If the portion of his holding sub-let by an occupancy-raiyat exceeds more than half his holding, he shall, on being registered in a public register as a tenure-holder under any Act which may be passed for the registration of tenure-holders, be deemed to have become a tenure-holder within the meaning of this Act.

Provided as follows:—

(a) Nothing in this section shall apply to any person who is disabled from cultivation by age, sex, disease, accident or temporary absence from home on military or domestic service or a pilgrimage and who sub-lets his holding or any part thereof for a term not exceeding the duration of his disability.

(b) If a person is converted into a tenure-holder by virtue of this section his rent shall be liable to enhancement on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as if he were an occupancy-raiyat.

Explanation. A person who has been converted into a tenure-holder by virtue of this section does not by reason of the portion of his holding sub-let ceasing to be more than one-half the holding become again converted into a raiyat.

Restrictions on term of sub-lease.

38. If an occupancy-raiyat sub-lets his holding or any part thereof, the sub-lease shall not be valid for a term exceeding seven years.

Provided as follows:—

(a) Where a raiyat is disabled from cultivation by age, sex, disease, accident or temporary absence from his home on military or domestic service, or a pilgrimage, nothing in this section shall prevent him or be deemed to have prevented him from sub-letting his holding or any part thereof for a term not exceeding the duration of his disability;

(b) In the case of a sub-lease granted before the commencement of this Act the term of *seven* years shall for the purposes of this section be computed from the commencement of this Act.

Enhancement of rent.

Enhancement of rent.

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

39. The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved. [D., § 42, B. B., s. 21 (d).] Section 58.

Restriction on enhancement of money rents.

40. Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced, except as provided by this Act. [B. B., s. 21 (d).] Section 60.

Enhancement of rent by registered contract.

41. (1) The money rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by registered contract, subject to the following conditions:— Section 59 (1)

(a) The rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than four annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat. Section 59 (2)

(b) The contract must fix the rent for a term of at least seven years.

(c) If the enhanced rent exceeds, by more than two annas in the rupee, the previous rent, the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least fifteen years.

(2) The registering officer shall, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and that the raiyat is competent and willing to enter into it, and understands its nature. Section 59 (2).

Enhancement on re-letting.

42. (1) Where land which has been previously held by a tenant at a money-rent is let to a settled raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, the raiyat shall not be bound to pay for it any rent higher than that which was paid for it by the previous tenant, except in pursuance of a registered contract for enhancement of the rent. Section 61.

(2) The provisions of the last foregoing section shall apply to every such contract.

Enhancement of rent by suit.

43. The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:— [D., § 43 (1) and (2). C. B., s. 22 (1), (3) and (4). B. B., s. 23 (1), (3) and (4).]

(a) That the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity. Section 74.

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(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 44—50.*)

(*b*) That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(*c*) That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

44. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate—

(*a*) The enhanced rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than eight annas in the rupee.

(*b*) If in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize by rule in that behalf.

(*c*) In determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom.

(*d*) In ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

45. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of rise in prices—

(*a*) The Court shall have regard to the lists of prices periodically published under the authority of the Local Government, and shall compare the average prices during the quinquennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other quinquennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison.

(*b*) The Court shall not enhance the rent so that the enhanced rent exceeds the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee.

(*c*) Subject as aforesaid, and subject also to section 48, the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last quinquennial period bear to the average prices during the previous quinquennial period taken for purposes of comparison.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

46. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(*a*) The Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act.

(*b*) In determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive power of the land caused or likely to be caused by the improvement;

(ii) the cost of the improvement;

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

(*c*) The Court may make its decree conditional, and subject to review and reconsideration in the event of the improvement not producing the estimated effect within a specified time.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase of productive powers due to fluvial action.

47. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action—

(*a*) The Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual.

(*b*) The enhanced rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee.

(*c*) The Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

Enhancement to be fair and equitable.

48. The Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which appears under the circumstances of the case to be unfair or inequitable.

Power to order progressive enhancement.

49. If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached. [C.B., s. 23 (*d*). B. B s. 24 (*d*).] Section 77.

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement-suits.

50. (*1*) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of an increase in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 53 or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits. [B. B., 143.] Section 78.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

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(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 51—54.*)

(*Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 55—57.*)

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent. [D., § 47. C. B., s. 25 (2) and (3). B. B., s. 25 (2) & (3).] Section 79.

Reduction of rent.

51. An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, namely—

(*a*) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other like calamity, or

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

Price-lists.

Price-lists. [C. B., 122. B.B., s. 145]. Section 83 (*1*).

Price-lists of staple crops.

52. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, at such time or times of the year as the local Government fixes in this behalf, lists of the market-prices at harvest-time of staple food crops grown in such local areas as the local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

Section 83 (*2*).

(*3*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette.

Section 83 (*3*).

(*4*) Any such price-list so published shall, in any proceedings under this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the prices prevailing in the local area at the time to which it relates.

(*5*) The Collector shall, fifteen days before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it within the local area to which it relates in the manner in which notices are usually published, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area within the said period of fifteen days presents to him in writing any objection to the list he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list.

Commutation.

Commutation. [C. B., s. 86. B. B. ss. 90 and 93.] Section 82 (*1*).

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

53. (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays rent for a holding in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent.

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector, or sub-divisional officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and shall order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to— Section 8

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as other orders made by Revenue-officers.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer may, for reasons recorded in writing, refuse to grant it.

Power to make rules.

Power to make rules.

54. The Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules— Power t make ru [C. B., ss. 122 and 2 B. B. ss. 145 and 2 (*c*).] Section 84

(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 52;

(*b*) determining what food crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area, and

(*c*) for the guidance of officers registering contracts under section 41 and section 42.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

Application of chapter.

55. This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats. Section 88.

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

56. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission. Section 89

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

57. The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 60.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 58—60.)

(Chapter VII.—Under-raiyats. Secs. 62—63.)

s. 79 sb. (5).] s. 90.

Grounds on which non-occupancy-raiyat may be ejected.

58. A non-occupancy raiyat shall be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise:—

(*a*) On the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent.

(*b*) On the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

(*c*) Where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired.

(*d*) On the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 60 or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

59. A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

60. (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat, unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

s. 92(1) (1).

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (*2*) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

s. 92(2) (2).

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*) he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy. Section 93 (2).

(*8*) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(*9*) In determining what rent is fair and equitable the Court shall have regard to the average rent payable by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the vicinity, but shall not allow any enhancement exceeding eight annas per rupee of the previous rent.

(*10*) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed. Section 92 (2).

Explanation of "admitted to occupation".

61. Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

Limit of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.

62. The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, namely:—

(*a*) When the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(*b*) In any other case—twenty-five per cent.

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.

63. An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except at the end of an agricultural year and after a written notice to quit has been served on him in the prescribed manner not less than six months before the expiration of that year.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 64—67.)

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

64. (1) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding.

[D. §§ 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16 B. B., ss. 6 & 15] Section 14.

(2) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

[D. §§ 21 & 38. C. B., ss. 6 & 17. [B. B., ss. 6 & 16.] Section 15.

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies or any classes of tenancies at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on or before a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area which has not been so registered.

(3) When a raiyat has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent or rate of rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of this section merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted with the consent of both the raiyat and his landlord to a fixed money rent.

[D. § 38. C. B., s. 16. Expl. I. B. B., s. 15. Expl. I.] Section 16.

(4) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

[D. § 37. C. B., s. 16. Expl. II. B. B., s. 15. Expl. II.] Section 17.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply where the land is held for a term of years or the tenancy thereof is determinable at the will of the landlord.

[D. § 20. C. B., s. 6. B. B., s. 6.] Section 19.

Section 120.

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

65. If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

66. (1) Every tenant shall—

(a) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, and

(b) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any diminution of the area of his holding caused by diluvion or otherwise, unless it is proved that the land lost was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

Alterati of rent alteratio of area. [D. §§ 19 43 (3) & C. B., ss. 18, 22 (2) 25 (1). B. B., ss. 18, 23 25 (1).] Section 9

(2) In determining the amount to be added to the rent the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure.

(3) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

Payment of rent.

Instalments of rent.

67. (1) A money-rent payable by a tenure-holder shall be paid in such instalments and on such dates as may have been agreed upon between the tenure-holder and his landlord; in the absence of agreement, in such instalments and on such dates as may be customary; and in the absence of any agreement or custom, in such instalments and on such dates as the Local Government may fix by rule for any local area.

Paymen of rent [C. B., s. 55 (a). B. B., s. (a).] Section 9

(2) A money-rent payable by a raiyat or under-raiyat shall be paid in such instalments, representing respectively such proportions of the yearly rent, and on such dates, not being more than four in each year, as the Local Government may fix by rule for any local area, and, subject to any such rules, as may be fixed by agreement, or in the absence of agreement, by custom.

[C. B., s. (b). B. B., s. (b).] Section

(3) In making rules under this section the Local Government shall take into consideration the prevailing customs, the time of harvest, and the time at which land-revenue is payable.

[B. B., s. (b).] Section

(4) Every rule made under this section shall be published in manner prescribed not less than three months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which it is to take effect.

Section

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 68—73.*)

Time and place for payment of rent.

68. (*1*) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

(*2*) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord:

Provided that the Local Government may make rules authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

s. 101,). s. 56,), s. 48.] ion 3(*12*.)

(*3*) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

Appropriation of payments.

69. (*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(*2*) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Receipts and accounts.

ceipts i ounts. § 61. B., s. 57. B., s. 49 and (*b*).] tion 100.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

70. (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

(*2*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(*3*) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule III to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*4*) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

B., s. 51 B., s. 49] tion 101.

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

71. (*1*) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge, signed by the landlord.

(*2*) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year, a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule III to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*3*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

[D. s. 65, C. B, s. 57 (*d*), B. B. ss. 49 (*d*) & 94.] Section 102.

72. (*1*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 70 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(*2*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the receipt in full discharge or the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 71, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(*3*) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Deposit of rent.

Application to deposit rent in public office.

Deposit of rent.

[D., § 99. C. B, ss. 58 & 59. B. B., ss. 50 & 51.] Section 103.

73. (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe that owing to a dispute or ill-feeling the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it;

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent in their behalf; or

(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent;

the tenant may present, to such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf for the local area in which the holding is situate, an application in writing for permission to deposit in his office the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made; shall, in case (*d*),

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 74—79.*)

state the name of the person to whom the rent was last paid, and of the person or persons now claiming it; shall be signed by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount, not less than eight annas, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

[D. §§ 99 & 100. C. B., s. 60. B. B., s. 52.] Section 104.

Receipt granted by public officer for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

74. (*1*) If it appears to the officer to whom an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, he shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under his official seal.

(*2*) The officer may, if he thinks fit, before receiving the rent, examine the person who has signed the statement required under the last foregoing section.

(*3*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the rent had been received—

in case (*a*) of the last foregoing section, by the person to whom the rent was tendered;

in case (*b*) of that section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whom the rent was payable;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers jointly; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

[D., § 100. C. B., s. 61 (*a*). B. B., s. 53 (*a*).] Section 105.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

75. (*1*) The officer receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in his office a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

(*2*) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the officer shall cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on every person who he has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

[D § 100. C.B., s 61, cls (*b*) & (*c*). B.B s 53, cls. (*b*) & (*c*). Sections 106 and 107.

Payment or refund of deposit.

76. (*1*) The officer may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(*2*) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(*3*) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the officer with whom the rent was deposited.

(*4*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by an officer receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Arrears of rent.

Arrears o rent. [C. B., s. 64 B. B., s. 56 Section 125.

Rent first charge on transferable holding.

77. (*1*) The rent of every transferable holding shall be a first charge on the holding.

(*2*) If the right, title and interest of the tenant is brought to sale in execution of a money decree obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be first paid out of the sale proceeds any rent which may be due to him by the tenant, but this right shall be without prejudice to the landlord's charge under sub-section (*1*).

[D. §§ 12 (5) & 93. C. B. ss. 79(5) & 152. B. B. ss. 7 (5) & 169.] Section 111.

Ejectment from non-transferable holding for arrears.

78. (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of a non-transferable holding at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fusli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of the plaintiff in any such suit shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

(*3*) The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

[D. § 101. C. B., s. 56. B. B., s. 48.] Section 108.

Interest on arrears.

79. In fixing the rate of interest on an arrear of rent, the Court shall have regard to established usage and to the agreement, if any, between the parties; but shall ordinarily decree simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of the agricultural year in which the arrear fell due to the institution of the suit.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 80—85.*)

§ 68. , s. 90. B. s. 96.] ion 109.

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

80. (*1*) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:

Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.

§ 69. B., s. 91. B., s. 97.] ion 110.

(*2*) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

Produce-rents.

oduce-ts. B., s. 84, B., s. 88.] ion 112.

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

81. (*1*) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce—

(*a*) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(*b*) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(*2*) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District or Sub-division the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(*3*) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may by order prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

ction 113.

Procedure where officer appointed.

82. (*1*) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

(*2*) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made, but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(*3*) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector. Section 115 (*1*).

(*4*) The Collector shall consider the report, and after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just. Section 115 (*2*).

(*5*) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall be enforceable as a decree.

(*6*) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. [C. B., s. 85, B. B., s. 89.] Section 118.

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

83. (*1*) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(*2*) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided.

(*3*) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time.

(*4*) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

Liability for rent on change of landlord.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

84. (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has given notice of the transfer to the tenant. Liability for rent on change of landlord. [D., §. 9. C. B., s. 78. B. B., s. 70.] Section 122.

(*2*) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

Illegal Cesses, &c.

Abwab, &c., illegal.

85. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwab, mahtut*, or other like appella- Illegal cesses, &c. [D. §§ 13 & 57 C. B., s. 71. B B., s. 63. (2).] Section 123.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 86.)

(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants. Secs. 87 & 91.

tions, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

[D., § 64. B. B., ss. 63 (2), 64 (a), 93.] Section 124.

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

86. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Improvements.

Improvements.

[C. B., s. 29. B. B., s. 69.] Section 126.

Definition of improvement.

87. (1) For the purposes of this Act the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

(2) The following shall be presumed until the contrary is shown to be improvements within the meaning of this section:—

(a) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(b) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(c) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(d) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(e) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(f) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(3) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of the estate or tenure of his landlord.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates.

88. Where a raiyat holds at a fixed rent or a fixed rate of rent, his landlord shall not be entitled, as such, to prevent him from making any improvement in respect of his holding.

Right to make improvement in case of occupancy-holding.

[C. B., s. B. B., s. Section 1

89. (1) Where a raiyat has an occupancy-right in his holding neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself.

(2) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord.

(3) If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(a) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(b) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Right to make improvement in case of non-occupancy holding.

[C. B., s. B. B., s. Section 1

90. (1) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(2) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

Registration of landlord's improvements.

91. (1) A landlord may register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making, by application to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may appoint.

(2) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government by rule directs.

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(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants. Secs. 92—95.)

(3) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(a) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(b) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.

Application to record evidence as to improvement.

92. (1) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon record the evidence in the presence of the parties, unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(2) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

ss 20 29] 129.

Compensation for raiyats' improvements.

93. (1) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been made.

(2) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(3) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(4) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

n 130.

(5) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Section 131.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

94. (1) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(a) to the amount by which the letting-value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(b) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects;

(c) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(d) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(e) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent.

(2) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and raiyat may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Surrender and abandonment.

Surrender.

95. (1) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his right and interest in the holding.

Surrender and abandonment [D § 12 (3). C. B, s.79 (3). B B., s. 72 (3).]

(2) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall continue to be liable for the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

Section 139.

(3) In the following cases the Court shall for the purposes of this section presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely:—

(a) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender;

(b) if the raiyat ceases, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate;

(c) if the landlord himself, at any time during the agricultural year next following the surrender, lets to another tenant or cultivates the holding or any part thereof.

(4) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(5) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

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(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants. Secs. 96—102.)

[D. s. 12 (4). C.B., s. 79 (4) B.B., s. 72 (4).] Section 140.

Abandonment.

96. (*1*) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*2*) When a landlord enters under this section he shall cause a notice in the prescribed form to be published in such manner as the Local Government by rule directs, stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and has entered on it accordingly.

(*3*) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured as to the Court may seem just.

Sub-division of holding.

Sub-division of holding. [B. B., ss. 21 (*b*), 37.] Section 150.

Portion of holding not transferable.

97. Nothing in this Act shall entitle a tenant whose holding is transferable to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the land comprised in the holding so that it may be held from the landlord by the transferee or the person to whom it is bequeathed as a separate holding.

Ejectment.

Ejectment. [C. B., s. 79 (5), (6) & (7). B. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7).] Section 149.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

98. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

Measurements.

Measurements. [D. § 58. C.B., s. 75. B. B., s. 67.] Section 133.

Landlord's right to measure land.

99. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him on this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure.

(*2*) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases:—

(*a*) Where the area of the holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area.

(*b*) Where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation.

(*c*) Where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

(*3*) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries.

100. (*1*) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land. [D. s. 9. [B.B., s & 177.] Sections and 135

(*2*) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Standard of measurement.

101. (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bíghá. [D. § 94 C. B., s. B.B., s. (*a*).] Section

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any different local measure, the Government measure shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit.

(*3*) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown. [D. § 95 C. B., s. B.B., s. 6 Section

Managers.

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

102. When co-owners of an estate or tenure disagree as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, Manag [D. § 1 C. B., s. B. B., s (1)] Section

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876. VII, 1 (B. C

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Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants. Secs. 103—109.)

(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents. Sec. 110.)

s. 65 57 143. Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

103. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

s. 66 s. 58 144. Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

104. If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time—

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards assents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

s. 66 s. 58 145. Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (*b*) of last section.

105. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under clause (*b*) of the last foregoing section; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

66(3.) 58(3).] 146. The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

106. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes the management of an estate or tenure under section 104, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

s. 67. 59.] 147. Provisions applicable to manager.

107. (*1*) A manager appointed under section 104 shall receive by way of remuneration such fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power.

(*4*) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(*5*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(*6*) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(*7*) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 112.

(*8*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

Power to restore management to co-owners. [C.B., s. 68. B. B., s. 60.] Section 148.

108. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 104, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to make rules.

109. The High Court may from time to time make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

Record-of-rights.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights. Record-of-rights. Section 164.

110. (*1*) The Local Government may in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a record-of-rights shall be prepared for all tenancies or any class of tenancies in a local area by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally; and

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(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents. Secs. 111—117.)

(c) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(3) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Section 164.

Particulars to be recorded.

111. Where an order is made under the last foregoing section the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include some or all of the following, namely :—

(a) the name of each tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs, that is to say whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat;

(c) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him;

(d) the name of his landlord;

(e) the rent payable;

(f) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise;

(g) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(h) the special conditions, if any, under which the tenant holds.

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

112. On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

Sections 157 to 159.

Publication of record.

113. (1) When the Revenue-officer has completed the record he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in such manner and for such period as the Local Government by rule directs, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

(2) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally settle the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in such manner as the Local Government by rule directs, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this Chapter.

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

114. If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute, and for that purpose shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and his decision shall have the force of a decree. XIV of 1882.

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

115. (1) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under the last foregoing section.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under the last foregoing section, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals. XIV of 1882.

(3) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that Chapter. XIV of 1882.

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

116. (1) Every record made under this Chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein

(2) Every undisputed entry in the record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved. Section 165.

Settlement of rents.

Power to order Revenue-officers to settle rents.

117. (1) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that the rents of all tenants or of any class or classes of tenants in any local area shall be settled by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf: Settlement of rents. Section 151.

Provided that the Local Government shall not make such an order until it is satisfied after local enquiry that the making of the order would be expedient.

(2) The cases in which an order may be made under this section are the following, namely :—

(a) any case in which a Revenue-officer may be directed under this Chapter to prepare a record-of-rights, and

(b) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(3) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made, and an order so notified shall continue in force until it is rescinded by an order notified in like manner.

(4) While an order under this section continues in force in respect of any tenants, a Civil Court shall not entertain a suit under this Act for the Section 152.

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(Chapter XI.—Tables of Rates. Secs. 123 & 124.)

enhancement or reduction of the rents of any of those tenants.

Section 156. Procedure for settlement of rents.

118. (1) When a Revenue-officer is directed under this Chapter to make a settlement of rents he shall ascertain and make a record of the particulars specified in section 111, and such other particulars, if any, as the Local Government may direct him to ascertain and record.

(2) If at any time before the rent-roll is finally published as hereinafter provided, a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry which the officer has made or proposes to make in the record under sub-section (1), the provisions of sections 114 and 115 shall apply.

Section 153.

(3) In the case of a tenure the rent of which is liable to alteration, or an occupancy-raiyat's holding, the officer shall, on the application of either landlord or tenant, settle a fair and equitable rent in respect thereof.

Section 153.

(4) For this purpose he shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in settling rents.

(5). In all proceedings under sub-sections (3) and (4) the officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree.

XIV of 1882.

(6). An appeal shall lie from every such decision to the Special Judge appointed under section 115, whose decision thereon shall be final, subject to this qualification, that if in a second appeal under sub-section (2) of this section the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other holdings of the same class comprised in the same rent-roll, as ascertained or settled under this section.

(7) When the Revenue-officer has recorded the particulars and settled the rents which he is required to record and settle, he shall prepare the draft of one or more rent-rolls, showing the particulars recorded by him, and, when he settles the rent, the amount of the rent as settled.

(8) Section 113 shall apply to every rent-roll made under this section as if it were a record within the meaning of that section, and section 116 shall apply to all entries made in any such rent-roll under sub-section (1) of this section.

Time at which alteration of rent is to take effect.

119. When any rent is altered under the last foregoing section, the alteration shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the rent-roll.

Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

120. When a landlord is entitled to apply to have the amount of the rent of a holding settled under section 118, sub-section (3), the rent of the holding as ascertained or settled under this chapter shall not be enhanced during a period of fifteen years from the date of the final publication of the rent-roll, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of an alteration in the area of the holding.

Supplemental.

Supplemental. Section 163.

Expenses of proceedings under Chapter

121. Where an order is made under this chapter on the application of a landlord, or of several landlords or tenants, or for the purpose of settling or averting a serious dispute between tenants and their landlords, all expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in carrying out those provisions therein, and such portions as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix of the salaries of officers employed in carrying out those provisions therein in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants in that local area whose rents are ascertained or settled under this chapter, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared.

122. When the particulars mentioned in section 111, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 64 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

CHAPTER XI.

TABLES OF RATES.

[B. B., ss. 131 & 132.] Section 62.

Power to direct preparation of table.

123. The Local Government may, by an order in the official Gazette, direct a Revenue-officer to take steps to prepare for any local area, with the aid of such assessors as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats.

[B. B., s. 133.] Section 63.

Contents of table.

124. The table shall specify—

(*a*) the several classes of land for which, having regard to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, it is necessary to fix different rates of rent; and

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(*Chapter XI.—Tables of Rates. Secs. 125—134.*)

[B.B., s. 133.] Section 64.

(*b*) the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats holding land of each such class;

Principle on which rent-rates are to be fixed.

125. In fixing the rate of rent for any class of land under section 124 regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time when the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets about the time at which those rates were fixed, or, if that time or the average prices about that time cannot readily be ascertained, to the average prices about any other time which it may appear equitable and practicable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets at the time at which the table is prepared; and

[C.B., s. 23, (*b*). B.B., s. 24, (*b*).]

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that when the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the average prices of staple food crops the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased average prices bear to the former average prices:

[C.B., s. 23, (*c*) B.B., s. 24, (*c*)]

Provided that the rate fixed for any class of land shall not exceed the existing rate by more than four annas in the rupee.

[B.B., s. 137.] Section 65.

Local publication of the table.

126. When the Revenue-officer has prepared the table, he shall publish it in the local area to which it relates, in the vernacular language prevailing in that local area, in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

[B.B., s. 138.] Section 66

Revenue-officer to deal with objections.

127. Any person objecting to any entry in the table may present a petition to the Revenue-officer within a period of one month after the publication; and the Revenue-officer, with the aid of the assessors, shall consider any such objection, and may alter or amend the table.

[B.B., s. 139.] Section 67.

Table to be submitted to superior Revenue-authorities.

128. If no objection is made within the said period of one month, or, where objections are made, after those objections have been disposed of, the Revenue-officer shall submit the table, together with his proceedings, a report setting forth the grounds of his decision on each point, and any petitions of objection which may have been received, through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board of Revenue for approval.

[B.B., s. 140] Section 68.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue thereupon.

129. The Board of Revenue may amend the table submitted under the last foregoing section in any manner which appears to it proper, and may allow in whole or in part any objection forwarded therewith or subsequently made, or may return the case for further enquiry.

[B.B., s. 141.] Section 69.

Publication of table after final sanction.

130. When a table of rates has been sanctioned by the Board, it shall be submitted to the Local Government, which, after considering such objections as may be submitted to it in writing, may amend the table in any manner it thinks fit, and may direct, if it thinks fit, that the table or amended table shall be published in the official Gazette with a specification of the local area to which it applies.

[B.B., s. 143.] Section 70.

Period for which table remains in force.

131. A table for any local area published under the last foregoing section shall come into force on the date on which it is so published, and shall continue in force for such period, not less than fifteen or more than thirty years, as the Local Government at the time of publication may direct.

[B.B., s. 142.] Section 71.

Table to be conclusive evidence.

132. The publication of a table under section 130 shall be conclusive evidence in any proceeding under this Act—

(1) that the proceedings for the preparation of the table have been duly conducted in accordance with this Act; and

(2) that, except as in this Act provided, the rates shown in the table for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies.

Section 72.

Expenses incurred in preparing table how defrayed.

133. All expenses incurred by the Government in preparing a table of rates for any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in its preparation, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in its preparation in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by occupancy-raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as the Local Government may from time to time determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

[B.B., s. 144.] Section 73.

Suit to enhance where table is in force.

134. When a table is in force under the foregoing sections for any local area, the landlord of any holding within that area, held by an occupancy-raiyat at a money rent, may institute a suit to enhance the rent then payable on the ground that it is below that which would be payable at the rates shown in the table; and the Court

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(Chapter XII.—Records of Proprietor's Private Lands. Secs. 135—138.)

shall enhance the rent in accordance with the rates shown in the table: Provided that—

1st.—Where the rent of any land comprised in the holding would, by reason of a change having taken place in or in regard to the land since the raiyat or his predecessor in interest began to hold it, be fixed under this section at a higher rate, and would, but for that change, have been fixed under this section at a lower rate, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

[D. § 43 C. B., s. 22, cls. (3) and (4). B. B., s. 23, cls. (3) & (4).]

(*a*) if the change has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of that land at the lower rate;

(*b*) if the change has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at such rate intermediate between the higher rate and the lower rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks fair and equitable; and

[C. B. s. 23. cl. (*e*). B. B., s. 24. (*a*).]

(*c*) if it is not proved that the change has been effected by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at a rate equal to the lower rate, together with half the difference between the higher rate and the lower rate.

2ndly.—When the raiyat proves that by contract or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate applicable under this section, the Court shall fix the rent at the lower rate.

3rdly.—Section 49 shall apply to all decrees for enhancement passed under this section, and section 50 shall apply to all suits for enhancement under this section as if they were suits for enhancement under Chapter V on the ground that the rent is below the prevailing rate or on the ground of an increase in prices.

Illustrations

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

when the land is irrigated from a well	. Rs 4 per acre,
when the land is not so irrigated	. Rs. 2 „

The holdings of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D* occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

The well on A's holding is an ancient one existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, and that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

when such land is irrigated from a branch of a river	. . . . . Rs. 4 per acre,
when such land is not so irrigated	. . Rs. 2 „

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

CHAPTER XII.

RECORD OF PROPRIETOR'S PRIVATE LANDS.

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

135. The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of section 30. [B B. ss. 76 to 82] Sections 7 to 13

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

136. In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land.

Procedure for recording private land.

137. When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 113, 114, 115 and 116 shall apply.

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

138. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land— [C. B., s. 81. B B., ss. 3 & 75] Section 5.

(*a*) Land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zírat, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village custom as proprietor's khámár, zírat, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land

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the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(3) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISTRAINT.

[B. B., ss. 101, 104, 123.] Section 166.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

139. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator,

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

VII (B. C.) of 1876.

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(*2*) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B., ss. 71, 125.]

(*3*) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B., ss 104-5.] Section 167.

Form of application.

140. (*1*) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify—

(*a*) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(*b*) the name of the tenant;

(*c*) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(*d*) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(*e*) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(*f*) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(*g*) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(*2*) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints; and, if the application so verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence. XIV of 1882.

Procedure on receipt of application.

[B. B., ss. 105 & 106.] Section 168.

141. (*1*) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

(*2*) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(*3*) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (*2*), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(*4*) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may if it thinks fit make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

Execution of order of distraint

[B.B. s. 107.] Section 169.

142. If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by

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taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

§ 111.] Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

B. B., s. 108.] Section 170.

Service of demand and account.

143. (*1*) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

(*2*) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(*3*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

B. B., ss. 109 and 110.] Section 171.

Right to reap, &c., produce.

144. (*1*) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(*2*) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(*3*) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

B. B., s. 113.] Section 172.

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

145. (*1*) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction:

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(*2*) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B. B., s. 114.] Section 173.

Place of sale.

146. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

[D., s. 111.] Section 174

When produce may be sold standing.

147. (*1*) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing.

(*2*) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

[B. B., s. 115.] Section 175.

Manner of sale.

148. The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

[B. B., s. 116.] Section 176.

Postponement of sale.

149. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

[B. B., s. 117.] Section 177.

Payment of purchase-money.

150. The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

[B. B., s. 118.] Section 178

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

151. When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

[B. B., s. 119.] Section 179.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

152. (*1*) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the

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costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B., s 120.] Section 180.

Certain officers may not purchase

153. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

[B. B., ss 111, 112 & 123.] Section 181.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale

154 (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 143, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(5) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

[B. B., s 124.] Section 182.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

155. (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under the last foregoing section to institute a suit for the recovery from the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

[B. B. s 126 Section 183

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords

156 When land is sub-let, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Section 184

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

157 When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail; but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid to the owner of the property under section 152 without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.

158 No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Civil Court under this chapter; but any person whose property is distrained on an application made under section 140 in any case in which such an application is not permitted by section 139 may institute a suit against the applicant for the recovery of compensation.

CHAPTER XIV.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in application to landlord and tenant suits.

159. (1) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Local Government, make rules declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules. XIV of 1882

(2) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits. XIV of 1882.

Section 186

Jurisdiction in proceedings under Act.

160. (1) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties. XIV of 1882

(2) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall

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be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of possession of the holding.

[D., § 169. C. B., s. 150. B. B., s. 167 (a)] Section 189.

Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.

161. Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

XIV of 1882.

[D § 173. C. B., s. 147. B. B., s. 164.] Section 190.

Special register of suits.

162. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

XIV of 1882.

Procedure in rent-suits.

163. The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

[C. B., s. 165. B. B., s. 187.] Section 191.

(*a*) Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 325C (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit.

XIV of 1882.

[D., §§ 149 & 185 C. B., s. 167. B. B., s. 189.] Section 192.

(*b*) The plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent, and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification.

XIV of 1882.

[D., § 192. C. B., s. 171. B. B., s. 195.] Section 193

(*c*) The summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only.

Section 194.

(*d*) The service of the summons may, if the Court so directs, be effected, either in addition to or in substitution for any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.

XIV of 1882.

[D., § 108. C. B., s. 184. B. B., s. 206.] Section 195

(*e*) A written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court.

[B. B., s. 214.] Section 196.

(*f*) The rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not.

XIV of 1882.

[D., §§ 177 & 223. C. B., ss. 155 & 157. B. B., ss. 171 & 219.] Section 197

(*g*) The Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears.

(*h*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him.

XIV of 1882. [C. B., s. 198. B. B., s. 220.] Section 200.

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.

164. (*1*) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Section 199

(*2*) Where such a payment is made the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(*3*) Unless the third person within *three months* from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff, money paid to him under sub-section (3):

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.

165. When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Provision as to payment by instalments.

166. When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for ordering that the money be paid by instalments, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such instalment as the Court directs.

Court to grant receipt.

167. When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be.

Section 199 (2).

Appeals in rent-suits.

168. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where—

[D., § 179 C. B., ss. 157 & 220 B. B., ss. 173 & 242.] Section 198.

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

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(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

[C. B., ss. 96 & 98 (*b*). B. B., ss. 128 & 130, cl. (*b*)] Section 201.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

169. A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing for special reasons a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

[B B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 44 & 45 Vic., C. 41, s. 14.] Section 202.

Relief against forfeitures.

170. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

171. The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:— [C B., s 80 B. B., s 73.] Section 203.

(*a*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment.

(*b*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value.

(*c*) But a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

(*d*) If the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable. [C B., s. 80, B. B., s 73.] Section 204.

Adjustment of mutual claims in ejectment-proceedings.

172. (*1*) In all suits and proceedings for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such. Section 205.

(*2*) If it appears to the Court that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the Section 205.

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landlord as such, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(3) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

173. When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

[C. B., s. 151. B. B., s. 168.] Section 207.

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

174. (1) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the recovery of land held by a tenant may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, determine all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by the tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(c) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(2) If in the opinion of the Court any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government by rule directs. XIV of 1882.

(3) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of and be subject to the like appeal as a decree.

CHAPTER XV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

175. Where a transferable holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as 'protected interests' but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as 'incumbrances.'

Provided as follows :—

(a) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(b) the power to annul shall be exercisable only in manner by this chapter directed.

Protected interests.

176. The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this Chapter— [D. §§ 12 (11) and 155. C. B., ss. 226, Expl., & 210, B. B., ss 228. Expl., & 232.] Section 208 (1).

(a) any under-tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(b) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(c) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(d) any right of occupancy;

(e) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(f) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance".

177. For the purposes of this Chapter—

(a) the term "incumbrance" used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section. Section 208, (1).

(b) The term "registered and notified incumbrance" used with reference to a holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by an instrument registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided. [C. B., s. 206 Expl. B. B., s. 228 Expl.] Section 208 (2). III of 1877.

Application for sale of holding.

178. When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement of the annual rent of the holding, and, if the holding is a permanent tenure, a copy of so much of the register kept under Chapter III of this Act as relates to the tenure. [C. B., s. 201. B. B., s. 223.] Section 209. XIV of 1882.

Proclamation announcing sale.

179. (1) When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under the last foregoing section, [D. § 152. C. B., s. 203. B. B., s. 225.] Section 210.

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the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce— XIV of 1882.

(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(2) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

[C. B., s. 206. B. B., s. 228 (*a*) and Expl.] Section 211.

Sale of tenure subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

180. (*1*) When a tenure has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may in manner provided by section 184, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

[C. B., s. 207 B. B., s. 229 (*a*) Section 212 (*1*).

Sale of tenure with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

181. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. XIV of 1882.

[D., § 155. C. B., s. 210. B. B., s. 232.] Section 212 (*2*).

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 184, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure.

Application of foregoing provisions to holdings at fixed rates.

182. The foregoing sections shall apply to a holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent as if it were a tenure.

[B. B., s. 228, (*b*).] Section 213.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

183. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 179, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

(2) The purchaser at a sale under this section may in manner provided by section 184, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Section 214.

Proceedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

184. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for a service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

[B. B., s. 225 (*c*).] Section 215.

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

185. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

[D. § 246. C. B., s. 211. B. B., s. 233.] Section 216.

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

186. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:— XIV of 1882.

(*a*) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale.

(*b*) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made.

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(Chapter XVI.—Summary Sale for Arrears. Sec. 194.)

(*c*) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree.

(*d*) The balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

Holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

XIV of 182 [D., § 153. C. B., s. 204. B. B., s. 226.] Section 217.

187. (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to institute a suit to set aside the sale of a holding under this Chapter.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

[D., §§ 35, 36, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227.] Section 218.

188. (*1*) When any person having, in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him;

(*b*) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to possession of the holding as mortgagee and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

[D., §§ 35, 36, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227.] Section 219.

189. When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and, that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

XIV of 1882. [C. B., s. 208 (1). B. B., s. 230 (1).] Section 220.

190. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the holding.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

Operation of sections 313 and 326 of Code of Civil Procedure excluded.

XIV of 1882. Section 221.

191. Sections 313 and 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this Chapter.

Section 222.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

III of 1877.

192. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any transferable holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

Notification of incumbrances to landlord.

[C. B., s. 206, Expl. B.B., s. 2. Expl.] Section 223.

193. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a transferable holding and creating an incumbrance on the holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the manner prescribed in Part VII of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the service of summons.

III of 1877.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUMMARY SALE FOR ARREARS.

Sale of patní tenures.

Sale of patní tenures.

Right of proprietor to recover arrears from patní dár by summary sale.

[D., § 135. C. B., s. 133. B. B., s. 147.] Section 42.

194. If default is made in payment of the rent due in respect of a patní tenure held immediately from a proprietor, the proprietor

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(Chapter XVI.—Summary Sale for Arrears. Secs. 195—200.)

may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply for the summary sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules contained in the following sections of this Chapter.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 8, cl (2) Schedule III.

Application for sale at beginning of year.

195. (*1*) On the first day of Baisákh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that for which the rent is due, the proprietor may present a petition to the Collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year, in respect of all or any of the tenures described in the last foregoing section.

(*2*) The petition shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the Collector's office, with a notice that if the amount claimed is not paid before the first of Jeth following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation.

(*3*) The proprietor shall cause a similar notice to be stuck up at his own sadr kachari and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as applies to the individual case to be sent and similarly published at the kachari at which the principal business of the tenure is transacted, or at the principal town or village on the land of the defaulter's tenure.

(*4*) The proprietor shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms prescribed by this section.

Service of notice.

196. (*1*) The notice required to be sent into the mufassal shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager, for the same; or, in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot.

(*2*) If the people of the village object or refuse to sigh their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the office of the nearest munsif, or, if there should be no munsif, to the nearest police-station, and there make voluntary oath of the same having been duly published A certificate to this effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

(*3*) If it appears from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth day of the month of Baisákh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s 8, cl. (3). Schedule III.

Application for sale in middle of year.

197. On the first day of Kártik, in the middle of the year, the proprietor may present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year, up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first day of Aghan, unless the whole of the advertised balance is paid before the date in question, or so much of it as will reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kártik, to less than one-fourth or a four-anna proportion of the total demand of the proprietor, according to the kistbandí, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kártik.

Proceedings when tenure-holder contests demand.

198. (*1*) When a notice has been issued under the foregoing sections in respect of an arrear alleged to be due by a tenure-holder, the tenure-holder may, at any time before the day fixed therein for the sale of the tenure, present to the Collector a petition contesting the demand wholly or in part.

(*2*) The Collector on receiving a petition under sub-section (*1*) shall issue a summons to the proprietor requiring him to appear at a time and place specified therein, and show cause why the sale should not be stayed or the amount of the demand reduced, as the case may be, and shall, if practicable, hear the parties or such of them as appear, and determine the issues between them before the time fixed for the sale.

(*3*) If before the time fixed for the sale the Collector decides that no part of the arrear claimed is due, he shall dismiss the proprietor's application.

(*4*) If before that time he decides that any part of the arrear claimed is not due he shall reduce the demand accordingly, and his decision shall for the purposes of the proceedings under this chapter be conclusive.

(*5*) In cases not provided for by sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) the tenure-holder's petition shall be dismissed, but such dismissal shall not affect his right to institute a suit to set aside the sale.

Tenure to be sold unless arrear deposited.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819 s. 14.

199. Except as provided by the last foregoing section, a tenure in respect of which a notice has been issued under the foregoing sections shall be sold on the day fixed by the notice unless before sunset of the previous day the amount of the demand, or, when that amount has been reduced under the last foregoing section, the reduced amount has been deposited in the Collector's office by the defaulter or some other person for payment to the landlord.

Forms to be observed in case of sale.

Bengal Regulation. VIII of 181 s 10 Schedule II

200. (*1*) At the time of the sale, the notice previously stuck up in the kachari shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in the notice.

(*2*) A person shall attend on the part of the proprietor with a particular statement of the pay-

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(*Chapter XVI.—Summary Sale for Arrears. Secs. 201—205.*)

ments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, with the receipt for, or certificate of, the notice directed to be published in the mufassal.

(3) No lot shall be put up to sale until the statement produced has been inspected, and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice has been read. The observance of these forms shall be recorded in a separate rubakari to be held upon each lot sold.

(4) If the sale is under a petition presented on the first day of Kártik the Kistbandí of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four-anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; and the sale shall not take place unless this is ascertained.

(7) The proprietor shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, and the officer making the sale shall not be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Chapter.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 9. Schedule III.

Mode of conducting sale.

201. (1) All sales of tenures under this Chapter shall be made in public kachari.

(2) The land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one except the defaulter shall be free to bid.

(3) Fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down.

(4) The officer conducting the sale may refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours.

(5) If the fifteen per cent. is not paid in cash within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in Government securities is not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day.

(6) If the remainder of the purchase-money is not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bázár of the sadr station of the district.

(7) The lot shall then be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent sale; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.

(8) The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

Title of purchaser.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 15 Schedule III

202. (1) When the entire amount of the purchase-money has been paid in by the purchaser of a tenure under this chapter, the Collector shall grant him a certificate of the payment.

(2) Thereupon the purchaser shall acquire the tenure with power to avoid, in manner prescribed by section 184 for the avoidance of incumbrances, all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created on the tenure by the tenure-holder or any of his predecessors in interest or any person claiming under him or them, except—

(a) a right of occupancy;

(b) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; or

(c) any right or interest created under a power expressly conferred by the written instrument by which the tenure was created.

Purchaser to be put in possession.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 15. Schedule III

203. When the purchaser of a tenure under this chapter has obtained a certificate in respect of the same under the last foregoing section, and the transfer of the tenure to him has been registered under Chapter III, he may apply to the Collector to put him in possession of the tenure, and the Collector shall thereupon put him in possession of the same, and for this purpose shall exercise all the powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court giving possession to a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree. XIV of 1882

Recovery of money deposited by person interested to stay sale.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 13. Schedule III

204. When any person having in a tenure advertized for sale under this chapter an interest which would be voidable upon such sale deposits in the Collector's office the amount requisite under section 199 to prevent the sale, the provisions of section 188 shall apply, and if the person is a tenant inferior to the tenure-holder the the provisions of section 189 shall also apply, as if the tenure was a holding advertized for sale under Chapter XV, and the payment had been made into Court to prevent the sale.

Suit to set aside sale.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 14 Schedule III.

205. (1) Any person aggrieved by a sale of a tenure effected under cover of the provisions of this chapter but not warranted by those provisions may institute a suit against the proprietor, at whose instance the sale was effected, to set aside the sale and recover compensation for the damage caused to him thereby.

(2) The purchaser of the tenure shall be made a party to the suit, and shall, if the sale is set aside, be entitled to recover in the suit from the proprietor compensation for the damage (if any) suffered by him.

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(*Chapter XVI.—Summary Sale for Arrears. Secs. 206—209.*)

(*Chapter XVII.—Contract and Custom. Secs. 210—213.*)

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 17, cls. (5) and (6) Schedule III.

Suit for compensation by person whose interest becomes voidable in consequence of sale.

206. When a tenure has been sold under this chapter, any person having an interest therein which is under section 202 voidable by the purchaser may, within two months from the date of the sale, institute a suit against the defaulter to recover compensation for the damage caused to him by the sale:

Provided that no such suit shall be maintainable by any tenant inferior to the defaulter if at the time of the sale any arrear of rent was due from him.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 17. Schedule III.

Disposals of proceeds of sales.

207. (*1*) The proceeds of a sale under this chapter shall be dealt with as follows, namely:—

(*a*) One per cent. shall first be deducted from the proceeds, and shall be carried to the account of the Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter.

(*b*) The arrear on account of which the sale may have been made (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the tenure to sale) shall next be paid to the landlord.

(*c*) The balance (if any) remaining after the payments prescribed by clauses (*a*) and (*b*) shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the Treasury of the Collector, to be there retained in deposit to answer the claims of persons who may obtain decrees for compensation under section 206, until the expiration of two months from the date of the sale, and if within that period any suits are instituted under that section, until all such suits have been finally decided.

(*d*) The balance retained under clause (*c*) shall be applied in the first instance to the payment of the amounts of the decrees (if any) passed against the defaulter under section 206, being distributed rateably among the decree-holders according to the amounts of those decrees, when it is insufficient to discharge those amounts in full.

(*e*) The residue (if any) of the said balance shall be payable to the defaulter.

(*2*) Any person interested in money deposited under clause (*c*) may withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium of the day, as shown by the *Government Gazette* last received.

Provision as to Sundays and holidays.

208. When any day specified in this chapter is a Sunday or holiday anything required or authorized under this chapter to be done on that day may be done on the next following day not being a Sunday or holiday.

Sale of other tenures.

Sale of other tenures

Modified application of Chapter to other registered tenures.

209. If provision is made by law for the registration in a public register of any tenures other than those saleable under the foregoing sections of this chapter, those sections shall, subject to such modifications as the Local Government from time to time by rule prescribes, apply to the tenures so registered.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

Provisions to take effect notwithstanding contract.

210. The provisions of this Act in respect of the following matters shall take effect notwithstanding any contract to the contrary:—

(*a*) The acquisition of the status of a settled raiyat and of the occupancy-right (sections 24, 25 and 26).

(*b*) The incidents of the occupancy-right specified in section 31.

(*c*) The right of an occupancy-raiyat to demand a reduction of rent under section 51.

(*d*) The right of either landlord or tenant to demand a commutation of a produce rent under section 53.

(*e*) The protection afforded by the Act to a non-occupancy-raiyat and an under raiyat from ejectment except on specified grounds (sections 58, 59, 60 and 63).

(*f*) The right of a tenant to a reduction of rent on account of the diminution of the area of his holding (section 66).

(*g*) The right of the raiyat to make improvements and claim compensation for them (sections 88, 89, 90 and 93).

(*h*) The protection afforded to all tenants against ejectment except in execution of a decree (section 98).

Permanent mukarrari leases.

211. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a landlord in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrari lease an any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

Contracts for reclamation.

212. Nothing in this Act shall affect any contract for the reclamation of waste land.

Chur and dearah lands.

213 (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a raiyat holding land of the kind known as chur or dearah,

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(Chapter XVII.—Contract and Custom. Secs. 214—217.)

(Chapter XVIII.—Limitation. Secs. 218 & 219.)

(Chapter XIX.—Supplemental. Secs. 220—222.)

that is to say, land ordinarily liable to improvement or deterioration by fluvial action, shall not acquire a right of occupancy in the land until he has held the land for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(2) But the Court may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.

Utbundi and halhasili systems.

214. Nothing in this Act shall affect the conditions, customary or otherwise, under which land is held on either of the systems known as the "utbundi" system and the "hal-hasili" system.

Section 226.

Saving as to service-tenures.

215. Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwálí or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Section 85.

Homesteads.

216. When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom.

Saving of custom.

217. Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

Illustration.

[C. B., s. 19. Expl. 4 (f), B. B., s. 19, Expl. 4 (e), proviso.] Section 4.

The custom that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LIMITATION.

[D., §§ 77, 78 & 79. C. B., s. 92. B. B., s. 98.] Section 224.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule IV.

218. (1) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule IV annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

(2) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

219. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in section 218.

XV of 1877. [C. B., s. 93 B. B., s. 99.] Section 225.

CHAPTER XIX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalties.

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

220. (1) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force,

[B. B., ss 91 129.]

(a) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(b) resists a distraint duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(c) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

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(2) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code.

Agents and representatives of landlords.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

221. (1) Any appearance, application or act, in, before or to any Court or authority, required or authorized by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent of the landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord.

Agents and representatives of landlords. Section 229.

(2) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent of the landlord empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

(3) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

222. Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter XIX.—Supplemental. Secs. 223—228.*)

or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

Powers of Revenue-officers.

Powers of Revenue-officers. Section 227.

Power to make rules regarding procedure and powers of officers.

223. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(*a*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*b*) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(*c*) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

Rules.

Rules Section 228.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

224. (*1*) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner: Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts. C. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 17, Exception B. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 16, Exception] Section 26.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

225. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

226. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a fixed rent, and while the lease or contract is in force— [D., § 42] Section 121.

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

227. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like. [D., § 82 C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. "Rent" and "land."] Section 230.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments. [D., § 2 C. B., s. 4. Report of Rent Commission, § 3. B. B., s. 4.] Section 4.

Savings for special laws.

228. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*b*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(*c*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates; or

(*e*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.
(*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments.*)

SCHEDULE I.

(*See Section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65.
XII of 1805	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.
V of 1812	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.
XVIII of 1812	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	Preamble and Sections 2 and 3.
VIII of 1819	A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal.	The whole Regulation.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1820	A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain taluqs, made answerable by sale for arrears of the zamíndár's rent, shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described.	The whole Regulation.
XI of 1825	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In Clause 1 of Section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
VIII of 1865	An Act to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.	The whole Act.
IV of 1867	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Schedule II.—Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*)

SCHEDULE I—*concld.*

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1850	An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819, and Act IV, 1846.	So much as is unrepealed.
XXXIII of 1850	An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal.	The whole Act.
VI of 1853	An Act relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of pátní taluqs and other saleable tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent.	The whole Act.
X of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See Section 3 (16).*)

Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.

"In the exercise of the privilege * * * conceded to zamíndárs under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rájá of Bardwán, but has since been extended to other zamíndáris; the character of which tenure is, that it is a taluq created by the zamíndár, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zamíndár's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still, in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zamíndár.

"By the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is, amongst other stipulations, provided that, in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zamíndár, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand.

"These tenures have usually been denominated patní taluqs, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons who, on taking such leases, went by the name of darpatní taluqdárs: these, again, sometimes similarly underlet to be patnídárs; and the conditions of all the title-deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder."

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule III.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

(See Sections 70 and 71.)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

1. Number
2. Year
3. Name of Village _____ Thánâ _____
4. Tenant's name _____
5. Particulars of his holding (area, rent, &c.)—

   Nukdi Bighás _____ Rs. _____

   Bauli Bighás _____ Maunds _____ or Rs. _____

   Sayer { Bunkur Rs. _____ / Julkur Rs. _____ / Phulkur Rs _____ }

   Government Cesses { Road Cess / Public Works Cess }
6. Through whom paid _____
7. Date of payment _____
8. Amount paid (particulars on reverse) Rs. _____
9. Signature of Landlord or Authorized Agent

FORM OF RECEIPT.

1. Number
2. Year
3. Name of Village _____ Thánâ _____
4. Tenant's name _____
5. Particulars of his holding (area, rent, &c.)—

   Nukdi Bighás _____ Rs. _____

   Bauli Bighás _____ Maunds _____ or Rs. _____

   Sayer { Bunkur Rs. _____ / Julkur Rs. _____ / Phulkur Rs. _____ }

   Government Cesses { Road Cess / Public Works Cess }
6. Through whom paid _____
7. Date of payment _____
8. Amount paid (particulars on reverse) Rs. _____
9. Signature of Landlord or Authorized Agent

Section 69 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884, provides as follows:—

"69. (1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly."

Appropriation of payments.

"(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit."

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Schedule III.—Forms of Receipt and Account.*)

Date of Payment.	Nukdi.		Baouli.	Sayer.		Cesses.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.

Date of Payment.	Nukdi.		Baouli.	Sayer.		Cesses.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule III.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bighas	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bighas	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur	...	...	
Bunkur	...	...	
Phulkur	...	...	

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year ...	...	...
5 Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...		...
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...		...
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand		...
Arrear demand		...
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind		...
		Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year		
10. Landlord's Signature		

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. ear
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bighas	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bighas	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur	...	...	
Bunkur	...	...	
Phulkur	...	...	

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year ...	...	...
5. Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...		...
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...		...
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand		...
Arrear demand		...
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind		...
		Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year		
10. Landlord's Signature		

Bengal Tenancy Bill.
(*Schedule IV.—Limitation.*)

SCHEDULE IV.

LIMITATION.

(*See Section 218.*)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.
2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent—		
(*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made on account of the rent of the same holding under section 73.	Six months .	The date of the deposit.
(*b*) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.
To recover possession of land claimed by the plaintiff as an occupancy-raiyat.	Two years .	The date of dispossession.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
4. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge or Special Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
5. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
6. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree.	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree of order; or (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

Dissent.

I DISSENT from the report of the majority of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The Committee commenced their sittings from the 21st November, 1883, and concluded their labours on the 13th March, 1884. They first met twice a week, and the members were required to give forty-eight hours' notice of amendments to be moved by them. From the 26th January the Committee resolved to sit thrice a week from 2 P. M. to 5-30 P.M.; and notices of amendments were required to be sent in to the Secretary the day before the meeting; and the amendments were circulated on the morning of the meeting. The new arrangement was proposed owing to the amount of work which remained undone, and also owing to the near approach of the Simla season; but I cannot refrain from remarking that, apart from personal inconvenience which it necessarily involved, it left the members scant time, scarcely ten hours, for the preparation of amendments, and six hours for their study, even if one gave his whole time to this work. I considered it my duty to protest against the arrangement, as it was neither fair to the individual members of the Committee, particularly to one in my position, being deprived of the opportunity of consulting those whose views I was understood to represent, nor to the momentous interests involved, but my protest was of no avail. The Committee certainly gave their best attention under the circumstances mentioned to the matters before them, and, as far as I was concerned, shewed me the utmost courtesy and consideration, but there was an unavoidable haste in disposing of momentous questions at the last moment, which could not but be regretted.

I wish the Rules of the Council had permitted the Committee to examine witnesses on practical questions connected with the Bill. The Committee, I doubt not, felt the necessity of this power. At the suggestion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the Committee in an informal way examined some experienced zamíndárs on the subject of sub-letting.

The Bill has undergone material alterations at the hands of the Committee, but its cardinal principles remain unchanged. In some respects the position of the zamíndárs has been made worse than what it was in the original Bill. On some minor points even-handed justice has been done to both the zamíndár and the raiyat. The middle-man of course gains much more than what he has under the existing law, but the *boná-fide* cultivator, in whose behalf the greatest anxiety was evinced in the Committee, will, I fear, be practically worse off than he is at present. I do not now wish to discuss the whole Bill, and will not therefore enter into details on these points.

My objections to the Bill have been principally based on these grounds, firstly, because it goes against the ancient and existing land-law of the country, taking away on the one hand and conferring on the other rights which are inconsistent with that law; secondly, because it assumes a construction of the Regulations, which is opposed to judicial decisions, and takes for granted statements and facts not supported by evidence; thirdly, because it does not fulfil the primary object for which it was originally sought, namely, the simplification of the procedure for the settlement and realization of rent; fourthly, because it is calculated to sow dispute and dissension between the landlord and the tenant and flood the land with litigation to the detriment of the peace and welfare of the agricultural community; fifthly, because it will tend to reduce a large proportion of cultivating raiyats into agricultural day-labourers; and sixthly, because, by abolishing the freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant, and by making the Court and the Revenue-officer the referee and arbiter in all matters of zamíndárí management and raiyatí action, it will neutralize the vital principle of self-reliance in the agricultural population and destroy its backbone, hamper the free operation of economic laws, and stereotype the patriarchal phase of Government with the aggravating evil of litigation at almost every step. These objections, which I took when the Bill was introduced last year,

have not, I am sorry to say, been removed by the alterations made by the Select Committee.

In specifying my objections to the Bill I do not propose to discuss it chapter by chapter or to traverse all its details. I propose to confine myself to the leading principles of the Bill and a few principal details.

Tenure-holders.

IN addition to the present class of persons who are recognised as tenure-holders, two other classes have been introduced, namely, (1) occupancy-raiyats who may sub-let more than half their holdings (section 37), and (2) raiyats, the area of whose holdings may exceed 100 standard bighás, the whole or part of which is sub-let; in this case the tenant will be presumed to be a tenure-holder unless the contrary is shown (section 5, sub-section 5). In the case of the first-mentioned person, who is called a converted tenure-holder, all the incidents of the status of a tenure-holder will hold good except his liability to enhancement of rent. A tenant of the last-mentioned class will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a tenure-holder. With regard to the first, I cannot understand with what justice is an occupancy-raiyat exempted from his obligations under the Bill as to pre-emption and distraint, and the zamíndár in so far placed in a worse position, because the occupancy-raiyat chooses to sub-let more than half his holding. The conversion of an occupancy-raiyat of a holding, the area of which exceeds 100 bighás, into a tenure-holder, is, in my opinion, still more arbitrary. The status of a tenure-holder carries certain privileges, which the occupancy-raiyat does not possess, and for which, generally, a valuable consideration is paid to the zamíndár. For instance, a tenure is not, unfrequently, a permanent holding, heritable and transferable according to conditions of contract, and, under the present Bill, will enjoy favoured rates of rent and will be exempt from the rules of pre-emption and distraint. Surely, it cannot be contended that the conversion of the hundred-bighá jotedar into a tenure-holder under an edict of the legislature is consistent with the ancient or existing land-law of the country. In so far, it is a direct encroachment upon the rights of the proprietary class.

Then as to enhancement of rent of tenure-holders, section 8 of Regulation V of 1812 contained the following rule as to the rate at which auction-purchasers might collect:—"In the case of a dependant taluqdár, if the rent of the lands be computed according to the rates payable by raiyats or cultivators for land of a similar quality and description, a deduction shall be allowed from the gross rent in the adjustment of the jama of such dependant taluq at the rate of 10 per cent., for the taluqdár's profit or income, over and above a reasonable allowance for charges of collection according to the extent of the taluq." This section was repealed by Act X of 1859, which, however, contains no rule as to the grounds or limits of enhancement of the rent of tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders. But under case-law the rent may be enhanced up to the limit of the prevailing rate payable by the holders of similar tenures in the neighbourhood, or where no such prevailing rate is easily ascertainable, up to such a limit as shall not exceed 10 per centum of the collections after deducting the expenses of collection (*vide Field's Digest*). This case-law has been embodied in the present Bill, but with wide variations. For instance "customary rate" has been substituted for "prevailing rate", though the former is less easily ascertainable than the latter. Under the case-law the margin left to the tenure-holder as profit was not to *exceed* 10 per cent. of the collections, but under the Bill it is to be *not less than* 10 per cent. of the balance which may remain after deducting, not from the collections, which I take to be actual collections, but from the gross rents, not only the expenses but also "risks of collection". I may observe, I am not aware of any revenue-law under which an allowance is made for "risks of collection". Even the zamíndárs are not allowed any percentage for sums irrecoverable from raiyats on account of the Public Works and Road Cesses, though the liability is not their own, and though they collect the money for Government without any remuneration. It will be thus seen in what advantageous position is the tenure-holder placed under the present Bill compared with his position under the existing law. But this is not all. Under

the existing law the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to be enhanced to any reasonable amount, but under the Bill the enhanced rent is not to be more than double the previous rent; under the existing law the enhanced rent is to be paid at once, but under the Bill the Court may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual and payable in five years; under the existing law there is no limit of period as to enhancement of rent, but under the Bill the period is limited to ten years. I allude to the last three provisions to show that while so little consideration has been shown to the zamíndár, who is the proprietor of the land, and who is responsible for Government revenue under the stern sun-set law, so much tenderness has been shown to the tenure-holder who is generally looked upon as an idle factor. Surely this is not the way to discourage sub-letting.

Raiyats at fixed rates.

FOR the first time a legal presumption was introduced by Act X of 1859 to the effect that if the rent of a raiyat had not been changed for a period of twenty years before the commencement of a suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the date of the Permanent Settlement. Whatever the necessity of such a provision at the time of passing Act X of 1859, that necessity, it cannot be denied, no longer exists. The raiyats have advanced in intelligence and independence, and the practice of granting printed rent-receipts has become common in many parts of the country. They do not, therefore, now stand in need of the same measure of protection against enhancement which was considered necessary in 1859. On the contrary, the effect of this provision has been disastrous to the zamíndár. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds drew attention to this point in his memorandum on the Bill of the Rent Commission. He quoted several opinions showing that the law has thrown "an unfair burden of proof upon the zamíndár", and that "it bears very hardly upon auction-purchasers who are often unable to get possession of the zamíndárí papers of their predecessors". This, Mr. Reynolds observes, is forcibly represented by the Collector of Purniyá, who believes that "there is hardly an estate in the whole of Bengal in which the value of the proprietary right has not suffered from this presumption". Without entirely abolishing the presumption Mr. Reynolds recommended that its operation should be confined to cases in which uniform payment could be proved for twenty years before the period when the presumption was first introduced into the law. He proposed a further concession in favour of auction-purchasers by providing that the presumption shall not be pleaded against them. In making these recommendations Mr. Reynolds remarked, "In determining the principle upon which the Legislature should act it would seem that the main point to be considered is the practical effect of the presumption, which was introduced into the Act of 1859". Has this presumption generally operated to defeat an unjust claim on the part of the landlord, or to maintain the tenant in a status to which he was not rightfully entitled? It is believed that to this question there can be only one answer. In the great majority of the cases in which the presumption has been successfully pleaded, it has had the effect of conferring upon tenants, whose holdings really originated subsequently to 1793, a privilege which was intended to be confined to those who had held from the date of the Permanent Settlement. If this is really the case, it does not seem inequitable that the rule should be modified in the manner which has now been suggested.

Mr. Reynolds, I am sorry to say, has since changed his opinion, but the validity and justice of his opinion remain all the same. Relying upon it, I moved the amendment of the law to the effect originally proposed by Mr. Reynolds, but neither my motion nor a very much modified proposal to allow the twenty years to count from before the date of the passing of the present Bill was accepted by the majority of the Committee. The Bill thus describes the incidents of holding at fixed rates:

Section 23.—A raiyat holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as a tenure-holder, and

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Coupling this provision with the twenty years' presumption referred to I cannot resist the conviction that it will tempt raiyats, whether entitled to the presumption or not, to declare themselves to be raiyats at fixed rates, and thus defraud the zamíndár of his just rights, who, if he be strong enough to assert them, must go through an expensive and harassing process of litigation to do so.

The intention of the Legislature in introducing this law of presumption was to protect raiyats holding from the date of the Permanent Settlement from arbitrary enhancement of rent by unscrupulous zamíndárs, but the continuance of this provision will, I fear, have the effect of converting by a side-wind every occupancy-raiyat into a *mukarraridár* or permanent tenure-holder. The consequence of this provision to good and bad zamíndárs is also striking. Where a zamíndár from a dislike of litigation, forbearance, or sympathy, has not enhanced the rent of a raiyat for more than twenty years, the raiyat, who has been careful enough to preserve his rent-receipts, will easily prove his case, while a zamíndár, who has shewn no such consideration or leniency, who has not scrupled to trouble and harass the raiyat with periodic enhancement, will necessarily have a decided advantage. The result will be that the good zamíndár will suffer and the bad zamíndár will gain.

Occupancy-raiyats.

THE occupancy-raiyat of the modern time is notoriously a creature of Act X of 1859, but I do not wish to revive the controversy on the subject. The twelve years' rule has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, and it cannot be fair or just to disturb it now. The only fault found with the present law on the subject is that if a zamíndár were so disposed he could defeat the growth of the occupancy-right by shifting the raiyat from field to field. This practice, it is admitted, is not known in Bengal. But the Secretary of State, whilst strongly expressing himself in favour of the present twelve years' rule of continuous possession, has recommended the following modification. He would provide that "every resident raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in the land which he occupies and pays rent for, and that a resident-raiyat shall be one who, or whose ancestor, has occupied any land in the village or estate for twelve years." I do not at all subscribe to the equitableness of this provision. I do not think that it is fair or just that a squatter, because allowed to hold land in one part of an estate for twelve years, should, *ipso facto*, be entitled to hold land in all other parts of the estate as an occupancy or privileged raiyat. If in any part of the country the zamíndár has sought to nullify the growth of occupancy-right by shifting the raiyat from one plot of land to another, he has, it cannot be denied, acted within the law, and it would be as unreasonable to suppose that he has acted wrongly as to suppose that a tradesman is wrong in suing his debtor before the time, which would, under the law of limitation, bar his claim. As for preventing shifting, if it should be deemed absolutely necessary, I would have preferred to punish such an act by imposing a heavy penalty. But the Committee ruled, that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having finally decided the question, they were not competent to re-open it, but I cannot help remarking that the Committee have gone further than the area covered by the Secretary of State's decision. The original Bill contained the following provisions regarding the acquisition of the status of a settled raiyat :—

Section 45.—Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat, raiyatí land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Again :

Section 47.—Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March, 1883, as a raiyat, any raiyatí land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwith

standing any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force.

At the instance of the Bengal Government the Committee have greatly extended the theory of the settled raiyat and created a new legal presumtion in his favour. Thus:

Section 25.—(1) Every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall have a right of occupancy in all land held by him as a raiyat in that village or estate;

(2) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village or estate, held land as a raiyat in that village or estate at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force.

Section 26.—(1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village or estate, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate;

(2) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years held the land or some part of it as a raiyat.

(3) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held land continuously in a village or estate, notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

(4) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(5) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer.

(6) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village or estate as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village or estate and for one year thereafter.

(7) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 96, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat, notwithstanding his having been out of possession for more than a year.

These provisions, I submit, are wholly outside the decision of the Secretary of State. That authority would in no case reduce the period of occupation from twelve years as provided in section 25, sub-section (2), nor did he recommend any legal presumption that every raiyat shall be considered a settled raiyat with right of occupancy unless proved to the contrary. The Secretary of State, it would be observed, would recognise a "resident raiyat" as an occupancy-raiyat, but the provisions quoted above do not recognise *residence* as a condition of accrual of occupancy-right. In the second place, the Secretary of State does not refer to possession by two or more co-sharers as a proof of occupancy-right derived by each such co-sharer. In the third place, he does not say that, even if a settled raiyat leaves his holding and pays no rent, he shall be considered a settled raiyat "for one year thereafter". On the contrary, he declares payment of rent as an inalienable condition of the right. And lastly, the Secretary of State no where says that if a raiyat once abandons a holding and afterwards recovers possession by payment of compensation, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his being out of possession for more than a year. All these proposals, I repeat, are outside the sanction of the Secretary of State, and, as a matter of course, are so many encroachments upon the proprietary rights of the zamíndár.

It is observable that while a person holding land as a raiyat shall not be prevented from acquiring an occupancy-right in the land by reason that he is jointly interested in the land as proprietor or tenure-holder, and a person, though an *ijárdár* or farmer, shall not lose his right of occupancy in any land which he may subsequently hold in farm, it is declared that if the landlord acquires an occupancy-holding, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist (section 28). On what principle is this right denied to the landlord and conceded to the tenure-holder, who may be a permanent holder, and to the farmer, is, not clear to me. It does seem strange and incomprehensible that the zamíndár alone shall not be allowed to enjoy the ordinary rights of a purchaser, simply because he happens to be a zamíndár.

On this point I venture to draw attention to the following remarks of Mr. H. L. Dampier, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, deservedly regarded as a high fiscal authority in Bengal. He says: "It will be open to the whole world, with one exception only, to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to continue to hold certain rights described as occupancy-rights in a given piece of land. Such rights may be acquired and held by distant non-agricultural capitalists; by the zamíndárs of estates adjoining that within which the land lies; by the zamíndárs, resident or absentee, of the estate itself, if the land is included in a tenure; by any non-resident-holders of tenures, whether in the estate itself or in any other estate; by the very holders of tenures above the lowest under-tenure which includes the land. The one person who is debarred from holding this right, even if he acquires it by purchase from the person in whom it last vested, is 'the landlord', that is, by the definition the 'person or number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds'; or, according to the proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor towards the end of paragraph 14, the 'proprietor or permanent tenure-holder immediately under whom the raiyat holds'". The justice of these remarks is so evident that I need say nothing by way of comment.

Transfer of occupancy-holding and pre-emption.

THE question of transferability of the occupancy-holding has been discussed threadbare. I will not therefore repeat the arguments against it, which are already so well known. Suffice it to say that the measure will be equally injurious both to the zamíndárs and the raiyats; the former will have a valuable right unjustly taken away from them and be exposed to the intrusion of hostile persons into their estates, and the latter, under their peculiar circumstances, will, at no distant time, be reduced to the status of day-labourers by being sold out of their holdings, on which they depend for their subsistence. Neither under the Permanent Settlement Regulations nor under Act X of 1859 is an occupancy-holding transferable. When the question of the transferability of the occupancy-holding was first proposed by the Government of Bengal, the Government of India expressed its disapproval of it. The British Indian Association was invited to express its opinion on the subject, and it agreed to the legalization of the sale of the occupancy-holding in satisfaction of decree for rent, and suggested that, where a zamíndár might adopt this remedy, an occupancy-holding once so sold should be declared to have become a transferable tenure. The Lieutenant-Governor of the day practically adopted the suggestion. In a letter to the Government of India, dated the 2nd February, 1878, Mr. Secretary Reynolds wrote:

"The Lieutenant-Governor has with some reluctance withdrawn the proposal that the occupancy-right shall be generally transferable by private sale or other agreement. The weight of opinion is in favour of this proposal, as will be seen by a reference to the letter of the Board of Revenue, and His Honour is satisfied that such transfers would not have the bad effect which has been sometimes apprehended, and that they would not tend to transfer the land to classes whose ownership it might not be thought desirable to encourage. He believes that such a right of transfer would be much to the benefit of landholder and raiyat. It appears, however, that the landlord class are strongly opposed to the concession of any general right of transfer, and the Governor General in Council has expressed serious doubts as to the expediency of including such a

provision in the Bill. The Bill, therefore, only proposes to recognize sales of occupancy-tenures at the request of the landlord in execution of decrees of Court, and to this the Lieutenant-Governor believes that no objection will be made."

The Bengal Government has since changed its opinion on the subject, and the concession made by the zamíndárs in 1878 necessarily goes for nothing. In the present Bill the transferability of the occupancy-holding is made general and absolute, subject to a rule of pre-emption. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent greedy land-jobbers or speculators from trafficking in land at the expense of the zamíndárs. As to right of pre-emption accorded to the zamíndár it will, I am afraid, prove in practice more a shadow than a substance. In the first place, the zamíndár will have to pay a consideration for land of which he is the proprietor, and which was never before transferable under the law. He will then have to run a competition with other bidders for the purchase of the land, and, if he cannot come to an agreement with the raiyat about the price, he must go through the expensive process of a reference to the Court for arbitrement, and must be prepared to pay the price adjudged by the Court. If the raiyats of a zamíndár in any considerable number become recusant and threaten him with the sale of their holdings, it will be difficult for him to keep out hostile people from the holdings unless he has a long purse to buy them up. Practically, therefore, this recognition of the transferability of the occupancy-holding may be worked by evil-disposed raiyats to the utter ruin of the zamíndár. It is noteworthy that while the zamíndár will have to go through the expensive process of obtaining the Court's decision as to price, the raiyat shall not be bound by that decision, for section 32, sub-section 4, says that when the zamíndár tenders a price to the raiyat, "the raiyat shall either abstain from selling the land or sell it to the landlord at that price". So the landlord will be entirely at the mercy of the raiyat.

Shadowy as the right of pre-emption will practically be, the amended Bill contrives to keep out of the purview of this provision all substantial raiyats, for under it the rule of pre-emption will not apply to tenure-holders, and all occupancy-raiyats who may sub-let more than half their holdings, or who may keep holdings of more than hundred bíghás in size part of which is sub-let, are, *ipso facto*, coverted into tenure-holders.

Enhancement of rent.

I HAVE already alluded to the question of the enhancement of the rent of tenure-holders, who are placed at a considerable advantage to the detriment of the zamíndár, a position which they had never before enjoyed under the Permanent Settlement Regulations or under Act X of 1859. With regard to the enhancement of the rent of occupancy-raiyats I wish to point out that at present the enhancement law has come to a dead-lock, and that one of the chief objects of fresh legislation is admitted to be to afford relief to the zamíndárs in this matter; but I am of opinion that the alterations made by the Committee will tend more to maintain the *status quo* than to secure justice to the landlord. In the first place under the existing law there is a perfect freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant regarding enhancement of rent outside the Court, but under the Bill this freedom is entirely taken away, and it is provided that where the arrangement may be voluntary, the enhancement shall not exceed more than four annas in the rupee, that is to say, not more than two annas for a term of at least seven years, and if more than two annas, but not more than four annas in the rupee, for a term of at least fifteen years. Thus a serious disability is imposed upon the landlord in fixing rent outside the Court. When enhancement of rent is sought by suit, the grounds on which the enhancement may be applied for are thus set forth:

(*a*) That the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity.

(*b*) That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(*c*) That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

(*d*) That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

I am not prepared to say that the revised grounds will materially help the solution of the problem of enhancement. The first ground, "prevailing rate" is not made clear, and the same doubts and uncertainties that now hang round it remain unremoved. An attempt was made to explain it, but it was opposed by the Bengal Government. The second ground will, I am afraid, prove fictitious, for knowing as the Committee do, how unreliable are the price-lists prepared by Government officers, they cannot deny that it will be difficult to obtain reliable data for striking average prices, particularly, "in the locality or at the usual markets"—who is to fix the usual markets? The third ground will be made practically inoperative by the conditions which follow. As for the fourth ground, even if it be fairly worked, its application will be exceptional.

The rules providing for enhancement enquiries by the Revenue-officer will practically leave the whole matter to the discretion of the Revenue-officer. For instance, in ascertaining the prevailing rate, the Revenue-officer is directed to make a local enquiry, but he is not told on what principle he is to find the prevailing rate, and the result will be diversity of practice under diverse officers. In working out enhancement on the ground of rise in prices it is provided that—

(*a*) The Court shall have regard to the lists of prices periodically published under the authority of the Local Government, and shall compare the average prices during the quinquennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other quinquennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison.

(*b*) The Court shall not enhance the rent so that the enhanced rent exceeds the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee.

(*c*) Subject as aforesaid, and subject also to section 48, the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last quinquennial period bear to the average prices during the previous quinquennial period taken for purposes of comparison.

In carrying out the above provisions much will depend upon the price-lists, and, as I have already stated, those that are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* by Government are wholly unreliable. They are collected by the police, who cannot be expected to be over-scrutinous. They are not tested by any responsible agency, not to say that the wholesale and retail prices being generally mixed up, no fair average can be based upon them. Unless special care be taken to prepare the lists—and this remark applies to future lists—they cannot and ought not to be accepted by courts of justice as good and valid evidence. The question still recurs—how will the lists of past prices be prepared?

It will be observed that the value of all crops must be reduced to the price of paddy in Bengal, and that of Indian corn, barley and wheat in Bihár. The specification of the staple food-crops is left to the discretion of the Local Government, which may from time to time vary them. No allowance is made for valuable crops, such as tobacco, sugarcane, mulberry, potato, jute, &c. This rule is evidently founded on the principle of the Tithes Commutation Act of the United Kingdom. There is, however, I venture to submit, no fair analogy between tithes in England and rents in Bengal; for the former represented a fixed share or a tenth part of the crop, while the latter, though originally based on a share of the produce, have now greatly receded from the old standard. An English tithe is not susceptible of enhancement, whereas the Bengal money-rent is legally declared to be liable to enhancement. The question, therefore, arises whether the principle, which is held equitable in the commutation of tithes, would be fair and equitable in the enhancement of a money-rent? As far as I can judge, the difficulties in carrying out the principle will by no means be less than what they are under the existing law. As for enhancement on the ground of landlord's improvement, it is so much handicapped by restrictive conditions, that it will, I fear, prove an economic anomaly. After enumerating the circumstances which the Court should take into consideration in ordering enhancement on this ground, section 46 says that the Court shall

consider the ability of the land to bear a higher rent. With such an uncertainty hanging over him, will any proprietor with two grains of common sense to rub against one another undertake any improvement?—if he cannot be sure of any return for his money, naturally, he wont lay out money. There are two other points connected with this subject. It was settled in previous correspondence between the Government of Bengal and the British Indian Association that enhancement of rent in any case should not be more than double the present rent, and that every enhancement of rent shall have a currency of ten years. These rules were embodied in the original draft Bill, but, at the instance of the present Bengal Government, both the rules have been altered. It is now declared that, when enhancement is sought on the ground of prevailing rate, the rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than eight annas in the rupee or fifty per cent., and that, when it is sought on the ground of rise in prices, the enhanced rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee or twenty-five per cent., and that every enhancement shall have a currency of fifteen years. It would be thus seen that there is no finality in the decision of Government, and that the more is conceded by the zámíndárs the more is demanded from them.

It is observable that where the enhancement is sought on the ground of the present rent being below the "prevailing rate", common sense suggests that the rent should be raised to the limit of the "prevailing rate"—it is not clear why a maximum limit of fifty per cent. should be fixed in such a case. Again, where the enhancement is sought on the ground of rise in prices, and the increase is to be given according to the rule of proportion, it is not equitable that there should be again a maximum limit of twenty-five per cent.

Commutation of produce-rents into money-payments.

THIS part of the Bill affects Bihár more than Bengal, and as my honourable collegaue, His Highness the Mahárájá of Darbhangá, will doubtless comment upon it, I need not say much upon it. I may, however, observe that the principle upon which the commutation is directed to be made, namely, (*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and (*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years, will tend to lower the present rents. I should add, that when the Bill was introduced, a distinct assurance was given that the present rents will not be lowered.

Non-occupancy-raiyats.

BOTH under the Permanent Settlement Regulations and Act X of 1859 it was left entirely to the discretion of the landlord to deal with the non-occupancy-raiyat, who is none other than the tenant-at will. But the relations between the landlord and non-occupancy-raiyat are materially altered by this Bill. Nothing will prevent the non-occupancy-raiyat from acquiring the occupancy-right, and, as already observed, he will get the benefit of the legal presumption of a settled raiyat, if he can manage to scatter a few seeds once upon a plot of ground; then when he will be first let in he will be liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord, but no enhancement will be allowed except by registered agreement, and even when an agreement may be tendered by the landlord to the raiyat, the latter may refuse it, and the former will then be driven to the necessity of instituting a suit to eject him. The Court shall then determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding, and if the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, the landlord, under order of Court, shall be bound to give him a lease for five years, and if before the termination of the lease the raiyat shall have acquired a right of occupancy, he will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of an occupancy-raiyat. The non-occupancy-raiyat will thus be one in name; the landlords present right to deal with him at his discretion is entirely taken away, while the freedom of contract is disallowed and the landlord is compelled to give a judicial lease for five years. I should observe that in consequence of the introduction of the judicial lease,

the original provisions regarding compensation for disturbance have been omitted. These provisions embodied a new-fangled idea not known in this country, and would, if retained, have proved a new apple of discord. But the substitution of the judicial lease for five years involves a great injustice to the landlord, who is tied hand and foot by the Court in a matter in which he has always enjoyed perfect independence of action. The raiyat, in whose favour the judicial lease is ordered, may be most obstreperous and tribulent, may by his bad advice be tainting the whole flock around him, and may thus prove most mischievous, not to say that the landlord, if he settles the land with another raiyat, may get better rent and perhaps better security for payment of rent. But the judicial lease will give him no such option or advantage. I cannot help thinking that the provisions relating to non-occupancy-raiyats involved a further invasion of the proprietary rights of the landlord, and that in favor of a class of tenants who are not attached to the soil, and have, therefore, no manner of moral claim upon the consideration of the landlord.

Sub-letting and sub-raiyats.

ONE principal defect of the Bill, as introduced, was that, while it seriously curtailed the rights and privileges of the zamíndár, it did practically little for the good of the *boná-fide* cultivator, whose labour constituted the wealth of the country and fed a whole host of proprietors and sub-proprietors including the Government, as the representative of the public. The position of the middleman had been greatly strengthened, while the sub-raiyats, usually the actual cultivators of the soil, were left to the tender mercies of the middlemen. The invidiousness of this condition was fully realized by the Committee, and they proposed various devices for bettering the position of the sub-raiyats. Accordingly, restrictions have been proposed in the Bill on sub-letting, but I doubt whether these provisions will work. In the first place, if an occupancy-raiyat sub-lets more than half his holding, he shall on registration of the same be converted into a tenure-holder. Considering the decidedly advantageous position of the tenure-holder, this will operate as a premium on sub-letting instead of as a repressive measure. In the second place, if an occupancy-raiyat sub-lets, his sub-lease shall not be valid for a term exceeding seven years, and this provision will have a retrospective effect. Surely this will be no loss to the sub-lessor, for the shorter the lease, the greater his gain. In the third place, the landlord of a sub-raiyat shall not, in the case of a registered lease, be entitled to recover rent more than fifty per cent. of what he himself pays, and in any other case not more than twenty five per cent. I do not understand how this rule will work, where there is a long chain of middlemen, for instance in Backergunge, where there are thirteen grades of middlemen. Will each middleman have the right to claim from his sub-raiyat fifty per cent. in excess of what he pays to his own landlord? What would then be the position of the last link in the chain —of the men who immediately cultivates? And in the fourth place, a sub-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by the landlord except at the end of an agricultural year and after a written notice to quit, to be served not less than six months before the expiration of that year. My own impression is that there will be frequent disputes between the superior raiyat and the sub-raiyat as to whether the former has sub-let more than half his holding, and the result will be either silent suffering on the part of the sub-raiyat or frequent litigation. Then, as far as I can judge, the limitation of rent under section 62 will apply only in such cases in which a superior raiyat may sub-let more than half his holding; he will, therefore, studiously keep himself under this limit, and thus avoid the clutches of the law. Furthermore, it will be nobody's interest to bring to Court the superior raiyat contravening the law, for no penalty attaches to breach of law. The superior raiyat will make it a point not to let his land to any raiyat who will not accept his own terms, and when a sub-raiyat accepts those terms, he will not seek the benefit of the law; another raiyat, a third party, may wish to get the land on the terms prescribed by law, but he will have no *locus standi*, if he be not admitted by the superior raiyat. So that the new provisions restricting sub-letting will either prove a dead-letter or give rise to endless litigation.

Improvements.

THE chapter on improvements introduces an alteration in the relations between the landlord and tenant consistent with neither the existing law nor custom. At present improvements are generally made by the landlords, and where they are made by tenants, they are effected with the consent and sanction of the landlord, but this chapter declares that (1) where a raiyat holds at a fixed rent his landlord shall not be entitled to prevent him from making any improvement in respect of his holding, (2) where a raiyat has an occupancy-right he shall have the prior right to make the improvement unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord, and (3) where a non-occupancy-raiyat desires that a certain improvement should be made in his holding, he shall serve a notice on the landlord calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time, and if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with his request, he may make the improvement himself. The whole theory of these provisions ignore the proprietary right of the landlord, and assigns to the Collector the task of deciding as to who has the right to make improvements. If public policy requires that the raiyat should be encouraged to make improvements, surely the first option ought to be given to the landlord to effect them. From an economic point of view, the landlord, having larger capital, is in a better position to carry out improvements, but no facilities are offered to him for this purpose. Even a return in the shape of increased rent is not assured to him for his outlay of capital on improvements, for it will be in the discretion of the Court not to allow an enhancement, if the court thinks that the land cannot bear enhanced rent. The inevitable result of these rules, I am afraid, will be to throw back all improvements. The soundness of the policy, which expects improvements from those who have not the means to make them, and to deter those who can, is unintelligible to me. I suggested that facilities should be given to the landlord to acquire land for purposes of agricultural experiments, model-farms, &c., but my proposals were not accepted. I was referred to an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act.

Management of joint estates.

THE Bill gives power to the District Judge, on the application of the Collector or of any person interested, even a squatter, to deprive co-owners of an estate or tenure of the right of management thereof, if it appears to him that there has ensued or is likely to ensue (*a*) inconvenience to the public, or (*b*) injury to private rights. I shall take the last point first. I at once admit that hardships and harassment may be caused to raiyats in consequence of disputes among co-owners and the absence of a common manager, but this point has been met by the Committee in the provisions made for deposit of rent. Section 73, clause (*c*), says that a tenant may deposit rent when the rent is payable to sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of these co-sharers for the money, when no person has been empowered to receive rent in their behalf. Besides, the co-sharers cannot apply for distraint or sue for enhanced rent unless they make the application or institute the suit jointly or through a common manager. It will be thus seen that the Bill effectually removes all reasonable complaints of raiyats who are tenants of joint estates. As for inconvenience to the public from the joint management of estates, I confess, I do not clearly understand it. If, for instance, the co-parceners default in the payment of revenue, their estates are liable to sale; if they transgress law or fail to comply with public requisitions, their responsibility is easily traceable under the operation of the Bengal Registration Act, and they are liable to punishment. It is not therefore clear why they should be deprived of the management of their own property because the Collector or Judge thinks that it causes "inconvenience to the public". I submit it would be contrary to sound public policy to remove all incentives to exertion and improvement from landed proprietors and capitalists by delegating the management of their property to others on pleas which have no existence in fact.

Record-of-rights, settlement of rents, tables of rates and record of proprietor's private lands.

THE chapters relating to these subjects are doubtless in accordance with the modern ideas of land administration in periodically settled India, but as far

as Bengal is concerned, the rights and interest of different parties are generally well defined, and where there might be disputes between landlords and tenants in matters dealt with in these chapters, common sense would suggest that the application of the law should be left to the self-interest of the parties concerned. But the essence of these chapters is that while liberty is accorded to both landlord and tenant to move the machinery provided in them, the Local Government is empowered to bring of its own motion the machinery into action. The application of the provisions contained in these chapters will, I fear, plunge the country into a flood of litigation, stir up the worst passions of both the landlord and the tenant, open a wide door to perjury and forgery, give rise to endless corruption among the subordinate *amlah*, and throw the agricultural population into a sea of trouble, expense and loss. This was the lesson taught by the Revenue Survey. Of course, when the parties will themselves apply for the enforcement of the provisions under notice, it will be their own lookout, but I do not see any good or valid reason why the Government should, without any application from the parties, step in and inflict upon the country the evils pointed out above. The work contemplated cannot, I fear, be accomplished in two or three generations to come, and for all this time will run the festering sore indicated above. If the record-of-rights were confined to those cases in which auction-purchasers at revenue or summary sales may not receive *jamabandí* papers for their guidance, if the settlement of rents were made applicable to those cases in which the raiyats might combine and withhold payment of rent and agrarian outrages might take place, and if the record of proprietor's private lands were limited to those cases in which the proprietor himself made the application, in all these cases, on the application of parties, it would be reasonable and fair; but to give the wide scope which has been given in these chapters by vesting the Government with unlimited discretion is not only not warranted by the necessities of the case, but will be followed by evils which will be highly detrimental to the best interests, peace and happiness of the agricultural population. As regards tables of rates, the enquiries which have been made on the subject have made it clear that in most parts of the country they are not practicable, that there are so many variations in rates of rent, sometimes one hundred and odd in a village, owing to various causes, historical, personal, economical and social, that it is hopeless to discover any typical or uniform rate, or what was formerly called *Pargana* rate in any given area. And yet power is taken by the Local Government to order preparation of tables of rates for special areas and to charge landlords and tenants with the cost of this work, though they may not in the least benefit by it. In the same way the expenses which may be incurred by enforcing the provisions relating to record-of-rights and settlement of rents, will be cast upon the landlords and tenants, though no application had been made by them. Thus a new cess will be imposed upon the land for purposes of proceedings which may do more harm than good to the landed classes.

As regards the record of proprietor's private lands which go by the name of *khámár*, the definition given is wholly opposed to what is contained in the Permanent Settlement Regulations and excludes all waste lands. Section 138 declares:

Section 138.—(1) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zírat, sír, nij, nij-jot, or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village custom as proprietor's khámár, zírat, sír, nij, nij-jot, or kamat.

(2) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(3) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

Section 37 of Regulation VIII of 1793 thus describes *khámár* lands:—

Section 37, Regulation VIII of 1793. The above exception [exclusion of lakhiraj lands from the general assessment], however, is not meant to include the *Malikanah* lands in Bihár, or the *nankar, khámár, nij-jot,* and other private lands of the zamíndárs and independent talukdárs, or other actual proprietors of land in Bengal and Mednípur, &c.

It will be seen by comparing the language of the Regulation with that of the Bill that no such condition as cultivation for twelve continuous years was attached to the zamíndár's *khámár* lands under the old law. As for waste lands, it is notorious that they were given to the zamíndár to enable him to recoup the loss which inevitably fell upon him under the crushing assessment of the Permanent Settlement.

Distraint.

THE law of distraint is generally regarded as an important and potential auxiliary in realising rent. In Bíhár, I understand, it is largely resorted to. The essence of the present law of distraint is, that the process is a sharp and quick remedy, and that the whole responsibility rests upon the landlord who is liable to heavy penalties in case of abuse of power. Under the Bill distraint is made a process of Court; it is clogged with various restrictions, and by the time the order may be executed the crops may be off the field. The procedure is so much elaborated that it will no longer prove the prompt remedy, which the distraint law ought to be, while the expense and harassment will be such as to compel the landlord to forego it altogether. I am inclined to think that the law of distraint, as provided in the Bill, will remain a dead-letter, and thus the only facility which the landlord possesses at present for realising his rent, quickly, will be taken away from him.

Judicial Procedure.

I NEED not repeat that the Government has over and over promised to simplify the procedure for recovery of rent. It has recognised its obligation in this respect from the time of the Permanent Settlement to this day. One of the primary objects of the present Bill from its first inception has avowedly been the simplification of the procedure for the realisation of rent, and the Committee in deliberating upon the subject fully admitted it, but the practical result of their deliberations, I am constrained to say, is disappointing. I submitted three schemes on the subject: (1) the Patní Procedure, (2) the Certificate Procedure now applicable to Government and Wards Estates, and (3) a modification of the present procedure. I set out below the details of the third scheme.

The zamíndár or rent-receiver in instituting a suit for arrear of rent should make out a *primâ facie* case by filing necessary papers such as *jama-wásil-báki* papers and counterfoils of receipts and giving necessary evidence.

The Court should then issue summons. In order to obviate the usual complaint of non-service of summons, I would suggest a provision to the following effect:—

"The summons shall be ordinarily served personally or by a registered postal cover. If for any reason the summons cannot be served personally on the defendant, it shall be affixed at his usual place of residence in the village in which the land is situate, or within five miles thereof. The notice may be served by affixing it at the mál-kachari of such land, or on the land for which the arrear is due or other conspicuous place thereon, or at the village chauki or chowpal, or at some other conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate. An attestation of service should be taken from the village chaukídár, village mandal, or some two respectable residents of the village, or rural sub-registrar, as the case may be."

The order to prevent abuse, at least two of the abovementioned processes should be observed in every case; and with this safeguard the plea of non-service of summons should not be accepted by the Court as a good ground for re-opening or retrying a case which has been decided *ex parte*.

The summons should contain a notice that unless the defendant appears within one week from date of service, the Court shall pass a decree for the amount claimed and order immediate execution. The Court should be required to examine the defendant within eight days from the date he enters appearance and give notice of the day appointed to the plaintiff. The defendant should be required to file all documentary proofs and bring his witnesses in support of his pleas on the day of his examination. If the nature of the case admits of the immediate disposal of the suit, the Court should do so; or if the case be contested, it should on that day settle the issues in the presence of both parties and fix another day for hearing and final determination of the suit, not exceeding a fortnight from the date of examination of the defendant.

As regards execution, if the defaulter be a tenure-holder or occupancy-raiyat, his tenure or holding should be sold in execution. If he be a non-occupancy-raiyat, he should be evicted.

No appeal should be admitted unless the amount decreed was deposited. The rent-receiver should be allowed to take out the deposit on giving proper security.

This scheme seemed to enlist the sympathy of many of my honourable colleagues in the Committee, but, to my misfortune, the majority have not been able to accept it. They say—

For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent-suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice. In particular, while we are anxious to facilitate the service of summons and the proof of such service, we are unwilling to give any presumption of law against an absent defendant except on adequate proof of such service.

The Committee have, however, introduced the following new provisions :—

We have, however, with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, the complication and delay which arise from questions as to the landlord's title being raised in rent-suits, made an important amendment in the section (164) which requires a tenant admitting that rent is due from him, but pleading that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, to pay the amount into Court. Our object is to force the issue of disputed title to be raised separately and independently of the rent-suit, and we have therefore provided that the Court shall, on the money being paid in, cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person, and unless he, within three months, institutes a separate suit against the plaintiff and obtains an order restraining the payment of the money, it will be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

A much more efficacious remedy, in my humble opinion, would have been, as I pointed out in Committee, to declare forfeiture of right of the raiyat in case his disclaimer of the title of his landlord was disproved in Court. The modifications proposed by the Committee would only multiply wheel within wheel, a title-suit in an arrear-suit, and thus vastly delay the realization of rent instead of facilitating it.

The Committee propose to give power to the High Court to make modifications in the ordinary procedure, if necessary, in applying it to the trial of rent-suits. This, to my mind, is tantamount to shirking the question. Surely the legislature, which has enacted the code of procedure, is competent to modify it for the purpose of expediting the trial of rent-suits.

I do hope that when the Committee meet in November next, they will be able to see their way to an efficacious simplification of the present procedure for the realisation of rent, which is a crying grievance with the landlords, and in consequence of which they are not unfrequently heavy losers in meeting the Government demand of the revenue and the cesses. If there is a consensus of opinion on any one point connected with the rent-law, it is on this, and it would be a scandal if, while the whole law is being overhauled, no substantial aid be given to the landlords to realize their just dues.

Freedom of contract.

UNDER this Bill, freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant is practically abolished. The matters which are placed beyond the reach of contract are thus specified by the Committee :—

(*a*) The acquisition of the status of settled raiyat and of the occupancy-right (sections 24, 25 and 26).

(*b*) The incidents of the occupancy-right specified in section 31.
(*c*) The occupancy-raiyat's right to demand a reduction of rent under section 51.
(*d*) The right of either landlord or tenant to demand a commutation of a produce-rent under section 53.
(*e*) The protection afforded by the Bill to a non-occupancy-raiyat or an under-raiyat from ejectment except on specified grounds (sections 58, 59, 60 and 63).
(*f*) The right of a tenant to a reduction of rent on account of a diminution of the area of his holding (section 66).
(*g*) The right of a raiyat to make improvements and claim compensation for them (sections 88, 89, 90 and 93).
(*h*) The protection afforded to all tenants against ejectment except in execution of a decree (section 98).

I have, in my remarks on the introduction of the Bill, strongly protested against this retrograde move. The Permanent Settlement Regulations not only recognized but openly encouraged freedom of contract, and Act X of 1859 did the same. I cannot conceive that if the raiyat can be fairly considered a free agent in mortgaging or selling his hearth and home or his agricultural land, in disposing of the produce of his field, or engaging his labour and fulfilling a thousand other obligations of every-day life, why he should be considered incompetent to enter into contract with his landlord. I would strongly urge the re-consideration of this question.

Civil Courts and Revenue-officers.

THE jurisdiction under the Bill is divided between the Civil Court and the Revenue-officer. The large powers which have been conferred upon the Revenue-officer at the instance of the Bengal Government are, I hope I am mistaken, evidently intended to reduce the land administration of Bengal to the same dead-level system which prevails in Northern India, and which has so notoriously hampered the action of capital and clogged the springs of industry in that part of the country. Whether I refer to the provisions for the commutation of produce-rents into money-payments, to record-of-rights and settlement of rents, to preparation of tables of rates, to superintendence of contracts between the landlord and the tenant, the fixing of standard poles for measurement, the preparation of price-lists, or the like, the Revenue-officer has been made the fulcrum on which no small portion of the structure of the Bill rests. I would not object if the Revenue-officer were made only an executive or administrative officer, but as he has been vested with judicial functions, the objection becomes serious. Nothing, I conceive, can be more injurious to the interests of justice than a system which will place a judicial officer at the beck and nod of the Executive Government. On this point, I would reproduce the enlightened and wise remarks of Lord Cornwallis contained in the preamble to Regulation. II of 1793:

All questions between the Government and the landholders respecting the assessment and collection of the public revenue, and disputed claims between the latter and their raiyats (tenants), have hitherto been cognizable in the Courts of Maal Adawlut, or Revenue Courts. The collectors of revenue preside in these Courts as judges, and an appeal lies from their decision to the Board of Revenue, and from the decrees of that Board to the Governor General in Council in the Department of Revenue. The proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secure, whilst the Revenue-officers are vested with these judicial powers. Exclusive of the objections arising to these Courts from their irregular, summary, and often *ex parte* proceedings, and from the collectors being obliged to suspend the exercise of their judicial functions whenever they interfere with their financial duties, it is obvious that, if the regulations for assessing and collecting the public revenue are infringed, the Revenue-officers themselves must be the aggressors, and that individuals who have been wronged by them in one capacity can never hope to obtain redress from them in another. Their financial occupations equally disqualify them for administering the laws between the proprietors of land and their tenants. Other security must be given to landed property and to the rights attached to it, before the desired improvements in agriculture can be expected to be effected. Government must divest itself of the power of infringing, in its executive capacity, the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders. The Revenue-officers must be deprived of their judicial powers. All financial claims of the public, when disputed under the Regulations must be subjected to the cognizance of Courts of Judicature, superintended by judges who, from their official situations and the nature of their trusts, shall not only be wholly uninterested in the result of their decisions, but bound to decide impartially between the public and the proprietors of land, and also between the latter and their tenants. The collectors of the revenue must not only be divested of the

powers deciding upon their own acts, but rendered amenable for them to the Courts of Judicature, and collect the public dues, subject to a personal prosecution for every exaction exceeding the amount which they are authorized to demand on behalf of the public, and for every deviation from the regulations prescribed for the collection of it. No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landlords by the Regulations can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected. Land must, in consequence, become the most desirable of all property, and the industry of the people will be directed to those improvements in agriculture, which are as essential to their own welfare as to the prosperity of the State.

The broad views which were expressed by the Government in 1793 apply with ten-fold force in 1884.

Patní tenures.

THE zamíndárs, not without reason, object to the incorporation of the Patní law in this Bill. They hold that every word of that law has during the last 65 years received an accepted and authoritative meaning; that it is well understood by the zamíndárs, the patnídár, the Court and the amlah; that to modernise the language will be to disturb the recollections and traditions of more than three scores of years, and that it is therefore highly desirable to leave the Patní law as it is, text and construction, on the principle of letting well alone. I concur in this opinion and would leave out the Patní chapter from this Bill.

I have hastily drawn up my principal objections to the leading principles of the Bill. I have not had time to comment on details. I propose to bring them forward when the Committee meet in November next.

KRISTODÁS PÁL.

The 14th March, 1884.

Memorandum of dissent from the finding of the majority of the Select Committee on certain provisions of the proposed Tenancy Bill.

1. Chapter IV of the revised Bill provides that a raiyat holding his land at a fixed rate of rent shall be—
   (*a*) subject to the same provisions with respect to transfer, succession, &c., as a tenure-holder; and
   (*b*) liable to be ejected from his holding on the ground of his having broken the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord on breach of which he is liable to be ejected.

The occupancy-raiyat claiming to hold his land at a fixed rate of rent is, in respect of his holding, placed in a more advantageous position than the ordinary occupancy-raiyat—
   (*a*) by the landlord being debarred from pre-empting should the raiyat transfer his holding to a third party;
   (*b*) in not being liable to be ejected should he use his land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of his tenancy.

The majority of the Committee are of opinion that the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding the rent of which is fixed should be different from the incidents attached to an ordinary occupancy-holding; from this I dissent.

If the landlord is to be allowed the right to pre-empt in the one case, he should be allowed to do so in the other; if the raiyat is to be subject to eviction for rendering his land unfit for the purposes of the tenancy in the one case, he should be liable to be evicted in the other.

Every argument that can be adduced in favour of its being permitted in the one case would apply equally in the other.

Pre-emption is, I believe, an off-shoot of Muhammadan law; when the right to pre-empt is claimed among Hindús in Bihár, it is governed by custom.

The right to pre-empt under English law is, I believe, embodied in the provisions of this Bill for the first time, and only with the object of affording the landlord the means of protecting himself against persons who might purchase occupancy-rights with the intention of injuring him.

The landlord will be put to as great inconvenience by a hostile purchaser in the one case as he will be in the other; the same with a farm destroyed. It will be as useless to him in the one case as it will be in the other.

The effect of these provisions, coupled with Chapter VIII, will be ruinous to the landlord.

Every time a landlord elects to exercise his right to pre-empt, a title to hold at fixed rates will be set up

Every time a raiyat transfers his holding as a holding at fixed rates, or a transferee anticipating pre-emption takes measures to evade the law, even though the landlord does not wish to pre-empt, he will be compelled to contest the transfer, for fear his not contesting it at once may be taken as an admission of the transferee's right to hold at fixed rates in perpetuity.

Had the Committee seen its way to accepting my amendments and confined the operation of this chapter to holdings under mukarrarí pattá or raiyats whose rights had been declared by a decree of Court, although the landlords' rights would not have been restored to them in their entirety, the mischievous effects of encouraging persons to

attempt to evade the law by setting up the presumption would have been avoided.

2. *Chapter V.—Restrictions on sub-letting.*

In respect to the right mode of treating the subject of sub-letting, I am at variance, nearly on all points, with the majority of the Committee.

I do not think there is any necessity to place restrictions on sub-letting with the sole object of discouraging it.

I believe the conversion of the occupancy-raiyat who sub-lets into a tenure-holder will be detrimental to the best interests of the landlords.

I believe it necessary to bring the system under some control, partly with a view to protect the occupancy-raiyat, but mainly with a view to protect the poorest class of cultivators, the raiyat's raiyats.

The power to sub-let is a necessity to the raiyat, possibly of even greater importance to him than the power to transfer.

It enables the occupancy-raiyat to tide over his temporary embarrassments.

It enables the labouring classes, who might not otherwise succeed in securing land to assist in the support of their families, to acquire it.

It is legal, and the practice has hitherto been under no sort of restriction, and under no sort of restrictions will it ever be abandoned.

As long as there exists a class of people craving for the possession of land and poorer than the people in possession, or a class who can put the land to more profitable use than the persons who at present hold it, or as long as the line which divides an usufructuary mortgage from a sub-lease remains undefined, sub-letting will be practised.

The sub-lessees should be protected, and while there is yet time the system should be brought under some sort of control.

The matter may soon force itself on the attention of the Government in such a way as to make the shirking of the question an impossibility.

3. *Chapter V.—On enhancement.*

Under the provisions of the draft Bill submitted to the Select Committee for report, the landlord might enter into an amicable arrangement with his tenant to receive an enhanced rent up to six annas in the rupee on former rates, provided the enhanced rent did not exceed one-fifth the value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops.

He might enhance under suit, on the grounds that the rate paid for the land was below the prevailing rate in the neighbourhood, on the ground that the productive powers of the land had increased otherwise than through the agency of the tenant, and also on account of a permanent rise in prices, provided the enhanced rents did not exceed one-fifth the value of the produce in staple crops, and provided it should in no instance exceed double the previous rent.

Both in the instance of voluntary enhancement and enhancement under suit, the enhanced rent was to hold good for a term of ten years. Under the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, enhancement under contract is in no instance to exceed four annas in the rupee.

Below two annas or up to two annas it shall hold good for seven years, above two annas for fifteen years.

Judicial enhancement by reason of the holding being held at a rate below the rate prevailing in the neighbourhood may be made up to fifty per cent. increase on the former rate, and on account of a permanent increase in prices up to twenty-five per cent.

In any case decided on its merits, whether enhanced or not, the rate shall hold good for fifteen years.

The one-fifth limit has been abandoned in both instances.

Legal enhancement has, I admit, been made very much easier than it is under the present law; but I humbly submit that the omission of a limit which was admitted on all hands to be unascertainable is not sufficient reason for placing the restrictions on enhancement that the majority of the Committee have thought it necessary to place upon it, either in the way of reducing the limit or increasing the term.

It is to be presumed that tenants with fixity of tenure secured to them will only agree to an enhanced rent out of Court, when they know that the landlord by going to Court might get a very much higher rate decreed.

I do not approve of the policy which drives both landlords and tenants to appeal to a Court of law in matters which they can decide very much better for themselves.

In the matter of voluntary enhancement, it was only necessary to declare that enhancement under contract should be under registered agreement, and that the tenant in agreeing to it acted as a free agent.

If it was necessary to put a limit to the amount, the term should have been left to contract.

The fifteen-year limit being adopted in both instances, the landlord will exact the last farthing of what is due to him: we permit no compromise.

It is but fair to the Committee to say that I was alone in the desire to see the arbitrary limit on enhancement on account of the holding being held at a rate below the rent prevailing in the neighbourhood omitted; but I still think it would have been better to have left the matter to the discretion of the Courts.

The Courts have been given the power to make the enhancement gradual over a period of five years. They should be unfettered on both points.

4. *Chapter VIII.—On the right of an occupancy-raiyat to hold at fixed rates.*

Section 64 (1), Ditto (2), Ditto (3). The first allows a raiyat whose rents have not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement to hold his land at that rent in perpetuity.

The second allows it to be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that a raiyat who has held his land at one rent for 20 years previous to the introduction of the suit has held it at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

The third makes the above rule applicable to commuted rents also.

In my notes filed with the rest of the papers on the Bill, I recorded my dissent with the provisions of these sections as they then stood in the Bill; the alterations now made are alterations in form, not in substance.

During our discussions in Committee no arguments were submitted, no attempt was made to justify their being originally embodied in Act X of 1859, none in reply to the assertion that they were an infringement on the terms of the Permanent Settlement, none to induce me to alter the opinion expressed by me in my notes.

The pleas urged for their retention in the present Bill were, that they represented the present law, that no case had been made out to induce the Committee to alter the present law, and that it is more difficult for the raiyat to prove his right to hold at fixed rates, than it is for the landlord to prove how, when and on what terms the raiyat was let into possession of the land.

We urged that the Permanent Settlement and its concomitant Regulations never intended that any class of raiyats other than mukarrarídárs and

istimrárdárs should hold their lands at one fixed, unalterable rate in perpetuity.

That it never contemplated the creation of any "privileged" class among occupancy-raiyats.

That Act X of 1859, in creating a privileged class among occupancy-raiyats, trenched upon the proprietary rights of the landlords, and, in securing to the raiyats a right to hold their lands at a fixed rent in perpetuity, it reduced the proprietors to the position of annuitants on their own estates.

In declaring that the presumption shall run from twenty years previous to the introduction of the suit instead of from a fixed date it became a constantly accruing title.

That the privilege being a valuable one, one that it is to the interest of the raiyat to acquire in the future and to the interest of the landlord to prevent his acquiring, it was detrimental to the best interests of both to retain it in the Bill in its present form: it caused constant friction.

At the same time as I denied the justice of its enactments in Act X of 1859, I admitted that it would be harsh and unjust to cancel rights that had grown up under the operation of the present law.

To obviate all appearance of acting unjustly to raiyats who had secured such rights I proposed that the presumption should run from 20 years previous to the introduction of the Act, instead of, as it now does, 20 years previous to the bringing of the suit. I humbly submit that, had the Committee adopted this suggestion, raiyats who have secured to themselves the right to hold at fixed rates would have been secured in their titles, and the first instalment of justice would have been meted out to the zamíndárs. In a Bill which is admittedly being enacted to define the rights of landlord and tenant in the future, which is being passed to restore to the raiyat rights he is supposed to have been deprived of by the legislation of the past or that he has forfeited by his own carelessness or by his own acts, it is but fair to the landlord to restore to him anything that the loose legislation of the past may have deprived him of.

If it is found impossible to return to him what he has been deprived of in the past, he should at least be protected in the future.

Under the terms of the Permanent Settlement, only mukarrarídárs and istimrárdárs were allowed to hold at fixed rates; not so occupancy-raiyats.

Previous to Act X of 1859 any person claiming a right to hold at fixed rates or rents was obliged to prove his title to do so from a date 12 years antecedent to the decennial settlement, his title was otherwise not complete; that is to say, his title was not dependent on anything contained in the Permanent Settlement, but on the acts of the zamíndárs themselves previous to the settlement.

At the time of the Permanent Settlement the cultivators of the soil were divided into three classes—mukarrarídárs or tenure-holders, resident-raiyats with prescriptive rights of occupancy and non-resident-raiyats or tenants-at-will. Act X of 1859 was the first attempt made during 66 years to give non-resident-raiyats rights of occupancy in the soil; in their case, at any rate, the right to hold at fixed rates cannot be founded on anything contained in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, and the landlord should not be called upon to rebut the presumption: the onus of proving the right should be cast on the raiyat.

At the time of the Permanent Settlement, and previous to Act X of 1859, all raiyats with rights of occupancy were treated alike in the matter of rents—"all" were expected to pay the prevailing rate.

It is difficult to find out from a reference to the published papers relating to the passing of Act X of 1859 what led up to the embodiment of these provisions in that Act.

In the draft Bill published in 1857, it only says "hereditary raiyats holding at fixed rates of rent are entitled to receive pattás at those rates", but no mention is made of the 20 years presumption afterwards embodied in the Act of 1859.

Had the Bill of 1857 not been amended, the onus of proving his right to hold at fixed rates would still have been cast on the raiyat claiming it.

In all the published criticisms on this draft Act, Mr. Sconce alone fully discusses the raiyat's right to hold at fixed rates, but he founds the right upon the higher and more intelligible ground that "the Permanent Settlement was not one-sided—permanent for the landlord and not permanent for the tenant"; but he errs in drawing this inference mainly from the provisions of sections 51 and 60 of Regulation VIII of 1793. On a reference to these sections it will be found that the former refers to taluqs, and from the operation of the latter the Province of Bihár was exempted.

I would submit that, if we are to maintain the present law as against the landlord, simply because it is the present law, we are not justified in going beyond the present law in favour of the raiyat as we have done in many instances.

In reference to the declaration often made that it is easier for the landlord to rebut the presumption than for the raiyat to prove his right, I would only repeat that the persons who make this assertion have no conception of the difficulties in the way of the landlord; that it is easier for any given number of tenants to prove their landlord's handwriting than for the landlord to prove the execution of documents executed by men who could not write; and that all the old Regulations made it compulsory on the landlord to execute a document in favour of the raiyat. None made it compulsory on the raiyat to execute one in favour of the landlord.

The present law provides for cases in which the rent has always been paid in cash; under the present Bill, it is intended to go a step further and apply the rule to commuted rents.

Although I was in the unenviable position of sole dissentient on this point in Committee, I must still beg to be allowed to protest against this clause being made law.

It goes far beyond anything we are justified in enacting; it is equal to allowing every raiyat who formerly held at a grain-rent, and now holds at a cash-rent, to hold at one fixed, unalterable rent in the future.

Severely as these provisions bear on the landlords under the present law, they will bear ten times more severely on them in the future.

With the interchange of pattás, and kabúliyats made no longer necessary, the future is in the hands of the raiyat.

Useful as the powers to be given to the Local Governments under the Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rates Chapters may be made in the future, with these provisions unaltered our Courts will be deluged with litigation and the zamíndárs ruined.

Their effect can only be minimized by confining their provisions to rents to be commuted in the future and fixing a date from which the presumption is to count.

Their effect on the transfer and pre-emption clauses I have already noted.

5. *Chapter IX.—Sub-division of holding.*

The Bill declares an occupancy-holding shall in the future be transferable, and rightly declares it shall only be transferable as a whole.

A transfer of a portion of a holding is declared void as against the landlord.

The right to transfer has not hitherto been among the legal incidents of an occupancy-holding: the Courts have times out of number declined to give a transferee a right to hold the land when purchased as against the will of the landlord. In spite of the uncertain tenure of the transferee we see rights of occupancy being sold under voluntary sales and sold under decrees of Court in every district in the province.

In some districts it has become so fixed, it has become so common in spite of its illegality, that the custom now overrides the law.

The prevalence of the custom in spite of its illegality is now forcing the Government to declare it valid.

It is now proposed to legalize the transfer of an entire holding, but to declare it illegal as against a landlord to transfer a portion of a holding.

To legalize the transfer of a portion of a holding would be bad policy—bad for the landlord, worse for the raiyat; but to declare the act of a raiyat void as against the landlord and legal as against himself is to permit a state of things to grow up gradually which will eventually force the Government to interfere and legalize proceedings which they now deprecate.

To allow it to be illegal as against the landlord and legal as against the raiyat will not prevent the raiyat transferring it—it will only depreciate the market-value of the holding.

As the raiyat's necessities arise, he will dispose of his holding piecemeal from the fact of its being invalid against his landlord possibly at one-half of its value.

There are three ways of preventing the raiyat disposing of his holding piecemeal, namely:—

to declare a transfer of a portion of a holding illegal as against both landlord and raiyat;

to allow the landlord to treat the transfer as an abandonment of that portion;

to deem the raiyat to have broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of an agreement between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

The last is the most drastic, and the one I advocated.

6. *Chapter X.*

Under this chapter the Local Government may, at the request of a landlord, at the request of a large number of raiyats or to avert a dispute, order a settlement to be made of the rents of the whole estate.

Under this chapter as it stands the rent-roll settled or ascertained of the estate must hold good for a period of 15 years after a settlement is made, provided nothing debarred the landlord applying for an enhancement.

(1) It would hold good in cases where the landlord applied for an enhancement, and the enhancement was allowed.

(2) It would apply in cases where his application was disallowed.

(3) It would apply where the landlord had a right to apply and did not.

(4) It would hold good in all cases where the settlement was made at the request of a number of raiyats.

(5) It would either compel the landlord to attempt to enhance the rents of all raiyats who were not parties to the application or to be debarred enhancing for 15 years.

(6) It applies to occupancy and non-occupancy-raiyats equally; it would therefore have this result, that it would at once give every non-occupancy-raiyat occupancy-rights.

(7) It will induce raiyats to demand a settlement in order to acquire rights they are not entitled to. It permits of no compromise.

The period should stand as it stood in the Bill, namely, 10 years.

It should only apply to cases in which the landlord applied for an enhancement or occupancy-raiyats had any dispute in reference to their rent.

A non-occupancy-raiyat should not be afforded the means of acquiring occupancy-rights under its shadow, or a most useful chapter will be turned into an instrument of oppression.

7. *Chapter XV.—Incumbrances.*

The last point on which I would wish to be allowed to record my dissent from the finding of the Committee is one of the utmost importance to the trader and also to the raiyat.

The Bill declares that a tenure, when sold under a decree of Court for arrears of rents, shall first be sold subject to registered incumbrances, but allows an occupancy-holding to be sold free from incumbrances.

The Bill certainly allows a person claiming to hold a lien on an occupancy-holding to protect his interests by paying up the arrears due and thereby to acquire a first mortgage; but this is not sufficient protection.

I do not agree with the Committee in thinking any distinction should be made between tenure-holders and occupancy-holdings.

Raiyats holding at fixed rates being subject to the same provisions as tenure-holders, will encourage litigation.

An attempt will be made to set aside the sales of occupancy-holdings by setting up the presumption to hold at fixed rates after sale.

Whether it will be the duty of the Court, the decree-holder, the debtor or the purchaser to enquire whether it is an ordinary occupancy-holding or an occupancy-holding at fixed rents that is brought to sale, or who will be responsible for any loss, should any occur, is not clear.

It was necessary to declare that the incumbrance to be protected was binding on the whole of the holding, not only on a portion of it, but nothing more.

In not affording the occupancy-raiyat this protection we injure his credit and force him to pay heavy interest where he might borrow on easier terms.

T. M. GIBBON.

Memorandum of dissent from the finding of the majority of the Select Committee on certain provisions of the proposed Tenancy Bill.

WHILE I concur generally with the majority of the Select Committee in accepting the provisions of the Bill as now revised, I think it right to add that in some particulars the interests of the tenants do not appear to me to be sufficiently protected. The Bill greatly facilitates the enhancement of rents, especially by the substitution of the simple ground of a rise in prices for the old rule which required proof of an increase in the value of the produce. While this great advantage has been given to the landlords, the check provided by section 75 (*d*)* of the original Bill has been taken away, the plea that the rate of rent paid by a raiyat is below the prevailing rate has been retained as a ground of enhancement, and the Bill provides no limitation whatever of the rent which a landlord may demand when a tenant (other than a settled raiyat) is first admitted to the occupation of land. Even in the case of a settled raiyat, the landlord may demand an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the rent previously paid. These sections put into the hands of landlords a powerful engine for enhancing rents up to the maximum amount which a tenant will agree to pay rather than give up the land. For, as agricultural holdings must, from time to time, fall into the hands of the landlords, and as the landlords are left free to let these out at almost any rental they may think fit to demand, it is evident that the prevailing rate will steadily increase, and that this rate will regulate the rents not only of tenants newly admitted to occupation, but of the general body of the tenantry. For this reason, the retention of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement appears to me to be fraught with serious danger, and I should be glad to see it eliminated from the Bill.

Similarly, I am of opinion that section 53 of the revised Bill does not sufficiently guard the interests of the tenant in cases in which the landlord applies for a commutation of produce-rents. The section ought to provide, first, that the money-rent shall not in any case exceed the rental at which the holding is entered in the landlord's road-cess returns: and, secondly, that if the commutation is based on the average value of the rent received by the landlord during the preceding ten years, a substantial deduction shall be made from such value in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat. Provision was made for such a deduction in the draft Bill of the Rent Commission, and in the Bill submitted by the Government of Bengal.

The wording of section 96 of the Bill, relating to abandonment, seems to me likely to open the door to serious abuses. When a raiyat has been deprived of his holding under the plea of his having abandoned it, it is of very little use to authorize him to institute a suit for the recovery of possession. If this section is necessary at all, its operation should be confined to holdings in the possession of non-occupancy-raiyats. There is not the smallest reason for extending it to occupancy-holdings, as, in these cases, the landlord's rent is completely secured by his power of bringing the holding to sale for arrears.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 17th March, 1884.

* This clause declared that "the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time".

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 682, 683, 684, 685, 686 AND 687 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 29th MARCH 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a.	R a.	R a.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
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Assam.	Sylhet	14 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	17 8	13 0	16 0	31 8	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	14 12	14 8	17 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 4	3 6	12 4	12 0	11 13
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 6	16 0	12 13	13 5	10 0	12 13	20 0	14 8	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	12 13	12 13	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 7	3 7	3 8	10 10	10 10	10 10
	Goálpárá	16 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 7	13 0	12 4	12 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	12 4	12 4	12 0
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	8 0	8 0	6 6
	Kámrúp	14 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 0	11 0	11 8
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 12	7 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	9 0	8 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	10 0	8 0	8 0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
																													S. C.	S. C.	S. C.			
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 15	16 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	18 4	17 12	25 14	23 0	23 0	...	24 14	25 14	...	16 12	15 15	21 0	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	11 0	10 6	10 6	10 7
	Bolarum	18 1	18 1	18 1	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 12	10 11	10 11	9 9	19 7	19 7	29 9	...	..	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	22 9	116 14	116 14	116 14	..	.	...	10 12	10 12	11 1
	Chadarghat	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	10 0	9 8	17 0	15 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12
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Rajpootana.	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	17 4	25 0	25 1	28 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	..	...	...	20 0	20 7	23 4	170 0	160 0	160 0	3-0-3	3-0-3	2-13-9	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Sirohee	14 8	14 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	12 5	12 5	12 5
	Abu	12 8	12 8	13 12	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 2	6 4	6 8	7 10	7 10	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	15 12	...	...	...	16 0	15 10	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Anadara	13 8	13 12	15 10	23 0	23 0	24 0	6 10	6 12	7 [illegible]	8 0	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 12	...	..	.	3 0	3 0	3 4	13 4	13 4	12 4
	Bálmere	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 [illegible]	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	16 0	300 0	300 0	320 0	2 5	2 5	2 8	17 0	17 4	16 0
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 10	15 4	16 9	22 8	22 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	6 [illegible]	7 8	6 10	7 8	18 12	17 8	21 4	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	21 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	2-9-9	2-9 9	2-8-0	15 10	15 10	15 10

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th MARCH 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report rain fell in several districts of Madras, Bengal, and Assam. There was also slight rain in Coorg and Sind, in the north-eastern districts of the Punjab, and in parts of British Burma.

In the Madras Presidency prospects of standing crops continue fair, except in parts of Tanjore, where the crops are suffering from want of rain. The yield of paddy and cotton has in most districts been under the average. In Mysore and on the Malabar coast cultivation of paddy is in progress. Rain is needed for the coffee blossom in Coorg. In Bombay, Berar, and Hyderabad the *rabi* harvest is approaching completion. Some injury has been done to wheat by blight and mildew in Sind; and a scarcity of water is felt in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi.

The reports from Central India and Rajputana are generally favourable; but in Ajmere the outturn is said to be below average and confined to irrigated land.

In the Punjab the crops in the south-eastern districts are poor, owing to the deficient rainfall; in the north-eastern districts prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces harvesting of the *rabi* is in active progress. In unirrigated lands generally a short yield is expected, but prices have not risen. Fodder is becoming scarce. In the Central Provinces prospects continue excellent, and harvesting is in progress.

In Bengal the recent rain has benefited the spring crops; but more is needed in places. The *rabi* crops are being gathered; the outturn is expected to be poor in Behar and Chota Nagpore and moderate elsewhere. In Assam the *abu* crop is being sown, and prospects are favourable.

Small-pox is prevalent in most provinces, and cholera exists in Southern India, Bengal, and Burma.

Prices are generally stationary, except in British Burma, where the price of paddy is rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 26th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Harvest sugarcane yield average; *cholum*, cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops fair; harvest cotton yield below average; small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in six.
Ganjam ...	·06 (average)	Small-pox slightly prevalent, except in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·11 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest maize yield below average; small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease in places, 5 deaths from cholera in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy yield below average; small-pox prevalent, except in one taluk; 11 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·45 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi* yield about average; fever and small-pox in parts; 6 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain in two taluks; harvest paddy and dry grains yield below average; 56 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·07 (average)	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks; harvest paddy yield average; small-pox prevalent in parts; 27 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·15 (average)	Third crop paddy cultivation progressing in three taluks; small-pox and fever slight; 9 deaths from cholera in two taluks.
Travancore ...	0·71	Cultivation not commenced; 1 death from cholera and one from small-pox at Trivandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Mar. 26th)		
Karachi ...	.....	River at Kotri on 19th, 4 feet 1 inch against 2 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year; 68 cases of small-pox in Karachi, 9 deaths up to 20th, disease also in 22 villages in districts, 45 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 43 remaining sick; fever in 4 talukas and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Manjhand 22, 28 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 31 and 32, and in Jati 20, 34 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Cultivation of *adhawa* crops in progress; wheat attacked by mildew in Naushahro; river at Kotri on 20th March, 4 feet 1 inch against 2 feet 7 inches on same date last year; slight rain at Bago Tando, Digri Tando, Allahyar, Hala and Sakrand on 9th; small-pox in 9, fever in 4, and cattle-disease in 7 talukas; prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue; slight fever in Sanand; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 pounds.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Public health fair; small-pox continues in Kheralu and Visnagar Mahals in Kadi division; harvesting of *rabi* crops and cotton-picking in progress; prices—*bajri* 31 to 32, and rice 21 to 23 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing; cholera in Olpad, 3 cases, 1 death; *juari* 37 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed; public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Dindori, Chandor and Kalwan talukas; *bajri* 30, wheat 35 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° warm; abnormal wind southerly and moist on 22nd.
Poona ...	.....	Harvesting of *rabi* in progress; slight small-pox throughout district prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona, *bajri* 28 and *juari* 27 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good; reaping of *rabi* continues; threshing commenced in parts; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 33 in Shrigonda; *jauri*—maximum 60 in Sangamner; minimum 33 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed, throughout district; weather hot; *juari* 40 and *bajri* 41 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of wheat nearly completed; cotton picking in progress; small-pox in 7, fever in 1 and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; cholera in a village of Hubli; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Navalgund and Gadag; rice 29 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop rice plants healthy; small-pox continues in district, 32 deaths in Kumta, 5 in Sirsi, and 3 in Honore; fever subsiding; cattle-disease in 2 talukas; rice common in Karwar 13¼, in district average 16 seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather cool in the morning; small-pox less prevalent in some parts; *bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Hyderabad; *rabi* harvest in progress in most districts; wheat crops injured by mildew in parts of Hyderabad and by smut and blight in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in two talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi. Cholera in parts of Surat, Broach, Tanna, Colaba, Dharwar and Ratnagiri; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox continue in several districts.
Bengal—(March 25th)		
Chittagong ...	·81	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; prices somewhat high; cattle-disease still continues; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	*Aus* paddy being sown; gathering of pulses continues; prospects of crops continue favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·05	State and prospects of crops remain unchanged; public health generally good, though cases of small-pox and cholera reported from the Baraset and Barrackpore sub-divisions, respectively.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, sky overcast and threatening rain latterly; *rabi* crops being got in and a good outturn expected; a slight outbreak of cholera reported from thanas Nowada and Dowlattabad.
Rajshahye ...	·74 Nattore ·50 Nowgong 2·50	Weather cloudy; more rain wanted for paddy sowings; outturn of winter crops generally satisfactory; public health fair.
Burdwan ...	·10 Cutwa ·09	*Rabi* will yield four annas; public health generally good.
Rungpore ...	3·56	Rain has done much good to the cultivation of *aus* paddy; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for preparing lands for spring sowings; *rabi* harvest commenced; in Soopole yield estimated at 8 annas, in Muddehpoora and Bunka 4 annas, in Bhagalpur from 4 to 10 annas; castor seed good; much small-pox in the Sadr sub-division; rice selling at 13 seers 14 chattacks; prospects of crops not good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Wheat and pulse fair in North; sowing delayed for want of rain; common rice 14 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest rapidly going on; small-pox still reported from Sadr and Behar sub-divisions and a slight outbreak of cholera in the jail and city.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest fast drawing to a close; prices of rice rising and of other grains stationary; rain much wanted for early paddy and *mung* sowings; public health generally good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm; *rabi* crops nearly all cut; ploughing commenced for next season; rain would facilitate the work; prices generally stationary, small-pox in several thannahs, but general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	2·10	Weather warm, mornings cloudy; rain of 19th has much facilitated ploughing; prices of rice falling, sporadic cases of cholera in Kendrapara; public health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—There has been more or less rain in almost all districts of Bengal proper and in Orissa. It has done good to the cultivation of early crops. Rain is still much wanted in several places. Cold weather crops are still being gathered and the general outturn will be moderate, except in those parts of Behar and Chota Nagpore and other places where irrigation was not available. Spring rice is doing well. In Chota Nagpore *mohwa* crop is promising. Prices of rice remain stationary throughout the province. Public health is generally fair though cases of small-pox and cholera reported from several places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (March 26th)	No rain	Weather hotter; barley and wheat cut in places; estimated outturn eleven-sixteenths of average harvest; small-pox still reported in the city; bazaars well supplied; prices falling slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	*Rabi* crops being harvested; heat rapidly increasing with high west winds; fodder becoming very scarce; health on whole good, but a good deal of small-pox prevalent, not however of a virulent type; prices nearly stationary.
Gorakhpur ...	.....	Report not received.
Jhansi („ 24th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; nearly all the *rabi* crops have been cut; prices stationary; health good; cattle-disease in mouzah Chowrowa, pargana Jhansi, continues.
Agra („ 25th)	No rain	*Rabi* being cut; fever and small-pox in three parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Crops mostly ripe; barley being harvested; market well supplied; prices easy; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Heat of weather increasing; harvest of barley and peas commenced; prices stationary.
Kumaon („ „)	Slight rain on 24th	Health good; some cases of typhus; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Weather hot; strong wind continues; harvesting in progress; condition of people normal and of cattle good; two deaths from cholera in district; markets well stocked; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices falling slightly; harvesting in full swing; early *sawan* being cut; small-pox very bad.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Winds variable; prices steady; harvest in progress; some small-pox prevalent.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Heat increasing rapidly; *rabi* crops being cut; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers.
Rai Bareli („ 24th)	.....	Strong winds; weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox continues; bazars well stocked; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 25th)	No rain	Hot weather has now fairly set in; *rabi* crops being cut and sowing of sugarcane and extra crops proceeding; health of people and cattle good; prices easy.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Harvest in progress throughout the district; average outturn may be expected; health of people fair; no cattle-disease.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in Kamaun only; strong winds continue and the heat is increasing; harvesting of *rabi* crops is in progress; markets are well stocked and prices are as yet stationary; cattle-disease continues in places and fodder is becoming scarce; small-pox is reported from a number of districts but the general health is good.
Punjab—(Mar. 26th)		
Delhi (Mar. 25th)	.....	Small-pox continues; *rabi* crops ripening; prices almost stationary.
Hissar („ „)		Health good; crop prospects unchanged; prices steady.
Umballa („ „)	.....	Health good; *rabi* crops suffering; prospects below average; prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	.....	Health and *rabi* crops good; preparations being made for sugarcane and cotton sowings; prices steady.
Amritsar („ „)	.....	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Sialkot („ „)	.....	Health good; harvest prospects excellent; fall in prices.
Ferozepore („ „)	.....	Health good; state of crops also good, except at those places where crops were damaged by hail-storm; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	.....	Report not received.
Rawalpindi („ „)	·5	Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·02	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	·3	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts, health good, except in the Delhi district. Crop prospects generally good, except in the south-east.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(March 27th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather hot, cloudy and oppressive; prospects good; harvesting almost completed; public health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops in fair condition; reaping in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (March 25th) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvesting in progress; health good; prices falling.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather warm; reaping progressing; cattle-disease reported near Seoni; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 21, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather clear and warm; nights cool; reaping continues; ten cases cholera, 5 deaths; prices steady; *juari* 20½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather warm and cloudy; harvesting in progress; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (March 22nd)	.....	Weather warm and clear; nights cool; prospects good; health good; common rice 29¾ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvesting almost completed in the southern districts in which very hot weather has been experienced with a good deal of cloud. Prospects continue very good.
British Burma—(March 22nd)		
Akyab ...	0·54	Public health good; 20 deaths of cattle reported; 8 899,700 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 26 to 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon ...	.....	Forty-six deaths of small-pox; price of paddy Rs. 90 to 96 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	.....	Twenty-five deaths from cholera, 5 deaths from small-pox and 17 deaths of cattle reported; very little paddy available, greater portion being taken to Henzada and Rangoon markets; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.....	Twenty-six deaths from small-pox reported; cattle healthy; price of paddy same as last week; no report received for Moulmein town.
Toungoo ...	.....	Public health good; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	Public health good; eight deaths of cattle; price of paddy Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway ...	.....	Report not received.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public and cattle health good; price of paddy from Rs. 77 to 88 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	No rain	Public health good and cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 83 per 100 baskets at Kyouktan and from Rs. 80 to 85 at Pegu.
Tharrawaddy ...	.....	Fourteen deaths from small-pox; 15 deaths of cattle; 1,056,952 baskets of paddy have been sold to-date at Rs. 75 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	.....	Five deaths from small-pox in town; cattle healthy; 10,000 baskets of paddy sold during week at Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	.....	Twenty-seven deaths from cholera; 9 deaths from small-pox and 7 deaths of cattle. About 462,480 baskets of paddy have been sold to-date; price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	.....	Five deaths from small-pox in town; estimated outturn of paddy 11,151,765 baskets, of which 836,000 have been sold to-date; price from Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo ...	.....	Public health good; 37 deaths of cattle; estimated outturn of paddy 1,615,300 baskets against 1,860,000 baskets last year; quality middling; little sold; not enough stored for local use; price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	0·01	Total rainfall 0·02; small-pox prevalent in villages reported last week; cattle healthy; little paddy sold; price from Rs. 73 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	.....	One death from small-pox in town, disease very prevalent, but of a mild type; price of paddy from Rs. 55 to 59 per 100 baskets.
Mergui (March 8th)	.....	Public and cattle health good; estimated outturn of paddy 1,143,456 baskets against 837,960 baskets last year; about one-half sold; quality moderate; price from Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Mergui („ 15th)	0·45	Total rainfall 1·85.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox abated in Rangoon, but still prevalent elsewhere, particularly in Prome, Tharrawaddy and Amherst; cholera continues in Bassein and Thonegwa; cattle on the whole healthy; holders of paddy apparently holding out for higher prices; price of paddy rising.
Assam—(March 26th)		
Gauhati ...	1·49	Weather getting hot; sowings of *ahu* in progress; small-pox reported to be broken in part of the Barpeta sub-division; public health fair.
Sylhet ...	1·92	State and prospects of crops good; cholera and small-pox still prevalent in the district.
Cachar ...	1·11	Weather cloudy; storm on 25th; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; 14 deaths from small-pox and 6 from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	0·55	Weather cloudy; prospects of winter crops good; public health in different.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 26th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; planting of sugarcane and paddy continues; public health and season prospects good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	·14	More rain needed for coffee blossoms; health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 26th)		
Amráoti ..	.....	Weather hot and sultry; *rabi* harvest almost completed; wheat 18, *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops in progress.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tabi* crops prospering; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; cholera has broken out in one taluka; prices—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 15½, yellow *juar* 20½ and *tur* 21 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 26th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable and healthy; agricultural prospects good; price of opium rising abnormally.
Mofar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; weather warm.
Neemuch ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Goona ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; health good; prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Prospects good; cholera reported from Khull and Dhurgaon during the week; 4 fatal cases occurred at Khull and 16 cases at Dhurgaon.
Rajputana—		
Abu (March 26th)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Marwar („ 14th)	Slight showers reported from the districts.	Weather partially cloudy; health and prospects good.
Erinpura („ 23rd)	.....	Weather fine and warm; health good; prospects fair.
Ajmere („ 25th)	.....	Crops are being harvested; outturn below the average and confined to irrigated land; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	.....	Weather hot; health and prospects good.
Harowti („ 24th)	.....	Weather hot; high westerly wind; harvesting in progress; some small-pox; otherwise health good.
Ulwur („ 25th)	.....	Crops being cut; small-pox in two tahsils; otherwise health good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Punjab, and also in two districts of Bengal. Heavier falls occurred in Berar and Assam.

Prospects remain unchanged in Madras and Mysore. Rain is still needed for standing crops in parts of the Tanjore district and for the coffee plantations in Coorg. Harvesting has been nearly completed in several districts of Bombay. Locusts and other insects are reported to have slightly injured the crops in two districts. In Central India and Rajputana the prospects of the *rabi* harvest, which is still in progress, appear to be fair. In the Punjab a good outturn is expected, except in the south-east of the province. Strong west winds have prevailed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Fodder and water for cattle are scarce in some districts. The *rabi* harvest is not yet completed. In the Central Provinces threshing operations are reported to be impeded in some places by the absence of wind. Prospects remain unchanged in Bengal. Rain is wanted for ploughing. The spring rice crops promise well, and the *rabi* harvest is nearly over. In Assam the recent rains have benefited the rice crops on the ground. In British Burma the rice crops have all been cut, and agricultural operations are in abeyance.

Small-pox continues prevalent in several provinces, and cholera is increasing in parts of Bengal. In the Central and Northern Provinces the public health is generally good.

Prices appear stationary, except in a few districts in the Punjab where they have fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 2nd)		
Bellary ...	·01 (average)	Harvest sugarcane yield average; *cholum* cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops fair; harvest cotton yield below average; small-pox in four talukas and cattle-disease in six.
Ganjam ...	·02 (average)	Fever and small-pox slightly prevalent in one taluka.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops generally good; small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease in places; cholera exists in five talukas.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy yield below average; small-pox prevalent; cholera abating, 3 deaths.
Coimbatore ...	·07 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *nagli* yield about average; fever, small-pox in parts; 7 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain in parts of two taluks; harvest paddy and dry grains yield below average; 47 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks; harvest paddy yield average; small-pox prevalent in parts; 13 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	.....	Third crop paddy slightly affected from want of rain in one taluk; small-pox and fever slight, 3 deaths from cholera in one taluk.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation not commenced; 4 deaths from small-pox at Trivandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 2nd)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 31st, 5 feet 9 inches against 2 feet 7 inches on same date last year; 2 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi since 20th, no deaths; disease in 54 villages, in districts 88 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 28 remaining sick; measles also in Karachi city; fever in 6 talukas. Cattle-disease in 6 talukas, loss of 20 buffaloes, 30 cows and bullocks in Tatta and Mirpur Batoro. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 34, in Kotri 28, 30 and 40, in Tatta 24, 32, and 36 and in Shahbandur 20, 30 and 36 pounds per rupee, unrespectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Small-pox in 10; fever in 3, and cattle-disease in 8 talukas; river at Kotri on 31st March, 5 feet 9 inches against 2 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Wheat 26, *bajri* 36, *juari* 38, rice red 26 and rice white 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue; fever in Sanand and Parantij, brain fever in Viramgaum; small-pox in Dholera, Madasa, Viramgaum, and Parantij; wheat 25 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Measles in Amreli and Baroda divisions; chicken-pox in Naosari and Kadi divisions; harvesting of *rabi* and cotton-picking in progress; prices—*bajri* 32, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing; cholera in Surat, 6 cases, 5 deaths, *juari* 36 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed; public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Chandor and Kalwan talukas; cattle-disease in parts of Kalwan; *bajri* 29½; wheat 37 and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° cool to 2° warm. Vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly and strong from 30th to 1st.
Poona ...	.....	Harvesting of *rabi* in progress; slight small-pox in places; prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35, in Poona, *bajri* and *juari* 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good; reaping of *rabi* finished in parts; threshing going on, *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Shrigonda; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed; cotton-picking finished; *juari* 40 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in Dharwar.	Weather cloudy; harvesting of wheat nearly completed; cotton-picking in progress; small-pox in 7, fever in one and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; cholera in a village of Hubli and in a village of Navalgund taluka, 2 fatal out of 7 cases; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Navalgund and Gadag; rice 29 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop rice plants in ear on coasts; locusts in Akola and Karwar talukas; small-pox throughout districts; 46 deaths in Kumpta, 5 in Sirsa and 2 in Bhatkal; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; common rice in Karwar 13¼ seers; district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather cool in the morning and evening; small-pox still prevalent in some parts; *bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum and Upper Sind Frontier; *rabi* reaping nearly completed in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapore, and Satara; in progress, in other districts; crops slightly injured by insects, in 4 talukas of Shikarpur and by locusts in one taluka of Ratnagiri; cholera continues in parts of Surat, Broach, Thana, Colaba, Dharwar and Ratnagiri; fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in several districts.
Bengal—(April 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; prices of food grains stationary; cattle-disease not abated; one case of cholera reported; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; sowing of early rice, *til*, and jute begun; prospects of crops good, but rain wanted; many cases of cholera in Hareerampore.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops unchanged; lowlands are being cultivated for *amun* paddy; prices of common rice stationary; cholera and small-pox reported from the Baraset and Barrackpore sub-divisions, but are abating; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·32	Weather warm; the local showers of the 25th have cleared the sky; *boro* paddy promising; lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*, and it is being sown in some places; cholera prevails in thana Jellinghee and a slight outbreak of the disease reported from 2 or 3 other thanas.
Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beauleah *Nil*, Nattore·10.	Weather hot; more rain wanted for paddy sowings; slight cholera in Charghat and Lalpore.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Sugarcane being pressed; outturn likely to be below average; most other spring crops likely to yield one-third of an average; rain much wanted for rice cultivation; cholera and small-pox in almost every thana.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest continues; sugarcane for next year being planted; paddy and *mung* are being sown in the north; lands have been prepared for spring sowings, but rain is much required; a good deal of *cheena* has been sown in almost every village and looks well, prospects of crops not good; rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Winter crops being harvested; rain much wanted for sowings; sowings of rice and harvesting of wheat, pulse and linseed going on; common rice 14 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting continues; small-pox still at Sadar and Behar sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting nearly finished; rain is sadly wanted for paddy and *mung* sowings; prices of food-grains stationary; public health generally good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy; *rabi* harvest over with 4 to 6 annas outturn; ploughing continues, but requires rain; small-pox in places; general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; *dalua* paddy in ear; ploughing for paddy going on; prices of rice almost unchanged; scattered cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior; public health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—There was a very slight fall of rain in two of the reporting districts, *viz.*, Moorshedabad and Rajshaye. The fall of rain in some of the Central and Eastern districts has benefited the crops. In others rain is wanted for ploughing, which has commenced; harvesting of *rabi* almost completed, and in some districts with fair outturn; *borro* paddy and *mohwa* crops promising; *dalua* in Orissa ripening; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera and small-pox more or less in almost every district, but the former is bad in Hareerampore in Dacca, and in the neighbourhood of Sara in Pubna.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 1st)	*Nil*	Weather growing hotter; barley and wheat cut, outturn eleven-sixteenths of full crop; small-pox continues in the city and some cases of cholera are reported; prices falling slightly; health of cattle good.
Allahabad („ 2nd)	.....	High west winds; heat rapidly increasing; harvesting nearly completed; water and fodder scarce in some places; prices slightly fallen; small-pox of a mild type reported from almost every tahsil; otherwise health good.
Gorakhpur (March 30th)	*Nil*	Harvesting far advanced; outturn nearly up to average; prices steady.
Jhansi („ 31st)	.....	*Rabi* harvest nearly all off the ground; prices of food-grains almost stationary; health of people good; cattle-disease of a mild nature continues in Mauza Chamrowa, pargana Jhansi; deficiency of water in wells is much felt especially in watering cattle.
Agra (April 1st)	*Nil*	*Rabi* cuttings going on; fever and small-pox in two parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Harvest proceeding; prices rather tending to fall; health of cattle and people good.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Hot west winds prevail; barley being harvested; wheat ripening; cane being sown; health good; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Weather hot and dry; strong west wind continues; harvesting in progress; new grain is coming in plentifully; condition of people fair and of cattle good; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Aligarh („ „)	*Nil*	East and west winds prevalent; harvesting of *rabi* crops progressing throughout the district. Slight small-pox reported from Koil and Atrauli tahsils, but of an ordinary type, also prevalent in Hattras; prices show slight changes.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices steady; *rabi* harvest nearly over; sugarcane being planted; small-pox still continues.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Yesterday winds prevalent; new grain coming into market; supplies of barley, *sarson* and *arhar* plentiful; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot; strong wind continues; harvesting in progress; condition of people and cattle good, but small-pox in two tahsils.
Almora („ „)	*Nil*	A few cases of small-pox and typhus; cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli (March 31st)	.....	Strong winds continue; heat increasing; harvesting of *rabi* crops in full swing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (April 1st)	.....	Weather hot and clear; harvest approaching completion; estimated outturn taking 12 annas as an average, crops on irrigated land 14 annas, and on unirrigated 8 annas; general health of people good, and no sickness among cattle; prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Harvest in progress; prices steady; health of people fair; no cattle-disease.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week; the weather continues hot and dry with strong west winds; the *rabi* harvest is in progress; the markets are well stocked, and prices of food-grains are stationary; water and fodder are scarce in places, and there is also some disease amongst cattle; small-pox continues, but the general health of the people is good.
PUNJAB—(April 1st)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox continues; *rabi* crops ripening; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Report not received.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; *rabi* crops suffering; prospects below average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; preparations continue for sugar-cane and cotton sowings; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good; fall in prices.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; harvest prospects excellent; prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; state of crops good, except at those places where crops were damaged by hailstorm; prices almost stationary.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·2	Health and *rabi* prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
Peshawar	·1	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in the north-west; health good, except in the Delhi district; crop prospects are generally good, except in the south-east.
Central Provinces—(April 2nd)		
Nagpur ...	·06	Weather hot; prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather getting warm; *rabi* harvesting in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (April 1st)...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot; *rabi* harvest in full swing; health good; prices steady.
Seoni ...	·04	Weather cloudy and close; threshing in progress; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress; winnowing commences; fever prevalent; 5 cases of small-pox; wheat 21 seers, rice 11 seers and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather clear and warm, nights cool; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; preparation for *kharif* sowings commenced; 40 cases of cholera, 16 deaths; wheat 16 seers, *juari* 22½ seers, and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather warm, and occasionally cloudy; harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress; public health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (March 29th)	.....	Weather very warm, nights cool; sugarcane planting commences; public health good; common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable though winnowing has been in some places much impeded by absence of wind; cholera has appeared in Khandwa.
British Burma—(March 29th)		
Akyab ...	.....	Public and cattle health good; 9,838,175 baskets of paddy have been sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 25 to 30 per 100 baskets; paddy coming in more freely.
Rangoon ...	.....	Forty-two deaths from small-pox; price of paddy Rs. 100 to 103 per 100 baskets; supplies fair; demand active.
Bassein ...	.....	Forty-three deaths from cholera and 1 from small-pox; slight cattle-disease in Bassein township; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.....	Small-pox still prevalent in parts of district north of Moulmein, cattle healthy; price of paddy stationary; in Moulmein town small-pox not epidemic, cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 93 per 100 baskets; no sales in town.
Toungoo ...	.....	Public health good; paddy at Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	Public and cattle health good; paddy at Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway (March 22nd)	.....	Public health good; weather warm; price of paddy stationary.
Sandoway („ 29th)	.....	Public health good; 302,000 baskets of paddy cropped in Northern township; no sales yet; price of paddy Rs. 65 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health good; slight mortality among cattle; 38,570 baskets of paddy sold to date in Hlaing township; price of paddy Rs. 78 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle excellent; weather clear and hot; price of paddy Rs. 83 to 85 per 100 baskets; sales brisk during the week.
Tharrawaddy ...	.....	Small-pox prevalent in Sangwe, Minhla and Gyobingouk townships, one death reported, 16 deaths of cattle; 1,131,536 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	.....	Five deaths from cholera and 2 from small-pox in town, 12 deaths of cattle reported from Shweyla township; 210 baskets of paddy sold during the week; price Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	.....	Eight deaths from small-pox; 12 deaths of cattle in Donabyu township; 5,076,880 baskets of paddy cropped in 6 townships; quality good; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets; 1,062,480 baskets sold to date.
Henzada ...	.....	Four deaths out of 45 cases of small-pox in town; 890,000 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo ...	.....	One case of small-pox and 2 of cholera reported, 34 deaths of cattle in Thayetmyo township; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	.....	Six cases of small-pox in town, 15 deaths of cattle in Kyoukyi circle; paddy at Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	.....	Two deaths from small-pox, disease spreading to surrounding villages; estimated outturn of paddy 1,210,000 baskets, of which 230,000 baskets sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 56 to 59 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Mergui ...	.....	No report received. *General Remarks.*—In Arakan public health and health of cattle good, in other parts of the province small-pox still prevalent; cholera reported from Bassein, Prome, and Thayetmyo; cattle-disease continues in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions and in Shweygyin.
Assam—(April 2nd)		
Gauhati (April 2nd)...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; a few sporadic cases of small-pox in Barpeta; ploughing and sowing of early rice crops going on; cutting of sugarcane nearly finished; cholera prevalent in portions of the district.
Sylhet ...	2·60	Recent rainfall has been favourable for agricultural operations; crops doing well; small-pox still prevalent.
Cachar ...	2·58	Weather warm; no crop on the ground; common rice 16 seers per rupee; 12 deaths from small-pox and five from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	2·23	Weather partially cloudy; sugarcane crushing in progress; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 2nd)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health good; prices easy.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Rain much needed for coffee blossoms; coffee market much depressed; last year's crop of native coffee still in hands of producers and petty traders.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 2nd)		
Amraoti ...	·90	Weather warm and cloudy; *rabi* harvest about completed; wheat 18, and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·45	Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops in progress.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tabi* crops prospering; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; cholera prevails in one taluka, in others general health good; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 17, yellow *juar* 20½, and *tur* 20½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 2nd)		
Indore ...	.....	Hot weather setting in, but nights and mornings still cool; a few cases of small-pox otherwise health good; prices generally falling; *rabi* harvest promises to be good; opium rates steadier and continued upward tendency checked.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather warm; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	Report not received.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* continues; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather warm and cloudy; health good; harvesting continues.
Bhopal ...	.....	Report not received.
Agar ...	.....	Report not received.
Sehore ...	.....	Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	.....	Report not received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 2nd)	.....	Weather seasonable, cool wind; health good.
Sirohi (Mar. 30th)	.....	Tanks nearly dry, wells fair; health good; crops cut; weather cooler than last week.
Marwar („ „)	.....	Wells, tanks, health and crop prospects good; weather seasonable.
Meywar ...	.....	Report not received.
Harowti (Mar. 29th)	*Nil*	Heat increasing rapidly with high west wind; some small-pox and fever.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	.....	Days hot, nights cold; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (April 1st)	*Nil*	Harvesting of spring crops proceeding; prospects unchanged.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ulwur (April 1st)	.....	Crops being cut; prices of wheat and grain falling; small-pox continues.

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th April, 1884.

No. 11.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 17th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 9th April 1884.

No. 144.—The services of Surgeon J. A. Cunningham are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 10th April 1884.

No. 148.—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 15th March 1884.

No. 149.—The services of Surgeon T. R. Mulroney, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 30th March 1884.

No. 150.—The services of Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st April 1884.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 10th April 1884.

No. 21.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following revised rules regarding the vernacular languages to be acquired by Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Police Officers in the Central Provinces :—

Rules to whom applicable.

I.—These Rules are applicable to officers of the following classes, who have been appointed to the Commission or to the Police subsequently to the 1st January 1870 :—

Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant District Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police	Are required to pass the examinations prescribed below in Hindustani or Hindi and in Marathi :

Provided that in the case of an officer whose vernacular is one of the three languages named above, he shall only be required to pass in the second compulsory language. For the purpose of these rules, he shall be esteemed to have "passed" in the language which is his vernacular.

II.—The examinee will be required—

(1) to translate into English or his own vernacular a page of village accounts (*or*, in the case of Police Officers, a page from a roznamcha) written in the ordinary running character of Marathi and of Hindustani or Hindi ;

(2) to transcribe in Roman character, or in the character of his own vernacular language, a Marathi and a Hindustani or Hindi proceeding, selected from a Magisterial case, and a petition;

(3) to render back into the Marathi and into Hindustani or Hindi from an English translation an ordinary report by a Native Revenue Officer (*or*, in the case of a Police Officer, by a Native Police Officer). The re-translation must be made in a style sufficiently intelligible to enable a native to read it out as written : it must be free from material errors in grammar and spelling, and the handwriting must be legible.

(4) to converse in Marathi and in Hindustani or Hindi with one or two natives not acquainted with the mother-tongue of the examinee, in such a manner as to satisfy the Committee that the examinee is able to understand and make himself understood by natives of various classes in ordinary conversation.

Penalties for not passing.

III.—(*a*) No Assistant Commissioner shall be allowed to draw the full salary of Rs. 500 a month until he shall have passed either in Marathi, or in Hindustani or Hindi.

(*b*) No Assistant Commissioner shall be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class in any district in which Hindustani or Hindi is the vernacular, unless he has passed in one of those languages, or in any district in which Marathi is the vernacular unless he has passed in Marathi.

(*c*) No Assistant Commissioner to whom these rules are applicable shall be permanently or temporarily promoted to the second grade of Assistant Commissioner, and no District Superintendent of Police to whom these rules are applicable shall be appointed to a higher grade either permanently or temporarily until he has passed the departmental examinations in both languages as required by Rules I and II.

(*d*) No Assistant Superintendent of Police to whom these rules are applicable shall be appointed permanently or temporarily to the grade of District Superintendent until he has passed the departmental examinations in both languages as required by Rules I and II ; and no Extra Assistant Commissioner shall be promoted either permanently or temporarily to the grade above that to which he at present belongs until he has passed in the manner already described.

Provided (1) that no Assistant Commissioner who, under existing rules, is drawing more than Rs. 500 a month and who has not passed in Marathi, shall draw less than that sum unless he fails to pass in Marathi by the 1st January 1886 ; and (2) that no Assistant Commissioner now exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and who has not qualified in languages as required by Rule I, shall be deprived of those powers unless he fails so to qualify by the 1st January 1886 ; and (3) that no District Superintendent of Police, or Assistant Superintendent of Police or Extra Assistant Commissioner who is now officiating in any grade above his own, shall be reduced unless he fails to pass by the 1st January 1886.

Languages in which it is optional for Assistants to pass.

IV.—In order to encourage the study of other Vernacular languages among officers of the Central Provinces Commission, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a reward of Rupees 1,000 be paid to any officer of the Central Provinces Commission who passes either—

(1) in Telugu by the higher standard examination as prescribed for civilians in the Madras Presidency ; or

(2) in Uriya by the higher standard examination as prescribed for civilians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal :

Provided that no Assistant Commissioner will be allowed to present himself for examination in either of these two languages until he has passed the compulsory examination in Marathi and Hindi or Hindustani.

V.—Nothing in these Rules shall be held to disqualify Assistant Commissioners in the Central Provinces from presenting themselves for the High Proficiency Examination in Marathi, Hindustani, Telugu, and Uriya according to the existing rules for regulating Examinations of this character: Provided that no Assistant Commissioner shall be allowed to go up in Telugu or Uriya until he has passed the departmental examinations in those languages as prescribed in Rule IV.

High Proficiency Examinations.

VI.—(1) The examinations shall be held twice a year on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may appoint by Notification in the local *Gazette*; and shall be conducted by a Central Committee aided by Local Committees.

Mode of conducting the departmental examinations in Marathi and Hindustani or Hindi.

(2) The Central Committee at Nagpur shall select the page of village accounts, the vernacular depositions, and the English report to be translated into the vernacular, and shall send a sufficient number of copies of the same, in sealed packets, to the several Local Committees for distribution among the candidates on the day appointed for the examination. The answers of the candidates will be returned to the Central Committee in the manner hereinafter described, and the members of the latter alone shall decide whether the candidates have passed or not.

Duties of Central Committee.

(3) There shall be a local Committee at the head-quarters of each division, or at such other place as the Chief Commissioner shall appoint; and the members of each Local Committee shall be nominated by the Chief Commissioner.

Duties of Local Committees.

It shall be the duty of the Local Committee to open in the presence of the candidates the sealed packets received from the Central Committee, and to distribute them accordingly. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the several candidates are to be transmitted, in sealed packets, to the Central Committee at Nagpur, without any expression of opinion by the Local Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Local Committee to test the colloquial knowledge of each candidate, and to report to the Central Committee the number of marks assigned. With this exception, the Local Committee have nothing to do with the results of the examination; but they are responsible for the fairness and strictness with which it is conducted. One Member of the Committee must always be in the room with the candidates, who should not be allowed to hold any communication with each other during the examination, or to leave the room until they have given in their answers.

VII.—Communication should be made with the Governments of Madras and Bengal, respectively, regarding the tests prescribed for the higher departmental standard in Telugu and Uriya, and the date on which the examinations are held, and regarding arrangements for any candidates from the Central Provinces being examined by the Madras or Bengal authorities, as the case may be. The result should be reported to the Chief Commissioner, and on his order the sanctioned reward of Rupees 1,000 will be paid to each successful candidate.

Mode of conducting the departmental examinations in Telugu and Uriya prescribed by Rule IV.

VIII.—Candidates from the Central Provinces for the reward for passing the High Proficiency Examination in the languages named in Rule V are bound, in the case of Marathi, by the rules in force in the Bombay Presidency; in the case of Telugu, by the rules in force in the Madras Presidency; and in the case of Hindustani, Hindi, and Uriya by the rules applicable to junior members of the Bengal Civil Service as published in Notification No. 1614, dated 24th March 1870.

Mode of conducting the High Proficiency Examinations prescribed in Rule V.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 10th April 1884.

No. 52.—In supersession of so much of Notification No. 11, dated 27th January 1875 (Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce), as relates to the levy of the Town Fund assessment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the levy of this cess in places where municipalities have not been regularly constituted under Act IV of 1873 in accordance with the following Rules:—

I. The Town Fund shall be assessable on all persons dwelling or personally working for gain or carrying on business within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, any part of whose income is derived from any source other than agriculture:

Provided that no person whose estimated income derived from any source other than agriculture is less than two hundred rupees shall be assessed to the above tax; that no person shall be assessed to the said tax at a rate exceeding one per centum on his estimated income derived from any source other than agriculture, and that no person shall be assessable to the said tax at a sum exceeding five hundred rupees per annum:

Provided also that Rs. 200, the minimum assessable income, shall be deducted from the full annual salary or income of each assessee, and the tax shall be calculated on the remainder, both in the case of traders and of salaried employés of all classes.

The above Rules do not apply to the levy of the Town Fund assessment in municipalities, all municipal taxes being imposed and collected in accordance with the provisions of Act IV of 1873.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th April 1884.

No. 481.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. D. G. Barkley, M.A., C.S., Barrister-at-Law,

to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and on Mr. T. W. Smyth, B.A., C.S., Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on furlough, His Excellency in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XVII of 1877 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1877), to appoint Mr. J. D. Tremlett, M.A., C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of the Delhi Division, and Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., Additional Commissioner, Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions, to officiate as Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, with effect from such date as they may respectively assume charge of their duties in the Court and until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th April 1884.

No. 74.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend W. A. Hamilton, Chaplain of Dinapore, to officiate as His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 1st April 1884.

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th April 1884.

No. 183.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Reid, M.D., Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 10th April 1884.

No. 193.—Surgeon W. N. Keefer, Medical Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, *vice* Surgeon-Major J Reid, appointed Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government at the Presidency.

FORESTS.

The 10th April 1884.

No. 229*F*.—Mr. D. P. Copeland, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Assam, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 11th March 1884.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 10th April 1884.

No. 141 *S*.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for six months, under Section 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 7th April, 1884.

No. 682 *G*.—Colonel Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I., Resident of the 2nd Class, and Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. G. Cordery, proceeding on privilege leave.

No. 685 *G*.—Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Officiating Resident at Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I.

The 9th April, 1884.

No. 698 *G*.—Mr. J. G. Cordery, Resident of the 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th April, 1884, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 705 *G*.—Major W. S. Peat, Squadron Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant H. M. Temple, or until further orders.

The 10th April, 1884.

No. 720 *G*.—Lieutenant R. D. C. Davies, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Upper Rajputana, with effect from the 8th April, 1884.

No. 722 *G*.—Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

POLITICAL.

The 7th April, 1884.

No. 1150 *I*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Gourhari Rai, late Sarishtadar in the Midnapore District, Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The 9th April, 1884.

No. 700 *G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Harold Curjel as Acting Consul for Denmark, at Bombay, *vice* Mr. Edward Comber.

The 10th April, 1884.

No. 882 *E*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Imam Buksh, Bozdar, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April 1884.

No. 145.—Furlough out of India for twenty-one months having been granted to Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B. C. S., Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, Mr. Sinkinson availed himself of subsidiary leave preparatory to the furlough from the 31st March 1884, inclusive.

2. Mr. W. H. Dobbie having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, assumed charge of the duties of the office before noon on the 1st April 1884.

3. Mr. A. H. H. Munrowd having been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, assumed charge of the duties of his appointment before noon on the 1st April 1884.

No. 201.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Obstructions in Fairways Act, 1881 (Act XVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the fairways leading to the ports of Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Kistnapatam, Negapatam, Pámban, Cochin, and Mangalore respectively :—

1. No person shall, without permission of the port conservator or assistant conservator, do any of the following acts in a fairway leading to any of the said ports :—

(*a*) Fix any apparatus or part of any apparatus for fishing.
(*b*) Lay pieces of wood as floats.
(*c*) Spread or fix fishing nets.
(*d*) Raise an embankment.
(*e*) Cast or throw ballast or rubbish.
(*f*) Sink, strand, or abandon a vessel.

2. The owner or master of a vessel desiring to cast or throw ballast or rubbish in a fairway leading to any of the said ports may apply to the port conservator or assistant conservator for permission to do so, and he shall not, if the permission is granted, cast or throw the ballast or rubbish except at a place selected by the said officer for the purpose.

3. Any person desiring to place any apparatus for fishing, or to spread any net, or to use any float, or to raise any embankment in a fairway leading to any of the said ports, may apply to the port conservator or assistant conservator for permission to do so. On receipt of such application, the port conservator or assistant conservator shall examine the site fixed upon by the applicant, and if satisfied that the placing of fishing apparatus, or the doing of any other act for permission to do which application has been made, will not cause or be likely to cause obstruction or danger to navigation, he shall report the matter to the Collector for orders, and the Collector, if similarly satisfied, shall grant permission. It shall be in the discretion of the Collector at any time to withdraw such permission, and to call upon the owner to remove the apparatus, nets, floats or embankments within a reasonable time, and on failure on the part of the owner to do so to remove them at the cost of the owner.

No. 216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 26 and 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in supersession of the Notification issued by the Government of India in this Department No. 1412, dated 11th June 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Financial Notification No. 361, dated 18th April 1883, prescribing the descriptions of stamps to be used for denoting the fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, shall take effect in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on and after the 1st July 1884.

No. 217.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1884. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In February.		April to February.		Whole year.	
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	Revised, 1883-84.	Actuals, 1882-83.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	233	219	18,61	18,19	22,41	22,35
Opium ...	73	91	8,67	8,70	9,48	9,50
Salt ...	46	54	5,57	5,55	6,27	6,18
Stamps ...	29	29	3,17	3,07	3,50	3,38
Excise ...	26	26	3,40	3,21	3,77	3,61
Provincial Rates ...	23	21	2,47	2,35	2,73	2,68
Customs ...	16	18	1,01	1,08	1,25	1,30
Assessed Taxes ...	1	1	51	50	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only) ...	4	3	25	22	33	30
Registration ...	2	2	24	26	26	29
Tributes from Native States ...	5	17	54	52	72	69
Other Civil Revenue ...	31	33	2,69	2,66	3,10	3,09
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	4,89	5,14	47,13	46,31	54,34	53,89
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works ...	— 43	— 44	— 3,49	— 3,47	— 3,72	— 3,69
Opium ...	— 5	— 4	— 1,77	— 2,25	— 1,86	— 2,28
Exchange on transactions with London ...	— 32	— 51	— 3,57	— 2,96	— 4,03	— 3,24
Other Civil Expenditure ...	— 1,60	— 1,53	— 17,25	— 17,05	— 20,98	— 21,12
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	— 2,40	— 2,52	— 26,08	— 25,73	— 30,59	— 30,33
Extraordinary Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than issues) ...	+ 3	+ 2	+ 42	+ 26	+ 47	+ 30
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above) ...	— 6	+ 1	— 15	— 74	— 11	— 67
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+ 38	+ 41	+ 4,32	+ 4,01	+ 4,80	+ 4,21
Do. Repayment of Surplus profits, &c. ...	...	— 2	— 58	— 53	— 58	— 50
Military Receipts ...	+ 5	+ 9	+ 72	+ 96	+ 94	+ 1,16
Military Issues ...	— 96	— 95	— 10,65	— 11,47	— 11,80	— 12,53
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts ...	+ 32	+ 29	+ 2,24	+ 3,21	— 1,96	— 1,04
" " Issues ...	— 41	— 36	— 3,87	— 4,32		
East Indian Railway Receipts ...	+ 36	+ 33	+ 4,18	+ 4,01	+ 2,69	+ 2,67
" " " Issues ...	— 13	— 11	— 1,49	— 1,68		
Ordinary Branches Receipts ...	+ 18	+ 19	+ 1,65	+ 2,42	— 5,57	— 5,29
" " Issues ...	— 64	— 65	— 6,27	— 6,74		
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	— 88	— 75	— 9,48	— 10,61	— 11,12	— 11,69
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	+ 2,50	+ 2,01	+ 2,50	+ 2,04
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	+ 28	— 2	+ 32	— 16	+ 2	— 22
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £ ...	— 2,29	— 2,44	— 17,08	— 12,74	— 18,05	— 15,18
Other Debt heads (Net as above) ...	— 27	+ 8	— 2	+ 78	+ 52	+ 97
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS*	— 2,28	— 2,38	— 14,28	— 10,11	— 15,01	— 12,39
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 67	— 51	— 2,71	— 14	— 2,38	+ 30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	12,78	14,89	14,82	14,52	14,82	14,52
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	12,11	14,38	12,11	14,38	12,44	14,82

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th April, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 188.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Donatus James Thomond O'Brien, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 14th Native Infantry,—20th November 1882

Lieutenant Edward William Codrington, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry,—23rd November, 1882.

No. 189.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. M'L. Hutchison, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major W. C. Mackinnon, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 2nd April, 1884.

No. 190.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal S. C., to the brigade staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence on furlough of Brigadier-General R. S. Hill, C.B. Dated 27th March, 1884.

No. 191.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. Reid, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government at the Presidency, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon A. J. Cowie, who vacates the appointment on promotion, with effect from the 19th April, 1884.

No. 192.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 4 Field Battery.

Lieutenant W. H. S. Earle, R.A., to be supernumerary subaltern.

5th Infantry.

Captain F. S. Sorell, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain A. J. Garrett, seconded.

No. 193.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major R. M. B. Thomas to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. C. H. Miller, who vacates the appointment on transfer.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 194.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigadier-General R. S. Hill, C.B., Infantry, commanding the Eastern Frontier District, (m. c.) for 182 days under G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel F. P. Luard, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year and 130 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Owen, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain A. M. Muir, Bengal S. C., Political Assistant, 3rd class, Boundary Settlement Officer, Central India, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain G. E. Money, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. F. Willes, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon C. H. Joubert, M.B., (p. a.) for 320 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 195.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., A.D.C., R.E., (p. a.) for six months.

Major D. W. Inglis, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for one month.

Sub-Conductor C. Lightening, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 196.—Captain F. D. Welchman, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first 90 days being on full staff pay. (This cancels the leave granted in G. G. O. No. 142 of 1884.)

No. 197.—Captain L. J. Browne, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 33rd Native Infantry, Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave within Indian limits (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first 60 days being on full staff pay.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 198.—The following extract is published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 11th March, 1884, page 1213.

"WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 11th March, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Indian Local Service.

Colonel William Nassau Lees, Bengal Infantry, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 21st February, 1884."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 199.—It is notified, under the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that in future all officers who, on completion of twenty years' service while in the grade of Squadron or Wing Officer, have failed to qualify for promotion by passing the examinations laid down in the regulations marginally quoted, will be removed

* Section 5, paragraph 150, Bengal Army Regulations

Section 6, paragraphs 253 and 203, Madras Army Regulations

Section 6, paragraph 80, Bombay Army Regulations.

from regimental employ, and be placed on general duty, with the consequent liability provided for in paragraphs* 98 and 104 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861.

This order will come into operation on 1st November, 1885, and will not therefore apply to officers who may complete twenty years' service before that date.

* 98. Officers of the Staff Corps under the rank of Major-General, whom the Government of India may not see fit to employ in any capacity, will not be allowed to draw pay for more than four years, of which one year may be on the Indian scale and three years on the scale fixed for officers out of India, after which period they will be placed on half-pay or on pension, according to the scale of their rank, if entitled thereto.

104. The power of removing officers from the effective list of the Staff Corps will be exercised by Her Majesty, through the Secretary of State for India.

No. 200.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Hugh De la Motte Hervey,—5th April, 1884.

No. 201.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Native Infantry.

Subadar Dewah Sing to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Rutton Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Sewdass Sing, invalided.

With effect from 21st January, 1884.

43rd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Rundul to be Subadar, Havildar Singbir to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Kalloo, invalided;

Havildar Juman Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dhunbir, invalided;

Havildar Chuttoor Geeri to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Juddobir Sein, invalided.

With effect from 1st November, 1883.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 202.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brigade Surgeon George Vernon Currie,—10th April, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Ferdinand Odevaine,—29th April, 1884.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 203.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 242, dated 19th October, 1883, Lieutenant H. Barnet, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Military Works Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 16.—Mr. G. Crocker, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Constructor in the Indian Marine, reported his arrival on the 1st April, 1884, and is posted to the Bombay Dockyard.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 7TH APRIL, 1884.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 14th March to the 7th April, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Benjamin Frend (a) ...	Major ...	King's Royal Rifle Corps.	26th October, 1883.	Not known	0 8 0	...	6th May, 1884.

(a) *Vide* Notification of the 6th March, 1884.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April 1884.

No. 81.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the 3rd February 1884 :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Lieut.-Col. D. H. Trail, R.E. ...	Examiner, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.* ...	Examiner, 1st class ...	Permanent.
Lieut.-Col. P. Lambert, R.E. ...	" 2nd " " ...	" 2nd " ...	"

No. 82.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 3rd February 1884:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Major E. A. Trevor, R.E. ...	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade ...	Examiner, 3rd class ...	Permanent.
Mr. J. W. Fordham ...	" " " " " sub. *pro tem.*	" 4th " 1st grade ...	"
Mr. J. B. Braddon ...	" " " 3rd " "	" " " 3rd " ...	"
Mr. D. W. McPherson ..	Deputy Examiner, 1st " " Supernumerary.	Deputy Examiner, 1st " Supernumerary.	"
Mr. J. S. Partridge ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd " "	Deputy Examiner, 2nd " ...	"
Mr. R. C. F. Volkers ...	Assistant " 1st " "	Assistant " 1st " ...	"
Mr. D. C. Gordon ...	Examiner, 2nd class, temporary ...	Examiner, 2nd class ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E.	" 4th " 2nd grade ...	" 4th " 1st " ...	"
Mr. J. Douglas ...	" " " 3rd " ...	" " " 2nd " ...	"
Mr. I. S. Hubbard ...	" " " " " tempy.	" " " 3rd " ...	"
Mr. A. Grant ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd " ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st " ...	"
Mr. F. M. Woodroffe ...	" " " " tempy.	" " 2nd " ...	"
Mr. R. C. F. Volkers ...	Assistant " 1st " ...	" " " " ...	Temporary.

The 9th April 1884.

No. 83.—Public Works Department Notification No. 40, dated 8th February 1884, permitting Mr. J. Macmillan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, to retire from 6th February 1884, is cancelled.

No. 84.—Major R. T. Frere, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, substantive *pro tempore*, Railway Branch, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 6th September 1883.

No. 85.—Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, during the absence of Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 10th April 1884.

No. 86.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to State Railways under the Government of Bengal.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1884.

It is ordered that the following rule be passed as a rule of the High Court, with effect from the 25th day of March 1884:—

When the Court or a Judge shall think fit to refer it to the Registrar or other officer of the Court to make an enquiry under Section 267 of the Civil Procedure Code, such enquiry shall be deemed a *quasi*-judicial act within the meaning of the 637th Section of the Code, and the Registrar, or other officer, as the case may be, shall for that purpose have power to summon any person whom he may think necessary, and examine him in respect of the matter of such enquiry, and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
" ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
" H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
" W. F. McDONELL.
" H. T. PRINSEP.
" A. WILSON.
" L. R. TOTTENHAM.
" A. T. MACLEAN.
" J. F. NORRIS.
" C. D. FIELD.
" J. Q. PIGOT.
" J. O'KINEALY.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1884.

No. 12.—The services of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, No. 78, Sedeq, of the military establishment, are placed at the disposal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for permanent civil employment in the Punjab.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,

Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 27th March 1884.

No. 741.—CORRIGENDA.—Notifications Nos. 2102, dated 14th August, and 3040, dated 14th November 1883, should be cancelled, and the following substituted :—

The undermentioned Hospital Assistant passed his English Qualification Examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868, on the date specified :—

Name.	Date of Rank.	Date of passing English Qualification Examination.
Emam Bux . .	16th April 1863 .	15th April 1883.

The 2nd April 1884.

No. 760.—Captain D. Robertson, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, in Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st May 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 4th April 1884.

No. 899 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 584 G., dated 21st March 1884, Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D., Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, made over charge of his duties at Kotah to 1st Class Hospital Assistant Kannya Lal, and at Jhalrapatan to 1st Class Hospital Assistant Eradut Oollah, on the afternoon of the 25th March 1884.

The 7th April 1884.

No. 909 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Mohun Lall, attached to the Khanpur Dispensary in Kotah, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Lukhput Roy, attached to the Sirohee Dispensary, returned from privilege leave granted them in this office Notification, No. 601G., dated 5th March 1884, and resumed charge of their duties from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Syudoodin and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Kirpa Ram, respectively, on the forenoon of the 5th and 14th February 1884, the latter reverting to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States.

No. 910 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Emamooddeen, of the Nagaur Dispensary, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th February 1884, and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Rungbeer Nagorcote, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, appointed to act for him during his absence.

No. 911 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Sheik Fazeelut Hoosain, in charge of the Hospital of the Northern India Salt Revenue at Bhatki, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the 16th March 1884, and passed Medical Pupil (No. 500) Futteh Mohomed, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government appointments, is appointed to act during his absence.

No. 912 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Nihal Chund is, with the permission of the Surgeon General with the Government of India, transferred from the Hospital of Northern India Salt Revenue at Pachbadra to the Military Department, and ordered to report himself to the Medical Officer of the 3rd Sikh Infantry at Dehra Ghazi Khan for employment. He was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd March 1884 by 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Moorut Lall, transferred by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for permanent Civil employment in Rajputana.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 4th April 1884.

No. 248.—Mr. T. Harris and Mr. F. L. Reid, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Principal, Ajmere Government College, and Inspector of Schools, on the forenoon of the 18th day of March 1884.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 3rd April 1884.

No. 1.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the Rules for regulating the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, published with Notification No. 24, dated 30th January 1884 :—

(1) *For* the preamble and Rules 1 and 2, the following shall be substituted :—

"Under the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that in future the Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore other than *ex-officio* members shall be appointed according to classes of the inhabitants instead of according to territorial divisions, and that when vacancies occur the appointments shall be made by election in accordance with these rules.

"2. All the inhabitants of the Civil and Military station who by the following rules are qualified to vote shall be placed in one of the three following classes and each such class of voters shall elect separately its own representatives in the following proportions:—

"Name of Class.	No. of representatives.
"(1) Europeans and Eurasians ...	6
"(2) Mahomedans	4
"(3) Hindus and others ...	8
	18"

2. In Rule 6, clause (b), the words "Rates on houses, buildings or lands according to the annual value thereof whether for general purposes or for lighting or water supply," inserted in the margin, shall be omitted.

3. In Rule 7, *for* the words "of the classes to which the Commissioner who caused the vacancy belonged," the words "of the class represented by the Commissioner who caused the vacancy" shall be substituted.

4. In Rule 9, after the word "filled," the words "among the representatives of the class to which he belongs" shall be inserted.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*

Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd April 1884.

No. 18.—Lieutenant C. E. Norton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from 15th April 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 19.—Lieutenant H. H. Barnet, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 16—20, on the 28th March 1884.

The 3rd April 1884.

No. 20.—On the return of Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., Inspector General of Military Works, from privilege leave, Colonel G. dePalezieux-Falconnet, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, was attached to the Office of the Inspector General, Military Works, from the forenoon of 28th February to the afternoon of 22nd March 1884, and was then transferred to the charge of the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 21.—Captain W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Head Quarters Staff of the Inspector General, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency and Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 2nd April 1884.

No. 3.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 15, dated the 14th March 1884, Lieutenant W. A. Gale, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been posted to the Fort William Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 28th February 1834.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*

Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd April 1884.

No. 18.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 04, dated the 19th March 1884, Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, this 31st day of March 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. E. Y.—251, Private Jno. Miller.
Age,—21 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—26th March 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—19th September 1882.

At what Place Enlisted,—Bombay.
Parish and County in which Born,—New Cross, Manchester, Lancashire.
Marks,—Cross and anchor, left forearm; mole, back of right thigh.
Trade,—Shoemaker.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 2 years' service.

R. L. DASHWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., East Yorkshire Regt.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mar. 31	. . .	. . .	8,615	24,577	39,38,328	22,28,189
April 1	. . .	. . .	59	24,521	39,38,388	22,28,250
" 2	. . .	. . .	. . .	24,521	39,38,388	22,28,250
" 3	. . .	. . .	25,060	1,009	39,63,986	22,53,848
" 4	1,795	. . .	. . .	2,003	39,63,986	22,53,848
" 5	Holiday.					

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*

Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.

The 7th April 1884.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 15th March 1884	54,100	13,32,373	29,52,800	2,41,01,700	1,01,70,900	2,75,12,037	2,65,23,700	9,25,93,510	46,52,400	1,01,96,900	10,18,33,100	11,66,72,300	1,23,500	2,000	56,200	20,95,01,810
Stock transferred to London	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . . .	5,000	. . .	5,000	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	3,600	2,500	1,000	2,000	9,100	. . . .	500	19,500	20,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	29,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	5,500	. . . .	1,04,000	6,500	1,16,000	. . . .	1,600	31,400	33,000	1,000	. .	. . . .	1,50,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	49,200	35,800	99,500	49,000	2,33,500	. . . .	8,000	17,500	25,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2,59,000
	54,100	13,32,373	29,52,800	2,41,60,000	1,02,09,200	2,77,21,537	2,65,81,200	9,29,57,110	46,52,400	1,01,96,900	10,19,01,500	11,67,50,800	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	20,99,44,710
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	10,000	42,000	5,000	2,08,000	70,000	3,35,000	19,000	1,71,000	5,32,100	7,22,100	. . . .	. .	. . . .	10,57,100
Balance on 31st March 1884	54,100	13,32,373	29,42,800	2,41,18,000	1,02,04,200	2,75,13,537	2,65,11,200	9,26,22,110	46,33,400	1,00,25,900	10,13,69,400	11,60,28,700	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	20,88,87,610

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Jan. 1884, enfaced from India 4,866 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 4,157 lakhs.

„	1st Feb. 1884	to 15th Feb.	„	„	„	10	„	„	„	9	„
„	16th „	„	to 29th	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	5	„
„	1st Mar.	„	to 15th Mar.	„	„	„	11	„	„	„	2	„
„	16th „	„	to 31st	„	„	„	4	„	„	„	10	„
							4,916 lakhs.				4,183 lakhs.	
							4,183 „					
						Balance against India	733 lakhs.					

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd April 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
4	O 65—86961	50	Badri Sahai.
5	P 77—44649	100	Babu Gyan Chunder Chowdhury.
7	P 77—84417	100	Babu Kamikhanath Chatterjee.
8	P 76—83490	100	Mr. J. O. Bowhill.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th April 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
34	E 19—63835	50	Thomas Xavier deSouza, care of B. T. Hill, Esq., Chief Store-keeper, Lahore.

LAHORE,
The 4th April 1884

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
44	B 79—74478	100	Post Master General, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 31st March 1884.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Acctt. General, In charge of Paper Currency Dept., for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th April 1884.

Bateman, W. E.
Cherry, C. H.
Furdonji & Co.
Garson & Co.
Green, Mrs. E. M.
Hindley, Messrs. Walter S.
Hughesdon, Edward.
Lyall, C. J.
Pemberton, J.
Penny, S. M
Straker, A. H.
Tweedale, Clarens.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. R.
Adelsward, C. Baron D.
Armistead, Henry.
Atkinson, R P.
Baggs, W. H.
Bajolle, Relatoria de.
Berrini, Giovanni.
Black, Mrs L G.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Bloomfield, Lieut.-Col. A.
Bowen, Mrs. Jas. M.
Brice, Brigadier-General.
Bridgnell, James Lyne.
Brown, John.
Bundara, Joseph.
Cameron, E. H.
Chapman, Mrs.
Chatterton, Miss.
Clifton, Mr.
Cooper, Robert.
Daniel, Chaim.
Dease, Mrs. P. P.
DeLittle, E.
Durrant, G. F. N.
E. T.
Element, Mrs. E. J.
Exhibitor.
Fioravanti, Filippo.
FitzGerald, W. M.
Fleming, Miss.
Fordyce, B. E.
Foreman, Frank.
Freese, G.
Geddard, George J.
Gore, J. F. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greig, David.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chane Heni.
H. S. W.
H. T. G.
Hankuwiz, C.
Hasting, R. M.
Hennis, W.
Henry, Dana.
Horsfall, Geo. Hodgson.
Hoogwerf, E. H.
Hunter, F.
Innes, Major.
Innes, U. B.
James, Charles.
Jennings, Mrs.
Johnson, J. W.
Jopp, C. A.
Jordan, Miss A. J.
Joyner, Colonel.
Kennedy, A.
Kennedy, W. B. R.
Kennedy, Wilfred.
Kingsley, James.
Kusp, L.
Liebe, Augustus.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingstone, Archibald
Lockhart, G.
M. K.
Maclachlan, J.
MacIlhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
McCafferty, Mrs.
McInes, R.
Mitchell, A.
Morris, H.
Moulden, Bayfield.
Mylac, F.
Norman, Frank.
Olman, T.
Palmer, William.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Pearson, H. J. T. G.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Perssc, Major.
Piper, R.
Quildon, J.
Raymond, Ross.
Redfern, R.
Rey, Madame Victoria.
Richards, Albert.
Rigby, Miss.
Roberts, T. A.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Robinson, Aubrey.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rutherfurd, R. C.
Sabat, Bichara et Georges.
Sandeman, U. A.
Sanford, E. C. A.
Sanghlen, M. C.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Simpson, Albert B. A.
Stolterfoht, Ed.
"Sympathy."
Thomann, H.
Thomson, W. A.
Tupper, C. L.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Vincent, Henry R.
Waller, G.
Walterkamp, William.
Want, Mrs. J. H.
Wasserman, Zaser.
Webster, E. A.
Williamson, W. F.
Zenzine, U.

Registered Letters

Ezekiel, J. J. Judah.
Healy, J. H. G.
Izambert, Alexander.
Jamsedji S. Bhamghara
Jones, R. Calville.
Richardson, F. J.
Richy, Lazer.
Viggiano, Nicolo.

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E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mehta in our firm at Somastipore and Mozafferpore, Tirhoot, ceased as from the 1st October 1883.

FRAMJEE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Destroyed

The undermentioned Government Securities particularized at foot standing in the names of Romananth Tagore, Mothooranauth Tagore, and Brojendronauth Tagore, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the undermentioned Notes and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office. An application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate notes in favor of the representatives of the proprietors :—

Treasury Bills at 2½ pie per diem.

No. 1, dated 17th May 1859, for ₹1,000.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, same date, same amount.

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Nos. 4 and 5, dated 23rd June 1859, for ₹200 each.

No. 5, dated 16th August 1859, for ₹5,000.

No. 33, dated 27th September 1859, for ₹5,000.

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A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,

10, Government Place, East,

Attorney for Baboos Chundermohun Chatterjee and Khettermohun Mookerjee, the sole Surviving Executors of the late Moharajah Romanauth Tagore,

and

Attorney for Baboo Sreenauth Tagore, the sole Executor of the late Mothooranauth Tagore,

and

Attorney for Sreemutty Mooktokassy Dabee, the Widow of the late Brojendronauth Tagore.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March, 1884 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bengal Tenancy Bill was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the schedule hereto annexed, and have the honour to submit this preliminary Report.

2. We have recast the Bill, and have embodied in the revised Bill such alterations as commended themselves to the majority of us, but there are various points on which we consider that further information is requisite, and we recommend that the Bill as altered by us should be republished for further criticism, in the interval that will elapse before we resume our labours in November.

3. The present Report being only a preliminary one, several members of the Committee wish it to be recorded that they postpone the expression of their opinions on particular points until the final Report is submitted to the Council. It must also be understood that generally in referring to the decisions of the Committee we state the views of the majority.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

4. This chapter has been introduced for the purpose of describing the different classes of tenants with which the Bill deals. It will be seen from it that raiyats at fixed rates are now treated as a distinct class instead of being, as in the original Bill, a sub-class of tenure-holders. It will further be observed that the term "non-occupancy-raiyats" has been substituted for "ordinary raiyats," which latter term has been justly objected to as a misnomer Lastly, it will be seen that tenants of homestead or Bastu land, which is not part of an occupancy-holding, have no place in the revised Bill. It may be that on further consideration it will be found desirable to introduce into the Bill some provisions relating to tenants of this class, but at present we have not before us the information requisite for dealing with the questions involved. It is clear that, owing to the various conditions which attach to the holdings of such tenants in different parts of the country, Chapter VII of the original Bill would, if it were to be retained, need amendment in certain particulars. But we are unable to formulate this amendment, pending the receipt of further information, which we hope will be supplied by the Local Government.

5. In the section which relates to the distinction between tenure-holders and raiyats, we have endeavoured to describe, rather than to define, each class. Whilst recognising the expediency of laying down rules for the guidance of Courts in dealing with cases which lie near the border-line between the two classes, we retain the opinion that any attempt to frame a rigid definition of either class would tend to create, rather than to remove, difficulties.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

6. The sections (14-17) of the original Bill relating to the right to hold at fixed rates have been removed to Chapter VIII of the revised Bill, and will be more particularly referred to when we come to speak of that chapter. Section 20 of the original Bill, which contained a special provision relating to lands in temporarily-settled districts, has been transferred to the supplemental chapter.

7. We have made a considerable alteration in section 7, sub-section (3), which lays down the rules to be followed by the Court in enhancing the rent of a tenure in cases where the matter is not provided for by contract or custom. It is now simply enacted that the Court shall not leave the tenure-holder less than 10 per cent. of the profits, and in fixing the rent shall have regard to the circumstances under which the tenure was created, to the improvements made by the holder of it, and to the cost and risks of collection. We have left untouched the provisions that the enhanced rent should not be more than double the previous rent and that it should hold good for 10 years.

8. The special provisions of the original Bill relating to patní tenures, with the exception of the definition section (36), which has been transferred to the preliminary chapter, and the section (42) regarding summary sale, which has been placed in the chapter relating to that subject, have been included in this chapter.

9. Of the alterations we have made in the sub-division of this chapter relating to registration of transfers and successions, the following only seem to call for notice, namely :—

(1) the addition to sub-section (1) of section 15 of a proviso allowing a landlord to refuse to register a transfer of a tenure if any rent is in arrear;

(2) the abolition of the additional fee imposed by section 27 (2), clause (b), of the original Bill as a penalty for delay in applying for registration, and the insertion of a clause fixing the fee at Rs. 2 where no rent is payable by the tenure-holder [section 15 (2)];

(3) the addition to section 18 of a sub-section providing that a person becoming entitled to a tenure by transfer or succession shall not be entitled to recover rent by suit, distraint or other proceeding until the transfer or succession has been registered or a notice of it has been served on the landlord; and

(4) the amendment of the section (now section 21) relating to the granting of copies of entries in the register, so that the fee for every copy granted shall be such amount, not less than one anna or more than one rupee, as the Local Government may fix.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

10. In the matters of transfer and succession we have assimilated the conditions of the settled-raiyat holding at fixed rates to those of tenure-holders. It was suggested that this class of raiyats should be sub-divided into (a) those holding under a registered lease or judicially declared title, and (b) those holding at fixed rates under the statutory presumption, the former being assimilated to tenure-holders and the latter to raiyats with a right of occupancy; but the majority of us were unable to accept this proposal.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

11. The main lines of this chapter, so far as regards the acquisition of the status of a raiyat and the right of occupancy, remain unchanged, and we have only to mention such alterations in the details as appear to us to call for notice.

Our attention has been drawn to the inconvenience which may arise in certain exceptionally large estates, such as those of the Mahárájá of Burdwan and others, from the status of settled-raiyat holding good over the whole estate. We desire to learn if the Government of Bengal consider that in these exceptional estates any known fiscal or administrative area can be advantageously substituted for the area of an estate.

12. Another matter connected with the definition of "estate" for the special objects of this chapter, to which we desire to draw attention, is the provision in section 27 (b) to the effect that where a partition has taken place "since the first day of January, 1853" the parent estate shall, notwithstanding the partition, be regarded as a single estate. The date mentioned was chosen because it was understood that it might reasonably be expected that from about that time complete records of partitions would be forthcoming; but the particular point of time to which we should go back is of course open to further consideration, and accordingly we have directed that the words fixing it shall be shown in italics.

13. We have, at the instance of the Government of Bengal, inserted in section 26 (definition of settled-raiyat) a sub-section (2) providing that when it is proved or admitted that a person holds land as a raiyat, it shall be, as between him and his landlord, presumed for the purpose of the section, until the contrary is shown, that he has for twelve years held the land or some part of it as a raiyat. Such a presumption appears to us to be warranted by the existing state of things in the Lower Provinces, and, while it tends to simplify litigation, it is one which the landlord ought to have no difficulty in rebutting in any case in which it does not hold good.

14. We have [section 26 (6)] retained in substance the provision of the original Bill under which a person does not lose his status as a settled-raiyat merely by the accident of his being out of possession of a holding in the village or estate for any time not exceeding one year, but have added to it a clause [sub-section (7)] to the effect that if he recovers possession of any land under section 96 (as to which see *infra* paragraph 66) he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled-raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession for more than a year.

15. The chapter relating to merger having been omitted from the Bill for reasons to be explained further on, we have thought it desirable, in order to prevent any misapprehension, to insert in this chapter a section (28), providing that, if the landlord of a raiyat having a right of occupancy acquires the interest of the raiyat by purchase or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist, but that nothing in this provision shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

16. We have omitted section 48 of the original Bill, which provided for the acquisition of the occupancy-right by grant, and have substituted for section 49 of that Bill relating to the acquisition of the occupancy-right in lands of the classes comprised under the term khámár as there defined, a section (30) simply providing that nothing in the chapter shall confer a right of occupancy in lands of those classes where such lands are held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year.

17. We have, in affirming that the raiyat may use the land in any manner that does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, added [section 31, clause (*a*)] that he shall not cut down trees thereon in contravention of any local custom.

18. In the division which relates to the landlord's right of pre-emption, and which is now headed "restrictions on transfer", we have [in section 32 (*4*)] provided that the landlord, if he elects to purchase, must tender the price within one month from the date on which it is agreed on or fixed, and we have also inserted words to allow the raiyat, if his landlord claims to purchase, the option of keeping the land.

19. We have further inserted in the same section a sub-section (5) providing that if the raiyat attempts to sell in contravention of the provisions of the section the sale shall be void as against his landlord.

20. We have omitted section 55 of the original Bill, which gave the landlord a right of pre-emption when the occupancy-right is bequeathed.

21. As regards gifts of the occupancy-right, we believe that the great majority of such gifts would be either of the nature of bequests or of merely fictitious transactions covering sales. It is only in the case of gifts of this latter class that the landlord seems to us to stand in need of any protection, and we think that sufficient protection will be afforded him by requiring that a gift must be made by a registered instrument, and that a copy of the instrument shall be forthwith served on the landlord so as to give him an opportunity of questioning the transaction if he sees any ground for believing that it is not *bonâ fide*. We have, however, exempted from this requirement gifts by Muhammadans to persons within the prohibited degrees, as such gifts are usually substitutes for testamentary dispositions (section 35).

22. Lastly, we have added a section (36) restricting the right of pre-emption to proprietors and permanent tenure-holders and other tenure-holders authorized by them to exercise it, as it seems to us that the exercise of such a right by a temporary tenure-holder, otherwise than with the permission of a superior landlord having a permanent interest in the land, would give rise to difficulties and complications which it is desirable to avoid.

23. Great objection has been taken to section 56 of the original Bill, which provided that when a landlord acquires the occupancy-right, any raiyat afterwards taking the land shall have an occupancy-right in it: this section we have omitted.

24. We have also omitted section 57, which conferred the status of a settled-raiyat on every person inheriting an occupancy-right in land. The object of this latter section seems to us to be sufficiently secured by section 26, (*4*).

25. The next division of this chapter, headed "restrictions on sub-letting", is new. It is based on certain proposals put forward by the Government of Bengal, and having for their objects to discourage the purchase of the occupancy-right by non-agricultural speculators and to protect the sub-lessee of a raiyat. This latter object, we may observe, could be only in part carried out by the provisions inserted here. Further provisions for securing it will be found in Chapter VII, relating to under-raiyats, of which we shall presently have to speak.

26. The main enactments in this sub-division of the chapter are—

1st.—That if the portion of his holding sub-let by an occupancy-raiyat exceeds half the holding, he shall, on being registered in a public register as a tenure-holder under an Act, which the Local Government propose to introduce into the Bengal Council for this purpose, be deemed to have become a tenure-holder, the result of which will be that his sub-lessees will become raiyats, with an actual or potential right of occupancy (section 37).

2nd.—That if a raiyat sub-lets his holding or any part of it the sub-lease shall not be valid for a period exceeding seven years (section 38).

These enactments are qualified by certain provisions, the most important of which are—

1st.—That they shall not apply to the case of a raiyat who is compelled to sub-let by being disabled from cultivation by age, sex, disease, accident or temporary absence from home in certain cases, and

2nd.—That when a raiyat is converted into a tenure-holder, as above-mentioned, his rent shall be liable to enhancement on the same terms and subject to the same

conditions as if he were an occupancy-raiyat, and thus the position of his landlord will in this respect remain unaffected.

27. These provisions gave rise to considerable difference of opinion, and we are not insensible of the inconvenience arising from allowing a change to be created in the legal relations of a raiyat, both towards his landlord on the one hand and towards his own sub-tenants on the other, as the result of his own acts; a change, moreover, which must be determined by an arbitrary line difficult to ascertain, and complicated by the numerous exceptions which the circumstances of the cultivators obviously demand. There seemed, however, to the majority of us to be no better way of placing restrictions on sub-letting (a practice which it is admittedly impossible to prohibit) than by rendering the sub-letting raiyat liable to the summary sale for arrears, which is to be made applicable to tenures, and at the same time enabling his sub-tenants to acquire rights of occupancy. These provisions illustrate the extreme difficulty of placing any substantial check on the practice of sub-letting, when it has once grown up. It will be observed that the converted tenure-holder, while liable to enhancement as an occupancy-raiyat, is in all other respects treated as a tenure-holder, and acquires with the liability to summary sale other incidents of tenure-holders, such as exemption from the pre-emption clauses, but that none of these provisions will come into operation until such time as he is registered. It was felt that to throw on the Courts the duty of ascertaining in a simple rent suit all the complicated conditions, which are connoted by his conversion, would be intolerable, and that the difficulty could only be met by the Local Government ascertaining and registering them. This it has undertaken to do.

28. The alterations which we have made in the provisions relating to the enhancement of the rent of occupancy-raiyats are considerable, both as regards form and substance.

We have removed the provisions relating to enhancement by means of a table of rates to a separate chapter following that relating to the record-of-rights and settlement of rents, and deal here only with enhancement in the ordinary way by contract or by a suit in Court.

29. As the Bill now stands amended the rent of an occupancy-raiyat cannot be enhanced by contract unless the contract is registered, and the following rules will apply to every such contract (section 41):—

(1).—The rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than four annas in the rupee (25 per cent.) the rent previously payable by the raiyat.

(2).—The contract must fix the rent for a term of at least seven years.

(3).—If the enhanced rent exceeds by more than two annas in the rupee (12½ per cent.) the previous rent, the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least fifteen years.

(4).—The registering officer must, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and that the raiyat entering into it acts as a free agent. It will be observed that under the revised section the registering officer, instead of being required to approve a contract and to satisfy himself that it is fair and equitable, is now merely required to satisfy himself that it is in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

30. Further, it is provided (section 42) that where land, which has been previously held by a tenant at a money-rent, is let to a settled-raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, that raiyat shall not be bound to pay for it any rent higher than that which was paid for it by the previous tenant, except in pursuance of a registered contract, and that the rules just referred to shall apply to every such contract.

31. As regards enhancement by suit our object has been, while laying down rules which will be substantially just to both landlords and tenants, to devise a system which would avoid those elaborate and difficult inquiries, the necessity for which has made the present enhancement law an almost useless instrument in the hands of the landlords.

With this view we have specified the grounds on which an enhancement suit can be instituted, as follows (section 43):—

(*a*).—That the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity.

(*b*).—That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(*c*).—That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

(*d*).—That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

32. An enquiry had shown that an authoritative Table of Rates could be prepared by the Government of Bengal only for exceptional tracts, and no other general method has been submitted to us for placing before the Courts the information with respect to productive powers of the land which would enable them to apply the rules for enhancement on the ground of increase in those powers. But the zamíndárs objected to the total elimination of this as a legal ground of enhancement, and, as it was part of the old law, it has been retained. Enhancements on this ground when the increase is caused by the landlord's improvement will be facilitated by the system of enquiry and registration provided for hereafter; but enhancements on the ground of increase of productive powers caused by fluvial action will still, we fear, be liable to the same difficulty, caused by the absence of any proof of the former productive powers of the soil, as has rendered this ground of enhancement futile in past years.

33. On the other hand enhancement on the ground of prices would be greatly facilitated by the preparation of authoritative price-lists by the Local Government. It should be explained that the price-lists of staple food crops are to be taken simply as indicating a general rise or fall in prices, and without any reference to the particular crop grown on the land, the rent of which is in dispute; and our intention is that the price-lists should be worked out very much on the principle on which the commutation of tithes according to average prices is worked out in England as explained at pages 250 *et seq* of Mr. Justice Field's Digest.

34. It has been urged that, in applying the proportion rule in the case of prices, some deduction should be made to cover the effect of these increased prices on the cost of cultivation. We are however content for the present to leave the protection of the raiyat in this respect to the other restrictions on enhancements, especially to section 48, which provides that the Court shall not in any case decree an enhancement, which appears under the circumstances of the case to be unfair or inequitable. But the point will receive further consideration when the alterations made in this chapter have been subjected to public criticism.

35. The difficulty which, as we have explained, stands in the way of enhancement on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land, applies with no less force to the proposal to limit the maximum enhanced rent to one-fifth of the average annual gross produce. The majority of the Committee were of opinion that it would be almost impossible to ascertain in each instance the average annual gross produce expressed in staple crops, and weighty objections have also been taken to the principle underlying that proposal. We have accordingly struck out the provision to the above effect contained in section 75 (*d*) of the original Bill. As a set-off against this we have increased the stringency of another limitation contained in the original Bill by providing that, when rent is enhanced on the first ground mentioned above, the enhancement shall not amount to more than 8 annas in the rupee (50 per cent.), and that, when it is enhanced on the second or fourth of those grounds, the enhancement shall not amount to more than 4 annas in the rupee (25 per cent.), and by providing, as above stated, that the Court shall not in any case decree an enhancement which appears under the circumstances of the case to be unfair or inequitable (section 48).

36. In connection with enhancement up to the prevailing rate payable by occupancy-raiyats of the same class, we have in section 44 introduced a clause [(*c*)], based on section 20 of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act, providing for cases in which local custom may make it necessary to take into consideration the caste of a raiyat.

37. As regards enhancement on the ground of an improvement made by the landlord, we have laid down no hard-and-fast rule, but have merely provided [section 46 (*b*)] that in determining the enhancement to be allowed the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the value of the produce caused by the improvement,
(ii) the cost of the improvement;
(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and
(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

And, in order to avoid perplexing inquiries into matters long past, we have provided [section 46 (*a*)] that the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered, that is to say, registered in accordance with the rules which are laid down in Chapter IX, and which, as will be seen, are so framed as to secure that all requisite information will be duly placed on record.

38. The leading rule adopted by us for enhancement on the ground of increase of productive power arising from fluvial action is suggested by that proposed by the Rent Commission, and is to the effect that the landlord shall not have more than half the value of the net increase in the produce of the land [section 47 (*c*)].

39. Section 78 of the original Bill, which limited the right to bring successive enhancement suits, has now (section 50) been restricted to suits on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate, and suits on the ground of an increase of prices; but the restriction will now apply to cases in which a suit for enhancement has been dismissed on the merits as well as to cases in which enhancement has been decreed, and the period which must elapse between successive enhancements has been extended from ten to fifteen years.

40. The grounds on which a suit for reduction of rent may be brought are in the amended Bill (section 51) limited to the following:—

(*a*) that the soil of the holding has, without the fault of the raiyat, become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other like calamity, and
(*b*) that there has been a fall in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality.

In either case the Court is to direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

41. Section 52 of the amended Bill, which provides for the preparation of authoritative price-lists, differs from the corresponding section of the original Bill in certain particulars; but the only alteration which we need notice here is that the new section empowers the Local Government to direct price-lists to be prepared for past years as well as for current years. Materials for such price-lists exist in the statements of prices published regularly by the Bengal

Government during the past 12 years, and, if it be possible to correct these lists and render them a trustworthy record of local prices, the work of the Courts in enhancing rents on the ground of a rise in price will be greatly simplified.

42. Section 80 of the original Bill, which provided for the enhancement of the rent of pasture lands, has been omitted, as it is understood that the letting of land to individual tenants for grazing purposes is so very rare that no special rules are needed to regulate it.

43. Section 81 of the original Bill, which prescribed a limit to the amount of the rent payable in kind by an occupancy-tenant or varying with the crop, has likewise been omitted, because it was found that local usage on the point was exceedingly complicated, large deductions being usually made from the crop for various purposes before dividing it, and that to draw a hard-and-fast line would very probably mislead the Courts and have an injurious effect.

44. The section (53) providing for the commutation of rent payable in kind has been recast on the lines of section 16 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883. As it now stands it admits of an application for commutation being made to certain officers, either by the landlord or the tenant, and empowers the officer to whom it is made to refuse it if it is opposed. Further, the new section allows a larger discretion than the original section in determining the amount of the money-rent to be paid. It merely provides that in making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

45. Section 89 of the original Bill provided that the non-occupancy-raiyat, or, as he was termed in that Bill, the "ordinary raiyat", should pay such rent as might be from time to time agreed on between him and his landlord, but subject to the provisions of section 119, which made five-sixteenths of the average annual value of gross produce the maximum of the rent. We now propose to abandon this maximum for the reasons which led us to abandon the corresponding maximum in the case of the enhancement of an occupancy-raiyat's rent, and the question accordingly arises whether any other restriction should be placed on contracts fixing the rent of a non-occupancy tenant. The majority of us are opposed to any such restriction, and accordingly the amended Bill leaves the parties free except in so far as it provides (section 57) that the rent shall not be enhanced after the raiyat has been admitted into occupation of the land, except by registered agreement or in the manner allowed by certain sections of the chapter to be presently noticed.

46. In section 58, which states the grounds on which a non-occupancy-raiyat is liable to be ejected, we have introduced a clause permitting him to be ejected, when he has for the first time been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired; but we have provided in the following section (59) that a suit for ejectment on this ground shall not be instituted unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

47. We have also decided to strike out the clause giving the non-occupancy-raiyat compensation for disturbance, but have provided in lieu thereof (section 60) that when an ejectment suit is brought against a non-occupancy-raiyat on the ground of his refusal to pay an enhanced rent, the Court shall fix a fair and equitable rent, and the raiyat shall have the option of holding on at that rent for a term of five years, after which he will be liable to be ejected on the same conditions as after the expiry of an initial lease, provided rights of occupancy have not accrued to him in the meantime.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

48. We have already (*supra* paragraphs 26 and 27) referred to the new provision introduced into the Bill which, by converting an occupancy-raiyat who sub-lets half his land into a tenure-holder, confers upon his sub-lessees the status and advantages of raiyats. The chapter

now under consideration provides a certain amount of protection to under-raiyats who are not entitled to the benefit of that provision.

Section 62 provides that the landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, namely :—

(*a*) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(*b*) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

And section 63 provides that an under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except at the end of an agricultural year, and after a written notice to quit has been served on him in the prescribed manner not less than six months before the expiration of that year.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

49. This chapter opens with the provisions relating to the right of tenure-holders and raiyats to hold at a fixed rent, which have been transferred from the opening of the original chapter relating to tenure-holders. The only change made in those provisions which seems to call for notice here is the addition of a clause to sub-section (2) of section 64, providing that, if an enactment should hereafter be passed requiring the registration of permanent tenures or of tenancies at fixed rates, the well-known presumption from twenty years' holding shall cease to apply to any tenancies which are not registered within the time fixed. The Local Government, we understand, propose shortly to introduce into the Bengal Council a Bill establishing a registration system of the nature just referred to, and, if that Bill becomes law, it will, we believe, with the aid of this clause, afford, so far at least as those classes of tenancies are concerned, the best remedy for the hardship which the landlords complain of as caused to them by the retention on the Statute Book of the presumption in question. The above presumption will also cease to apply when a record-of-rights has been prepared (see *infra* para. 77)

50. In section 66, (*2*), we have omitted the hard-and-fast rule laid down in the corresponding section (96) of the original Bill, that in calculating the addition to be made to the rent of a tenure on account of an addition to the area comprised in it, 30 per cent. should be allowed for profits, risk and cost of collection; and have merely provided that the Court shall have regard to the profits to which the tenure-holder is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure.

51. In the section (67) relating to instalments of rent we have omitted as unnecessary the somewhat complicated proviso appended to section 98 of the original Bill.

52. We have in section 68 inserted a clause empowering the Local Government to try the experiment of making rules authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order—a mode of payment which we think may in some cases be found convenient.

53. In sections 70 and 71 we have, instead of stereotyping the contents of the receipts and accounts to be furnished to tenants, given forms of these documents (in a schedule), and empowered the Local Government to alter them as convenience may require.

54. We have in section 70, (*4*), relaxed the stringency of the corresponding provision [section 100 (*4*)] of the original Bill by providing that a receipt not containing substantially the required particulars shall merely be "presumed until the contrary is shown" (instead of "deemed") to be an acquittance in full of all demands up to date.

55. It has been suggested that we should provide for applications for the withdrawal of rent deposited being exempted from Court-fees. We think such an exemption desirable, but it is within the power of the executive authorities to arrange for its being made, and we prefer to leave the matter in their hands.

56. We have, in the section (78) providing for ejectment from a non-transferable holding for arrears of rent, added a sub-section empowering the Court for special reasons to extend the period allowed for the payment of the rent.

57. We have empowered the Collector to depute an officer to divide or appraise the produce of a bhaoli holding, not only on the application of one of the parties concerned, but also in any case in which, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District or Sub-Division, such action would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace [section 81 (*2*)].

58. We have further empowered the Collector in all cases to pass such order as he thinks just on the report of the officer deputed, and have provided that his order shall be final and be enforceable as a decree, unless he thinks fit to refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court [section 82 (*4*) and (*5*)]. This seems to us a simpler and more convenient procedure than leaving the parties to seek redress in the Civil Court in the first instance, as under the original Bill.

59. For section 117 of the original Bill we have substituted a section (set out in the margin) dealing comprehensively with the rights and liabilities of the landlord and tenant as to possession of the crop in cases where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce.

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

83. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(2) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided.

(3) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time.

(4) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

The penal provision of section 117 of the original Bill has not been reproduced here, as the matter is sufficiently provided for in the more general penalty clause now inserted in Chapter XIX. (section 220).

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

60. We have introduced a new section (88) providing that when a raiyat holds at a fixed rent or fixed rate of rent his landlord shall not be entitled to prevent him from making an improvement.

61. We have in section 89 (3) empowered the Collector to decide finally any question between an occupancy-raiyat and his landlord—

(a) as to the right of the raiyat to make an improvement, and

(b) as to whether a particular work is an improvement.

62. We have, in order to facilitate the decision of disputes regarding improvements, introduced a section (92) based on section 80 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, providing that a landlord or tenant, desiring to have any evidence recorded regarding an improvement which has been made, may apply to a Revenue-officer to record it, and that the record so made shall be admissible in subsequent proceedings between the parties. We have also as intimated (*supra* para. 37) introduced a section (91) providing for the registration of improvements made by landlords.

63. Section 129 (4) of the Bill as introduced provided that improvements made by a raiyat before the commencement of the Act should be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act unless it was shown that the landlord forbade the raiyat to make the improvement and was ready to make it himself. For this we have substituted a sub-section [section 93 (4)] providing that improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883 (the day on which the Bill was introduced) and the commencement of the Act, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the Act. This prevents the section from applying retrospectively to any improvements made before the introduction of the Bill.

64. We have in section 94 somewhat enlarged the list of matters to be taken into consideration by the Court in estimating the compensation to be allowed for an improvement, the most important additions being the condition of the improvement with reference to its duration, and that "in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land" the Court shall have regard "to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent".

65. We have re-drafted the section (95) relating to surrender by a tenant, on the lines of section 33 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and, in order to remove a misapprehension which appears to exist in some quarters, have added a sub-section (5) expressly providing that when a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

66. The difficulties which arise in cases where a raiyat to all appearance abandons his holding, but the landlord cannot be sure whether he can safely assume the holding to have been abandoned and let it to another tenant, we have attempted to meet by the section set out in the margin.

Abandonment.

96. (1) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(2) When a landlord enters under this section he shall cause a notice in the prescribed form to be published in such manner as the Local Government, by rule, directs, stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and has entered on it accordingly.

(3) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured as to the Court may seem just.

67. We have in section 99, which prohibits a landlord from measuring land more than once in ten years without the consent of the tenant or the permission of the Collector, allowed exceptions in the following cases, namely :—

(a) Where the area of the holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area.

(b) Where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation.

(c) Where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

68. In section 101, relating to the standard of measurement, we have introduced a sub-section empowering the Local Government after local inquiry to make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement in use, and have provided that every such declaration shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown. This, we think, will render section 188 of the original Bill unnecessary, and we have accordingly omitted it. Other provisions connected with measurement will be found in the chapter (X) concerning the record-of-rights.

69. In the division of this chapter relating to the appointment of a manager to act on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure we have added a section (109) empowering the High Court to make rules defining the powers and duties of managers.

70. We have omitted the section relating to merger. It was in our opinion open to serious objection, not only from the particular point of view of the framers of the present Bill, inasmuch as it allowed of the occupancy-right being retained in the hands of a landlord, his tenants being thus reduced to the position of under-raiyats, but also from a more general point of view, inasmuch as it conferred on individuals a large and arbitrary power to introduce, without any sufficient reason, a serious complication into the law of property, and one moreover which would be likely to serve as a cloak for fraud.

The immediate requirements of this Bill are, we think, sufficiently met by the section (28) which we have introduced into the occupancy chapter, and to which we have already referred (*supra* para. 15); and for the rest we are of opinion, after giving our best consideration to the views of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field, that the general question of merger is somewhat outside the proper scope of the present enactment.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

71. We have found it convenient to embody in a single chapter the two chapters of the original Bill relating to the above subjects, and to start with the record-of-rights, which is the simpler of the two.

72. The difficulty from the absence of a record occasionally felt, especially by a person who purchases an estate or tenure at a compulsory sale by auction, will, we think, be met by the new section (112) which admits, subject to certain conditions, of a record-of-rights being framed by Revenue-officer on the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder.

73. As regards the procedure in framing a record-of-rights, it will be observed that an important change has been made. Under Chapter XII of the original Bill the procedure was to be summary in all cases, whether there was or was not a dispute as to the entry which ought to be made in the record, and the result in all cases alike would have been merely an entry in the record, which would be *primâ facie* presumed to be correct, but would be open to be impugned in a Civil Court. In the amended Bill, on the contrary, a fuller opportunity is allowed for raising objections by a preliminary publication of the record, and if any entry, which it is proposed to make or which has been made, is called in question, the Revenue-officer is to inquire into the dispute according to the regular procedure of a Civil Court, and his decision is to have the force of a decree and to be appealable first to a special judge appointed to hear such appeals, and then, subject to the usual limitations of second appeals, to the High Court. Thus, in any case in which there is a dispute regarding an entry in the record, the question will be placed on the footing of a *res judicata*. Where, up to the time allowed after the preliminary publication of the record for preferring objections, no objection is made, the entry will be marked as undisputed, and as proposed in the original Bill will simply be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved. We think that, having regard to the large scale on which those operations will be conducted, and to the impossibility of being sure that any sort of publication would bring home to every individual concerned the precise nature of the entries being made regarding him, we could not venture to give an undisputed entry any authority higher than that just mentioned.

74. The operation termed a "settlement of rents" includes, in addition to the preparation of a record-of-rights, the settlement of all such rents of occupancy-tenants and tenure-holders

holding otherwise than at fixed rents, as either the landlord or the tenant may apply to have settled.

The questions whether a rent is open to settlement, and, if so, the amount at which it should be settled, are of a complex nature depending on two very different sets of considerations. They depend in the first place on issues, relating to such matters as the existence of the tenancy, the extent of the land, the status of the tenant, the conditions under which he holds, &c., and possibly involving points of law, which could not satisfactorily be decided without the security afforded by an ultimate appeal to the highest judicial authority. They depend in the second place on considerations of an economical nature, such as the state of prices prevailing at different periods, the effect of improvements, and so forth, which it is universally admitted cannot be adequately dealt with either in the first instance or on appeal except after local inquiry and by persons possessed of special technical knowledge. The problem before us has been how best to provide for the separation of these two elements, so that each may be dealt with, and finally dealt with, by those most competent to deal with it. The solution of this problem proposed in the original Bill will be seen on referring to section 160 of that Bill. The modification above described in the record-of-rights procedure, and especially the introduction of the special judge, who will doubtless always be an officer possessing a familiarity with the local agricultural system, in addition to judicial qualifications, has opened the way to what appears to us to be a more satisfactory solution. What we propose is that when a rent, which has been settled or which it is proposed to settle, is disputed, the dispute shall be dealt with by the Revenue-officer in the same way as a dispute regarding an entry in the record-of-rights, that an appeal on the whole question shall then lie to the special judge, and that his decision shall be final unless, in a second appeal in respect of one of the record-of-rights entries with reference to which the rent has been settled, the High Court alters the decision of the special judge. In this case the High Court may settle a new rent, but in so doing is to be guided by the other rents shown in the rent roll. In other words, there can be no second appeal to the High Court merely on the ground that the rent has been pitched too high or too low, but if a second appeal is preferred, as it may be, on the ground that the special judge, owing to some error on a point of law, has, for example, found the holding to comprise more land or less land than it actually does comprise, and the appellant succeeds, the High Court can, without altering the rates, reduce or increase the rent, as the case may be.

75. We have, in section 120, provided that, when a landlord is entitled under the foregoing sections to apply to have the rent of a holding settled, the rent of the holding, whether he applies and has it settled or it is merely ascertained, shall not be enhanced for fifteen years, except on the ground of an improvement made by the landlord or of an increase of the area of the holding.

76. Section 121, providing for the payment of expenses, has now been made applicable to the preparation of a record-of-rights as well as to the settlement of rents.

77. The only other provision of this chapter which appears to call for notice is the new section (122) which enacts that when the particulars of a tenancy have been recorded under the chapter, the well known presumption arising from twenty years' holding at a fixed rent shall cease to apply.

CHAPTER XI.

TABLES OF RATES.

78. We have been guided, in dealing with the subject of this chapter, by the views of the Government of Bengal. It appears from the enquiries that have been made that, owing to the great diversity of rates, it would in most parts of the country be impracticable to frame general tables of rates applicable to large tracts; but in special tracts the preparation of such tables may still, in the opinion of the Government of Bengal, be found a preferable alternative to the plan of a general settlement of rents by the Revenue-officer. In the latter case the Revenue-officer goes on the ground and himself decides all questions at issue. In the former case the Revenue-officer merely ascertains and records general facts which will serve as a guide to the Courts, whose business it will be to apply them to the circumstances of particular disputes brought before them. We have, therefore, retained the procedure with only a few minor alterations, but it will no longer be so important a feature as it was in the original Bill.

CHAPTER XII.

RECORD OF PROPRIETOR'S PRIVATE LANDS.

79. In dealing with the difficult question of khámár or zeraat land we have provided two alternative methods of procedure—

(*a*) that of survey and registration of such land by a Revenue-officer, by order of the Local Government;

(*b*) that of enquiry on the application of the individual landlord or tenant concerned.

The former procedure would apply to large areas where the question is important, the latter to disputes about particular plots of land. At the request of the Government of Bengal the two methods of procedure have been left equally applicable to any part of the country. We have made no distinction in the description of this land between Bengal and Bihár, but we have directed regard to be had in every case to local custom, and, while making it incumbent on the Revenue-officer to record certain lands as the proprietor's private land, have endeavoured to assist him by certain guiding rules in cases not clearly coming under these heads. The section is reproduced below.

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

138. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zeraat, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village-custom as proprietor's khámár, zeraat, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*). In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the 2nd of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land, but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(*3*). If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISTRAINT.

80. The only changes made in this chapter to which it seems to us necessary to direct attention are the following :—

(*a*) Section 167 (*2*) of the original Bill, which made an application for distraint liable to the same Court-fee as a suit for the arrear of rent, has been omitted.

(*b*) Produce already stored has been exempted from distraint.

(*c*) The Court is empowered (section 141 (*3*) and (*4*)) to issue in certain cases an order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the issue or execution of an order of distraint.

(*d*) It has been made clear (section 147) that crops which admit of being stored are not to be sold standing.

(*e*) Section 186 of the original Bill, which under certain circumstances imposed a penalty on persons on whose behalf an offence under section 185 is committed, has been omitted.

(*f*) On the other hand, express provision has been made in the first section of Chapter XIX for punishing abetment of the offences in question, and it has been made clear (section 158) that a person, whose property is distrained under cover of this chapter, but in a case to which it does not properly apply, has his remedy by suit against those who put the Court in motion.

(*g*) Section 187 of the original Bill, which empowered the Local Government to suspend the operation of the chapter, has been omitted.

CHAPTER XIV.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

81. We have excluded suits for penalties and suits for the recovery of possession of land from the special procedure prescribed in sections 191-197 of the original Bill.

82. We have introduced at the opening of this chapter a section (159), modelled on a section in the Presidency-towns Small Cause Court Act, empowering the High Court, with the approval of the Local Government, to make rules declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant, or shall apply subject to modifications. We trust that as experience is acquired of the working of the Courts under the new Act it may be found possible to exercise this power so as to effect further simplifications in procedure.

83. For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice. In particular, while we are anxious to facilitate the service of summons and the proof of such service, we are unwilling to give any presumption of law against an absent defendant except on adequate proof of such service.

84. We have, however, with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, the complication and delay which arise from questions as to the landlord's title being raised in rent-suits, made an im-

portant amendment in the section (164) which requires a tenant, admitting that rent is due from him, but pleading that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, to pay the amount into Court. Our object is to force the issue of disputed title to be raised separately and independently of the rent suit, and we have therefore provided that the Court shall, on the money being paid in, cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person, and unless he, within three months, institutes a separate suit against the plaintiff and obtains an order restraining the payment of the money, it will be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

85. We have further added a section (165) providing that when a defendant in a rent suit admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff but disputes the amount, the Court shall, as a rule, require him to pay the amount admitted into Court.

86. We have provided (section 173) that when a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may claim, as alternative relief, that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court.

87. Section 207 of the original Bill provided that a landlord or a tenant might institute a suit for the determination of the nature and incidents of the tenancy. We have (section 174) substituted the simpler and cheaper procedure of an application, and have empowered the Court, to which the application is made, to direct that a Revenue-officer shall make a local enquiry into any matter it thinks fit.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUMMARY SALE FOR ARREARS.

88. We have, in accordance with what we understand to be the desire of the landlords, maintained the provisions of the law relating to the sale of patní tenures substantially intact, amending them only in matters of form and minor detail. The provisions so amended have now been transferred from the Schedules to the body of the Bill, and form the first division of this chapter.

89. The second division of it consists of a single section enacting that, if provision is made by law for the registration in a public register of any tenures other than patní tenures, the provisions of the chapter shall, subject to such modifications as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, apply to those tenures.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

90. The important question as to the extent to which freedom of contract between landlord and tenant should be restricted has been disposed of, in so far as a few particular points are concerned, in the sections of the Bill relating to those points (see *e. g.* paras. 29, 30 and 48 *supra* on the subject of contracts fixing rent). But we have thought it convenient to collect in one section at the opening of this chapter most of the restrictions which, in the opinion of the majority of us, it is necessary to place on the power to contract out of the provisions of the law.

The matters which are thus placed beyond the reach of contract will be seen to be as follows:—

(*a*) The acquisition of the status of settled-raiyat and of the occupancy-right (sections 24, 25 and 26).

(*b*) The incidents of the occupancy-right specified in section 31.

(*c*) The occupancy-raiyat's right to demand a reduction of rent under section 51.

(*d*) The right of either landlord or tenant to demand a commutation of a produce-rent under section 53.

(*e*) The protection afforded by the Bill to a non-occupancy-raiyat or an under-raiyat from ejectment except on specified grounds (sections 58, 59, 60 and 63).

(*f*) The right of a tenant to a reduction of rent on account of a diminution of the area of his holding (section 66).

(*g*) The right of a raiyat to make improvements and claim compensation for them (sections 88, 89, 90 and 93).

(*h*) The protection afforded to all tenants against ejectment except in execution of a decree (section 98).

91. With a view to encouraging permanent mukarrarí leases we have inserted in this chapter a new section (211) providing that nothing in the Act shall be deemed to prevent a landlord in a permanently-settled estate from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

92. It has been admitted throughout our discussions that lands held on reclamation-lease, chur or dearah lands, and lands taken under the customs known as *utbundi* and *hal-hasili* must be treated exceptionally, and the three following sections of this chapter are intended to make such special provision regarding them as appears to us to be necessary.

93. Section 212 provides that nothing in the Act shall affect any contract for the reclamation of waste-land.

94. Section 213 provides that a raiyat holding chur or dearah land shall not acquire a right of occupancy in the land until he has held it for twelve continuous years, and that until he acquires the right of occupancy he shall be liable to pay whatever rent is agreed on between him and his landlord, but that the Court may upon the application of either party declare that the land has ceased to be chur or dearah land, and thereupon the provisions of the Act shall apply to it.

95. Lastly, section 214 enacts that nothing in the Act shall affect the conditions, customary or otherwise, under which land is held on either of the systems known as the *utbundi* and *hal-hasili* systems.

96 As already stated (paragraph 4) we have omitted Chapter VII of the original Bill, which was intended to provide for the case of a raiyat holding his homestead otherwise than as a part of his holding as a raiyat. As, however, the absence of any mention of such tenancies in the Bill might give rise to misapprehension, we have thought it well to insert a section (216) expressly providing that their incidents will be regulated by local custom.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LIMITATION.

97. We consider that a moderately short period of limitation should be fixed for the recovery by an occupancy-raiyat of land comprised in his holding, and, following the precedent presented by section 81 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1881, we have fixed the period at two years from the date on which he is ejected, adding a proviso to guard against the revival of causes of action already barred.

CHAPTER XIX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

98. We have somewhat amplified the provisions of section 221, which empowers a landlord to act through his agent, and in order to remove a misapprehension which, notwithstanding the definition of "landlord" contained in the Bill, we have found to exist in some quarters, we have added a section (222) to make it clear that, when two or more persons are joint landlords, they must act together or through an agent appointed by them jointly.

99. In the course of our discussions various points have been raised with which we felt that we were unable to deal adequately without further information than that contained in the papers before us. On some of these points we should be glad to receive the advice both of the Local Government and of the High Court.

The principal questions are as follows :—

(1) Whether, with reference especially to landlord's improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue-officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation channels, the distribution of water and the payment of compensation, and, if so, what form such provisions should take.

(2) What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise, in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent suits; and in particular whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other.

(3) Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a re-trial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. We are aware that a judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant or that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging tactics the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues.

The proposal before us was that *ex parte* suits should not be re-tried except upon the defendant depositing the amount decreed, but we were unwilling to adopt this proposal on the information before us and desired that it should be referred for the consideration of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

(4) A somewhat similar suggestion which has been made to us is that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him except on depositing the amount of the decree. On this suggestion, too, we should be glad to have the opinion of the Judges.

(5) A further point, and on this we desire to have the opinion of the Local Government, is whether the summary sale procedure can be applied to those independent taluqs the revenue of which was settled direct with Government, though the holders pay it through the zamíndár. These tenures apparently find no place in the Government registers, and it was proposed that the modified *patní* procedure should be applied to them.

(6) A similar proposal was made to render this procedure applicable to the recovery of arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess from rent-free tenure-holders. We decided to refer this point also to the Local Government.

(7) The necessity for further information respecting the conditions on which bastu or homestead land is held has already been noticed (*supra* para. 4).

(8) We are also anxious to be informed if the saving of customary conditions which we have specifically applied to *utbandi* and *hal-hasili* tenures should be extended to similar tenures under other names, and also if any special saving is necessary in regard to the special tenures under which land is held in the Chittagong division.

(9) Again, we desire to be informed whether it would be possible to specify, for the purpose of exemption from the pre-emption sections, any such transferable occupancy-rights as those in guzashta and gora holdings.

(10) Finally, we desire that the Government of Bengal may be consulted as to the possibility of improving the accuracy of the price-lists which have been published during the past twelve years, and the probable effect of basing a system of enhancement of rent mainly on these prices.

100. The publication ordered by the Council has been made, as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	3rd, 10th and 17th March, 1883.
Calcutta Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st March, 1883.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Bengalí	24th April, 1883.
	Hindí	4th May, 1883.
	Uriya	17th May, 1883.

101. As we have already intimated, we are of opinion that the Bill as now amended should be republished.

S. C. BAYLEY.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
C. P. ILBERT.
G. H. P. EVANS.
J. W. QUINTON.
T. M. GIBBON.*
AMÍR ALÍ.
W. W. HUNTER.
H. REYNOLDS.*

I sign this report as a fair statement of the results of the deliberations of the Committee, but as I am opposed to the leading principles of the Bill and to many details, I record a separate dissent.

KRISTODÁS PÁL.

I am against the principles of the Bill *in toto*. I sign this report subject to the conditions mentioned by Hon'ble Raí Kristodás Pál, and only because I believe I am bound to sign it according to the rules.

DARBHANGÁ.

The 14th March, 1884.

* Subject to reservation on some points.

SCHEDULE.

Office Memorandum by Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 484-116-R., dated 1st May, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1827-648 L. R., dated 13th July, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1876-669 L. R., dated 15th July, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1928-694 L. R., dated 24th July, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2179-787 L. R., dated 13th August, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 586 T. R., dated 24th August, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 686 T. R., dated 3rd September, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

Notes by Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon [Papers No. 8].

Memorial of Landholders of Eastern Bengal, dated 14th September, 1883, with notes [Paper No. 9].

From Rájá Promatha Natha Bahádúr of Dighapatia, No. 21, dated 20th September, 1883 [Paper No. 10].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 822 T. R., dated 15th September, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 972 T. R., dated 27th September, 1883 [Paper No. 12].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1021 T. R., dated 1st October, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1083 T. R., dated 7th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

Office Memorandum by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 964 R., dated 10th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1117 T. R., dated 10th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1160 T. R., dated 13th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].

From Bábú Kishori Láll Sarkár, Calcutta, dated 18th October, 1883 [Paper No 18].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1299 T. R. dated 27th October, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

From Bábú Kishori Láll Sarkár, Calcutta, dated 3rd November, 1883 [Paper No. 20].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2321-837 L. R., dated 10th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 21].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2389-861 L. R., dated 16th November, 1883, and enclosure [Paper No. 22].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2395-863 L. R., dated 17th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 23].

Memorial from the Committee of the Orissa People's Association, dated 1st November, 1883 [Paper No. 24].

From Bábú Rájí Kissor Mukárjí, Uttarpára, dated 10th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 25].

From Honorary Secretary, Tirhút Landholders Association, No. 11, dated 13th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 26].

From Bábú Kishori Láll Sarkár, dated 17th November, 1883 [Paper No. 27].

From Secretary, Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Bihár, No. 118, dated 27th November, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 1064, dated 5th December, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 29].

Memorial of certain Zamíndárs, Taluqdárs and Intermediate Landholders of Sherpur, Maimansingh district, dated 16th November, 1883 [Paper No. 30].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2670 954, dated 12th December, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 31].

From Secretary, British Indian Association, No. 123, dated 18th December, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].

From Secretary, Landholders Committee, Rájsháhi, dated December, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 33].

Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government, Bengal, Legislative Department, No. 2, dated 5th January, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 34].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2789-1001 L. R., dated 19th December, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 35].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 182-45 L. R., dated 16th January, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 36].

Resolutions passed at Meeting of the Talanda Branch Indian Association, held on 16th January, 1884 [Paper No. 37].

From Secretary, Bhágulpur Landholders Association, No. 106, dated 9th January, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 38].

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 227-68 L. R., dated 21st January, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 39].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 540-231 L. R., dated 9th February, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 40].

From Honorary Secretary, Tirhút Landholders Association, No. 5, dated 9th February, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 41].

No. II.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884.

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Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary. Secs. 1—3.*)

No. II.

Explanation of abbreviations in margin.

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B. the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

SECTION means the corresponding section of the Bill as introduced in March, 1883.

A Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1 (1). Short title.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884.

Section 1 (2). Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

[C. B., s. 1. B. B., s. 1.] Section 1 (3). Local extent.

(3) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to the Division of Orissa.

[C. B., s. 2. B. B., s. 2. Section 2. Repeal.

2. (1) The enactments specified in Schedule 1 hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(2) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division, or, where a part only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that part, shall be repealed in that Division.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(4) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district: [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.] Section 3 (1)

Provided that the registration of a tenure under section 3(2) (c) of the Land Registration Act, 1876, shall not constitute it an estate within the meaning of this definition. VI of 1876 (B.C.)

(2) "Proprietor" means a person or a number of persons owning an estate. [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3.] Section 3 (2)

(3) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person. Section 3 (8)

(4) "Landlord" means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds. Section 3 (9)

(5) "Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant. [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. See s. 227.] Section 3 (10)

(6) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery." Section 3 (11)

(7) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions. Section 3 (13)

(8) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year. Section 3 (14)

(9) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, made in the year 1793. [D. § 20 & C. B., ss. 6 16. B. B., ss. 6 15.] Section 3 (15)

(10) "Transfer" includes sale, whether voluntary or in execution of a decree, and mortgage and gift. Section 3 (16)

(11) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession. Section 3 (17)

(12) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to. [C. B., s. 1. B. B., s. 3.] Section 3 (19)

(13) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette. Section 3 (20)

(14) "Collector" means the Collector of a District or any other officer appointed by the Local Section 3 (2

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(Chapter II.—Classes of Tenants. Secs. 4 & 5.)

(Chapter III.—Tenure-holders. Secs. 6 & 7.)

Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.

Section 3 (22) (15) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such officer as the Local Government may appoint to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

D., § 26. C. B., ss. 14 & 15. B. B., ss. 13 & 14.] Section 36. (16) "Patní tenure" means a tenure of the kind described in Schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the darpatní and other similar tenures referred to in that schedule.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

Classes of tenants.

4. There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, namely:—

(1) Tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) Raiyats, and

Section 3 (6). (3) Under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, namely:—

(a) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression includes raiyats holding either at a fixed rent or at a fixed rate of rent,

(b) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(c) non-occupancy raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

Section 3 (4). 5. (1) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder the right to collect rents, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right and the persons who are to be deemed tenure-holders under section 37.

Meaning of tenure-holder and raiyat.

[D., § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. "raiyat" and "land."] Section 3 (5). (2) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and, subject to section 37, includes also the successors in interest of persons who have so acquired land.

(3) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(4) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat the Court shall have regard to—

(a) local custom;

(b) the provisions of section 37, with respect to raiyats who sub-let more than half their holdings; and

(c) the nature of the right of tenancy as originally acquired, that is to say, whether it was a right to collect rents or a right to cultivate land.

(5) Where the area of a holding exceeds 100 standard bighás, and the whole or part of it is sub-let, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

Enhancement of rent.

Enhancement of rent. [D., s. 19. C. B., s. 7. B. B., s. 7.] Section 18.

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

6. (1) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

(a) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(b) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

(2) A reduction of rent granted to a tenure-holder on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

[D., § 23 C. B., ss. 9 & 12. B. B., ss. 9 & 10] Section 21. 7. (1) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(2) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(3) In determining what is fair and equitable the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting the rents, and shall have regard to—

(a) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest;

(b) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest; and

(c) the cost and risks of collection.

(4) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

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[C.B., s. 10(a). B.B., s. 11(a).] Section 22.

Enhanced rent not to be more than double the previous rent.

8. Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under the last foregoing section shall not be more than double the rent previously payable.

[C.B., s. 10(a). B.B., s. 11(b).] Section 23.

Power to order gradual enhancement.

9. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[C.B., s. 10(b). B.B., s. 11(c).] Section 24.

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for ten years.

10. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the ten years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

Other incidents of tenures.

Other incidents of tenures.

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenures.

[C. B., s. 13. B. B., ss. 13 & 17.] Section 25.

11. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Section 26.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

12. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Patní tenures.

Patni tenures.

Power of patnídar to sub-lot.

[D., § 26. C. B., s. 14. B. B., s. 13.] Section 37 (2).

13. The holder of a patní tenure may, subject to the provisions of this Act, let the land comprised in his tenure or any part thereof.

[D., § 27. C. B., s 53 (a). B. B., s., 45 (a).] Section 38.

Right of landlord of patní tenure to demand security from transferees.

14. (*1*) When a patní tenure is transferred, whether voluntarily, or by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under this Act, the landlord may require the transferee to furnish substantial security to the amount of one half-year's rent of the tenure, for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the conditions of the tenure.

[D., § 29. C. B., s. 53 (b). B. B., s. 45 (b).] Section 40 (1).

(*2*) In the case of a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale, if security is demanded by the landlord from the purchaser under this section and is not furnished within one month from the date on which it is so demanded, the landlord may attach and hold possession of the tenure to the exclusion of the transferee until the security is furnished.

Section 40 (2).

(*3*) While an attachment under this section continues, the landlord may collect the rents from the under-tenure-holders or raiyats, and, after deducting therefrom the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection and the rent due to himself, he shall hold the balance in trust for the purchaser.

Section 40 (3)

(*4*) If the rents so collected are not sufficient to discharge the cost of the attachment, the expenses of collection, and the rent due to the landlord, the purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency, and the landlord may proceed against him for the recovery of the same.

[D., § 28. C. B., s. 53(c) B. B., s. 45 (c).] Section 41 (1)

(*5*) If the security tendered under this section by any transferee is rejected by the landlord, the transferee may, within three months from the date of the rejection, apply to the Civil Court for an order directing the landlord to receive the security, and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the security tendered, may make such order, or, if not so satisfied, may make an order rejecting the application.

Section 41 (2)

(*6*) No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Registration.

Registration.

Registration of voluntary transfers and successions.

[D., § 25. C. B., s. 46. B. B., s. 37.] Section 27 (1)

15. (*1*) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under this Act) or a succession to such a tenure, takes place, the landlord shall, subject, in the case of a patní tenure, to the provisions of the last foregoing section, register the same on the joint application of the transferor and transferee, or on the application of the person succeeding, as the case may be, and on payment by the applicant of the fee next hereinafter prescribed:

Provided that a landlord may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a transfer of a tenure if any arrear of rent is due thereon.

[D., s. 27. C. B., ss. 47, 49. B. B., ss 39, 41.] Section 27 (2

(*2*) The fee payable on an application under this section shall be as follows, namely:—

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

Section 27 (3)

(*3*) If a landlord refuses to comply with any application under this section, he shall deliver to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons for his refusal, and if he fails to do so the applicant may institute a suit to recover from him such sum by way of penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees as the Court thinks fit.

[C.B., ss. 47 48 (c). B. B., ss. 39, 40 (c).] Section 29 (1)

Registration of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

16. (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay

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into Court the registration fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed by the rules under section 22.

ction 29 (2). (2) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall forthwith cause to be served on the landlord a notice of the sale, requiring him to register the same, and informing him that the registration-fee has been received and will be paid to him on demand when the registration has been effected; and the landlord shall, in the absence of sufficient cause, forthwith comply with the requisition.

ction 30. **17.** When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, or by summary sale under this Act, the landlord shall register the transfer without any application or requisition being made to him in this behalf, and without the payment of any fee.

Registration of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale.

. s. 10. 3., ss. 46. (a) 49. 3., ss. 37, (a) and 41.] tion 31.

18. (1) When a transfer of a permanent tenure (not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent or by summary sale under this Act) has taken place, the landlord may, until the transfer has been registered under this chapter, hold the transferor and transferee jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing after the transfer.

Effect of omission to register.

(2) A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by transfer or succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the transfer or succession has been registered under this chapter, or a notice thereof has been served on the landlord in manner directed by rules under section 22.

3., s. 35. ., s. 44.] tion 32 (1).

19. (1) If a landlord refuses or neglects for a period of one month to register a transfer or succession which he is bound to register under the foregoing sections, the transferor or transferee, or, as the case may be, the person succeeding, may apply to the Civil Court to compel such registration.

Application to Court to compel landlord to register.

ion (32) 2. (2) The Court thereupon may issue a notice to the landlord, and, when the application is made by one party to a transfer, also to the other party or parties to the transfer, requiring him or them, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place therein specified, why the transfer or succession should not be registered.

tion 32 (3). (3) If sufficient cause as aforesaid is not so shown, the Court may make an order directing the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and the making of such an order shall have the same effect as if the transfer or succession had been registered.

(4) If sufficient cause as aforesaid is shown, the Court may refuse to make an order, or may make such order as in its opinion will meet the circumstances of the case.

20. (1) When a transfer (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under this Act) or a succession, registrable under the foregoing sections, has taken place, and no application is made for its registration within the six months following the date on which it has taken place, the landlord may apply to the Civil Court to authorize the registration of the transfer or succession and to compel the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee mentioned in section 15.

Application by landlord to compel registration.

[C.B., ss. 50 and 51. B.B., ss. 42 and 43.] Section 33 (1).

(2) The Court may thereupon issue a notice, calling on the parties to the transfer, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to show cause, at a time and place specified in the notice, why the registration should not be made and why they or he should not pay the fee.

Section 33 (2).

(3) If sufficient cause as aforesaid is not so shown, the Court may make an order authorising the landlord to register the transfer or succession, and directing the transferee, or the person succeeding, as the case may be, to pay the fee. The making of such an order shall have the same effect as if the transfer or succession had been registered, and the order so made shall, so far as it directs the recovery of the fee, have the force of a decree in a suit.

Section 33 (3).

(4) If sufficient cause as aforesaid is so shown, the Court may refuse to make an order, or may make such order as in its opinion will meet the circumstances of the case.

21. When a transfer of, or a succession to, a tenure has been registered under the foregoing sections, every person to or from whom the tenure or any share thereof is transferred, or (as the case may be) every person succeeding to the tenure, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord as many copies as he may from time to time demand of the entry in the register relating to the tenure, certified by the landlord as a true copy: provided that for every copy so received he shall pay to the landlord such fee, not less than *one anna* or more than *one rupee*, as the Local Government may from time to time fix in this behalf.

Landlord to give copies of entries in the register.

[C. B., s. 54. B. B., s. 46.] Section 34.

22. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by rules consistent with this Act and published in the official Gazette, prescribe forms for the registers to be maintained under the foregoing sections, and generally the procedure to be followed in regard to registration.

Power to make rules regarding registration.

[C. B., s. 45. B. B., s. 46.] Section 35 (1).

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1) the Local Government may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Section 35 (2).

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Raiyats holding at fixed rates. Sec. 23.)

(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 24—30.)

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

23. A raiyat holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as a tenure-holder, and

C. B., s. 18. [B. B., ss. 12 & 17.] Section 26.

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

General.

General. [B. B., s. 19 (1) & Expl. IV (e), proviso.] Section 44.

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

24. Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

Section 47.

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

25. (*1*) Every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall have a right of occupancy in all land held by him as a raiyat in that village or estate.

Section 47.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village or estate, held land as a raiyat in that village or estate at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force.

Section 45 (*1*).

Definition of settled raiyat.

26. (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village or estate, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

(*2*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years held the land or some part of it as a raiyat.

Section 45 (*1*).

(*3*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held land continuously in a village or estate, notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

(*4*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is. Section 45 (*2*).

(*5*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer. Section 45 (*3*).

(*6*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village or estate as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village or estate and for one year thereafter. Section 46.

(*7*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 96, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

Definition of village and estate.

27. For the purpose of the foregoing sections of this chapter— [B. B., s. 19, Expl. II.] Section 43.

(*a*) Village means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, including such outlying portions (if any) as appear from the map to belong to the village, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested.

(*b*) Where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, but since *the first day of January, 1853*, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place shall be deemed to be a single estate.

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord.

28. If the landlord of a raiyat having a right of occupancy acquires, by purchase or otherwise, the interest of the raiyat, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist, but nothing in this section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person. Section 56

Special provisions as to joint owners and farmers.

29. (*1*) A person holding land as a raiyat shall not be prevented from acquiring an occupancy-right in the land by reason only that he is jointly interested in the land as proprietor or tenure-holder.

(*2*) A person holding as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not by such holding acquire a right of occupancy in the land, but if a person acquires a right of occupancy in land he shall not lose it by subsequently holding the land in farm. [D., § 40, Expls. I & C. B., s. 19 Expl. IV. B. B., s. 19 Expl. IV (e) Section 4[illegible] proviso.

Saving as to khámár land.

30. Nothing in this Chapter shall confer a right of occupancy in a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Bihár as zírat, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year. [D., § 40, Expl. V. C. B., s. 19 Expl. 3 (d) Expl. (4) (f) B. B., s. 19 Expl. III (f) Expl. IV (f) Section [illegible]

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.* *Secs. 31—35.*)

Incidents of occupancy-right.

31. Where a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) He may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

(*b*) He may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided.

(*c*) He shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates.

(*d*) He shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

(*i*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*ii*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

(*e*) He may surrender his holding in accordance with this Act.

(*f*) His right of occupancy in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed by will in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

(*g*) He may, subject to the provisions of this Act, sub-let his land or any part thereof.

(*h*) His right of occupancy in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property: provided that in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

Restrictions on transfer.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on voluntary sale of occupancy-right.

32. (*1*) The right of a raiyat to sell his occupancy-right shall be subject to a right of pre-emption on the part of his landlord.

(*2*) For the purpose of enabling the landlord to exercise his right of pre-emption, the raiyat shall, if he intends to sell his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord, file in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for service on the landlord, a written notice of his intention, stating the person to whom he intends to sell the right, the terms on which he intends to sell, and the incumbrances, if any, to which the right is subject, and shall defer proceeding with the sale until the expiration of six weeks from the date on which he files the notice.

(*3*) The Court or officer in whose office the notice is filed shall forthwith cause it to be served on the landlord in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule direct.

(*4*) The landlord may, within the period of six weeks from the date of the notice being filed, claim to purchase the occupancy-right from the raiyat at such price as may be agreed on between them, or, if they cannot agree on a price, at such price as may be fixed by the Civil Court on an application made to it in this behalf by the landlord within the said period of six weeks; and if the landlord so claims and, within one month from the date on which a price is agreed on or fixed by the court, tenders that price to the raiyat, the raiyat shall either abstain from selling the land, or sell it to the landlord at that price.

(*5*) If a raiyat sells his occupancy-right to any person other than the landlord without having filed the notice required by this section, or within the period of six weeks from the date of the notice being filed, the sale shall be void as against the landlord.

(*6*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring a Civil Court to associate with itself for the purpose of fixing the price of an occupancy-right under this section such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Landlord's right of pre-emption on sale in execution.

33. Where an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, and two or more persons, one of whom is the landlord, respectively advance the same sum at any bidding, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the landlord.

Landlord's right to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure.

34. (*1*) Where an occupancy-right has been mortgaged by the raiyat and an order absolute for foreclosure is applied for in respect of it under section 87 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Court shall, if it proposes to make the order, cause a notice of the application to be served on the landlord, and shall defer making the order for a period of one month from the service of the notice.

(*2*) If the landlord within the said period of one month pays into Court the amount requisite to redeem the mortgage, the Court shall pay that amount to the plaintiff in the suit, declare the landlord entitled to stand in the place of the plaintiff, and pass an order absolute for foreclosure in favour of the landlord.

(*3*) An order absolute passed under sub-section (*2*) shall have the same effect as if the landlord had been the mortgagee and the plaintiff in the suit.

Restrictions on gifts of occupancy-right.

35. (*1*) A gift of an occupancy-right in land shall not be valid against the landlord unless it is made by a registered instrument.

B., s. 60.] tion 50, cl.
B., s. 77. B., s. 69.] tion 50, cl.
§ 42. B., s. 21.] tion 50, cl.
B., s. 20
B., ss. 21 31, 69] tion 50, cl.
B., s. 20 (*b*) and (*d*). B., s. 21 and (*b*).] tion 50, (*f*)
§ 40, note
B., s. 71.] tion 50, (*e*).
§ 41, note
B., s. (*c*). B., s. 21.]. tion 50, (*g*)
strictions on transfer
tion 51 (*1*).
ion 51 (*2*).
Section 51, (*3*).
Section 51, (*4*).
[Act XIV of 1882, s. 310.] Section 52.
Section 53, (*1*).
IV of 1882.
Section 53, (*2*).
Section 53, (*3*).
Section 54, (*1*).

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(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 36—42.*)

(2) The registering officer shall not register any such instrument except on payment of the prescribed fee for service on the landlord of notice of the registration.

Section 54 (2). (3) When any such gift has been registered, the registering officer shall forthwith serve notice of the registration on the landlord.

(4) In the case of gifts made by Muhammadans, nothing in this section shall apply to a gift to a person within the prohibited degrees.

Meaning of landlord for purposes of foregoing sections.

36. For the purpose of the last four foregoing sections the term landlord shall mean exclusively either—

(a) a proprietor under whom immediately the land is held by the raiyat;

(b) a permanent tenure-holder under whom immediately the land is held by the raiyat; or

(c) any other tenure-holder under whom immediately the land is held by the raiyat, provided that such tenure-holder holds immediately under the proprietor or a permanent tenure-holder and is authorized in writing by the proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, as the case may be, to exercise the rights of a landlord for the purposes of the said sections.

Restrictions on sub-letting.

Conversion of sub-letting occupancy-raiyats into tenure-holders.

37. If the portion of his holding sub-let by an occupancy-raiyat exceeds more than half his holding, he shall, on being registered in a public register as a tenure-holder under any Act which may be passed for the registration of tenure-holders, be deemed to have become a tenure-holder within the meaning of this Act.

Provided as follows:—

(a) Nothing in this section shall apply to any person who is disabled from cultivation by age, sex, disease, accident or temporary absence from home on military or domestic service or a pilgrimage and who sub-lets his holding or any part thereof for a term not exceeding the duration of his disability.

(b) If a person is converted into a tenure-holder by virtue of this section his rent shall be liable to enhancement on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as if he were an occupancy-raiyat.

Explanation. A person who has been converted into a tenure-holder by virtue of this section does not by reason of the portion of his holding sub-let ceasing to be more than one-half the holding become again converted into a raiyat.

Restrictions on term of sub-lease.

38. If an occupancy-raiyat sub-lets his holding or any part thereof, the sub-lease shall not be valid for a term exceeding seven years.

Provided as follows:—

(a) Where a raiyat is disabled from cultivation by age, sex, disease, accident or temporary absence from his home on military or domestic service, or a pilgrimage, nothing in this section shall prevent him or be deemed to have prevented him from sub-letting his holding or any part thereof for a term not exceeding the duration of his disability;

(b) In the case of a sub-lease granted before the commencement of this Act the term of *seven* years shall for the purposes of this section be computed from the commencement of this Act.

Enhancement of rent.

Enhancement of rent. [D., § 42. B. B., s. 21 (d).] Section 58.

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

39. The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved.

[B. B., s. 21 (d).] Section 60.

Restriction on enhancement of money rents.

40. Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced, except as provided by this Act.

Section 59 (1)

Enhancement of rent by registered contract.

41. (1) The money rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by registered contract, subject to the following conditions:—

Section 59 (1)

(a) The rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than four annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat.

(b) The contract must fix the rent for a term of at least seven years.

(c) If the enhanced rent exceeds, by more than two annas in the rupee, the previous rent, the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least fifteen years.

Section 59 (

(2) The registering officer shall, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and that the raiyat is competent and willing to enter into it, and understands its nature.

Section 61.

Enhancement on re-letting.

42. (1) Where land which has been previously held by a tenant at a money-rent is let to a settled raiyat of the village or estate in which it is situate, the raiyat shall not be bound to pay for it any rent higher than that which was paid for it by the previous tenant, except in pursuance of a registered contract for enhancement of the rent.

(2) The provisions of the last foregoing section shall apply to every such contract.

[D., § 43 (1) and (2). C. B., s. 22 (1), (3) and (4). B. B., s. 23 (1), (3) and (4).]

Enhancement of rent by suit.

43. The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

Section 74.

(a) That the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity.

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(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 44—50.*)

(*b*) That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(*c*) That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

44. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate—

(*a*) The enhanced rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than eight annas in the rupee.

(*b*) If in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize by rule in that behalf. XIV of 882. ct XII of 881, s. 20.

(*c*) In determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom.

(*d*) In ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

45. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of rise in prices—

(*a*) The Court shall have regard to the lists of prices periodically published under the authority of the Local Government, and shall compare the average prices during the quinquennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other quinquennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison.

(*b*) The Court shall not enhance the rent so that the enhanced rent exceeds the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee.

(*c*) Subject as aforesaid, and subject also to section 48, the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last quinquennial period bear to the average prices during the previous quinquennial period taken for purposes of comparison.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

46. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(*a*) The Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act.

(*b*) In determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive power of the land caused or likely to be caused by the improvement;

(ii) the cost of the improvement;

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

(*c*) The Court may make its decree conditional, and subject to review and reconsideration in the event of the improvement not producing the estimated effect within a specified time.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase of productive powers due to fluvial action.

47. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action—

(*a*) The Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual.

(*b*) The enhanced rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee.

(*c*) The Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

Enhancement to be fair and equitable.

48. The Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which appears under the circumstances of the case to be unfair or inequitable.

Power to order progressive enhancement.

49. If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached. [C.B., s. 23 (*d*). B. B. s. 24 (*d*).] Section 77.

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement-suits.

50. (*1*) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of an increase in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 53 or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits. [B. B., 143.] Section 78.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

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(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 51—54.)

(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 55—57.)

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent. [D., § 47. C. B., s. 25 (2) and (3). B. B., s. 25 (2) & (3).] Section 79.

Reduction of rent.

51. An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, namely—

(*a*) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other like calamity, or

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

Price-lists.

Price-lists. [C. B., 122. B.B., s. 145]. Section 83 (*1*).

Price-lists of staple crops.

52. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, at such time or times of the year as the local Government fixes in this behalf, lists of the market-prices at harvest-time of staple food crops grown in such local areas as the local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

Section 83 (*2*).

(*3*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette.

Section 83 (*3*).

(*4*) Any such price-list so published shall, in any proceedings under this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the prices prevailing in the local area at the time to which it relates.

(*5*) The Collector shall, fifteen days before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it within the local area to which it relates in the manner in which notices are usually published, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area within the said period of fifteen days presents to him in writing any objection to the list he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list.

Commutation.

Commutation. [C. B., s. 86. B. B. ss. 90 and 92.] Section 82 (*1*).

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

53. (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays rent for a holding in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent.

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector, or sub-divisional officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and shall order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to— Section 82 (2)

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as other orders made by Revenue-officers.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer may, for reasons recorded in writing, refuse to grant it.

Power to make rules.

Power to make rules.

54. The Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules— **Power to make rules.** [C. B., ss. 12 122 and 23(c B. B. ss. 134 145 and 24 (c).] Section 84.

(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 52;

(*b*) determining what food crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area, and

(*c*) for the guidance of officers registering contracts under section 41 and section 42.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

Application of chapter.

55. This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats. Section 8

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

56. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission. Section 8

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

57. The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 6

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(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats. Secs. 58—60.)

(Chapter VII.—Under-raiyats. Secs. 62—63.)

B., s. 79]
B., ss. 72 (5).]
tion 90.

Grounds on which non-occupancy-raiyat may be ejected.

58. A non-occupancy raiyat shall be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise:—

(*a*) On the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent.

(*b*) On the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

(*c*) Where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired.

(*d*) On the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 60 or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

59. A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

60. (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat, unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

ions 92(*1*) 93 (*1*).

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (*2*) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

ions 92(*2*) 93 (*2*).

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*) he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

Section 93 (*3*).

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy.

(*8*) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(*9*) In determining what rent is fair and equitable the Court shall have regard to the average rent payable by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the vicinity, but shall not allow any enhancement exceeding eight annas per rupee of the previous rent.

Section 92 (*5*).

(*10*) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed.

Explanation of "admitted to occupation".

61. Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

Limit of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.

62. The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, namely:—

(*a*) When the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(*b*) In any other case—twenty-five per cent.

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.

63. An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except at the end of an agricultural year and after a written notice to quit has been served on him in the prescribed manner not less than six months before the expiration of that year.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 64—67.)

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

64. (1) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding.

[D. §§ 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15.] Section 14.

(2) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

[D. §§ 21 & 38. C. B., ss. 6 & 17. [B. B., ss. 6 & 16.] Section 15.

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies or any classes of tenancies at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on or before a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area which has not been so registered.

(3) When a raiyat has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent or rate of rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of this section merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted with the consent of both the raiyat and his landlord to a fixed money rent.

[D. § 38. C. B., s. 16. Expl. I. B. B., s. 15. Expl. I.] Section 16.

(4) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

[D. § 37. C. B., s 16. Expl. II. B. B., s. 15. Expl. II.] Section 17.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply where the land is held for a term of years or the tenancy thereof is determinable at the will of the landlord.

[D. § 20. C. B, s. 6. B. B., s. 6.] Section 19.

Section 120.

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

65. If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

66. (1) Every tenant shall—

(a) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, and

(b) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any diminution of the area of his holding caused by diluvion or otherwise, unless it is proved that the land lost was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

[D. §§ 19, 2 43 (3) & 47. C. B., ss. 8 18, 22 (2) & 25 (1). B. B., ss. 8. 18, 23 (2) 25 (1).] Section 96.

(2) In determining the amount to be added to the rent the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure.

(3) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

Payment of rent.

Payment of rent.

Instalments of rent.

67. (1) A money-rent payable by a tenure-holder shall be paid in such instalments and on such dates as may have been agreed upon between the tenure-holder and his landlord; in the absence of agreement, in such instalments and on such dates as may be customary; and in the absence of any agreement or custom, in such instalments and on such dates as the Local Government may fix by rule for any local area.

[C. B., s. 55 (a). B. B., s. 47 (a).] Section 97.

(2) A money-rent payable by a raiyat or under-raiyat shall be paid in such instalments, representing respectively such proportions of the yearly rent, and on such dates, not being more than four in each year, as the Local Government may fix by rule for any local area, and, subject to any such rules, as may be fixed by agreement, or in the absence of agreement, by custom.

[C. B., s. 55 (b). B. B., s. (b).] Section 98.

(3) In making rules under this section the Local Government shall take into consideration the prevailing customs, the time of harvest, and the time at which land-revenue is payable.

[B. B., s. 47 (b).] Section 99.

(4) Every rule made under this section shall be published in manner prescribed not less than three months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which it is to take effect.

Section 99(2)

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 68–73.*)

Time and place for payment of rent.

68. (*1*) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

(*2*) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord :

Provided that the Local Government may make rules authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

. s. 101, B. s. 56, B., s. 48.] tion 3(*12*.)

(*3*) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

Appropriation of payments.

69. (*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(*2*) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Receipts and accounts.

ceipts d ounts. § 61. B., s. 57. B., s. 49 and (*b*).] ion 100.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

70. (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

(*2*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(*3*) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule III to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*4*) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

B., s. 51 B., s. 49 ion 101.

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

71. (*1*) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge, signed by the landlord.

(*2*) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year, a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule III to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*3*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

72. (*1*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 70 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit. [D. s. 65, C. B, s. 57 (*d*), B. B ss. 49 (*d*) & 94.] Section 102.

(*2*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the receipt in full discharge or the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 71, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(*3*) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Deposit of rent.

Application to deposit rent in public office.

73. (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely :— Deposit of rent. [D., § 99. C. B ss. 58 & 59. B. B., ss. 50 & 51.] Section 103.

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it ;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe that owing to a dispute or ill-feeling the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it ;

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent in their behalf ; or

(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent ;

the tenant may present, to such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf for the local area in which the holding is situate, an application in writing for permission to deposit in his office the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made ; shall, in case (*d*),

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(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 74—79.)

state the name of the person to whom the rent was last paid, and of the person or persons now claiming it; shall be signed by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount, not less than eight annas, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

[D. §§ 99 & 100. C. B., s. 60. B. B., s. 52.] Section 104.

Receipt granted by public officer for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

74. (*1*) If it appears to the officer to whom an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, he shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under his official seal.

(*2*) The officer may, if he thinks fit, before receiving the rent, examine the person who has signed the statement required under the last foregoing section.

(*3*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the rent had been received—

in case (*a*) of the last foregoing section, by the person to whom the rent was tendered;

in case (*b*) of that section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whom the rent was payable;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers jointly; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

[D., § 100. C. B., s. 61 (*a*). B. B., s. 53 (*a*).] Section 105.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

75. (*1*) The officer receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in his office a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

(*2*) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the officer shall cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on every person who he has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

[D. § 100. C.B., s. 61, cls. (*b*) & (*c*). B.B. s. 53, cls. (*b*) & (*c*). Sections 106 and 107.

Payment or refund of deposit.

76. (*1*) The officer may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(*2*) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(*3*) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the officer with whom the rent was deposited.

(*4*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by an officer receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Arrears of rent.

Arrears of rent. [C. B., s. 64. B. B., s. 56.] Section 125.

Rent first charge on transferable holding.

77. (*1*) The rent of every transferable holding shall be a first charge on the holding.

(*2*) If the right, title and interest of the tenant is brought to sale in execution of a money decree obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to be first paid out of the sale proceeds any rent which may be due to him by the tenant, but this right shall be without prejudice to the landlord's charge under sub-section (*1*).

[D. §§ 12 (5) & 93. C. B. ss. 79(5) & 152. B. B. ss. 7 (5) & 169.] Section 111.

Ejectment from non-transferable holding for arrears.

78. (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of a non-transferable holding at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fusli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of the plaintiff in any such suit shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

(*3*). The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

[D. § 101. C. B., s. 56. B. B., s. 48.] Section 108.

Interest on arrears.

79. In fixing the rate of interest on an arrear of rent, the Court shall have regard to established usage and to the agreement, if any, between the parties; but shall ordinarily decree simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of the agricultural year in which the arrear fell due to the institution of the suit.

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(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 80—85.*)

68. s. 90. s. 96.] n 109.

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

80. (*1*) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:

Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.

s. 91. s. 97.] n 110.

(*2*) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

Produce-rents.

uce- s. 84, s. 88.] n 112.

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

81. (*1*) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce—

(*a*) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(*b*) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(*2*) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District or Sub-division the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(*3*) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may by order prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

n 113.

Procedure where officer appointed.

82. (*1*) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

(*2*) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made, but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(*3*) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector. Section 115 (*1*).

(*4*) The Collector shall consider the report, and after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just. Section 115 (*2*).

(*5*) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall be enforceable as a decree.

(*6*) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. [C. B., s. 85, B. B., s. 89.] Section 118.

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

83. (*1*) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(*2*) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided.

(*3*) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time.

(*4*) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

Liability for rent on change of landlord.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

84. (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has given notice of the transfer to the tenant. Liability for rent on change of landlord. [D., §. 9. C. B., s. 78. B. B., s. 70.] Section 122.

(*2*) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

Illegal Cesses, &c.

Abwab, &c., illegal.

85. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwab*, *mahtut*, or other like appellu- Illegal cesses, &c. [D. §§ 13 & 57 C. B., s. 71. B. B., s. 63. (2).] Section 123.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent. Secs. 86.)

(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants. Secs. 87 & 91.

tions, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

[D., § 64. B. B., ss. 63 (2), 64 (a), 93.] Section 124.

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

86. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Improvements.

Improvements.

[C. B., s. 29. B. B., s. 69.] Section 126.

Definition of improvement.

87. (1) For the purposes of this Act the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

(2) The following shall be presumed until the contrary is shown to be improvements within the meaning of this section:—

(a) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(b) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(c) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(d) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(e) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(f) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(3) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of the estate or tenure of his landlord.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates.

88. Where a raiyat holds at a fixed rent or a fixed rate of rent, his landlord shall not be entitled, as such, to prevent him from making any improvement in respect of his holding.

Right to make improvement in case of occupancy-holding.

[C. B., B. B., Section

89. (1) Where a raiyat has an occupancy-right in his holding neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself.

(2) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord.

(3) If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(a) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(b) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Right to make improvement in case of non-occupancy holding.

[C. B., B. B., Section

90. (1) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(2) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

Registration of landlord's improvements.

91. (1) A landlord may register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making, by application to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may appoint.

(2) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government by rule directs.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants. Secs. 92—95.)

(3) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(a) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(b) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.

Application to record evidence as to improvement.

92. (1) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon record the evidence in the presence of the parties, unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(2) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

B., ss. 20 and 29.] Section 129.

Compensation for raiyats' improvements.

93. (1) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been made.

(2) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(3) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(4) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

Section 130.

(5) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Section 131.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

94. (1) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(a) to the amount by which the letting-value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(b) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects;

(c) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(d) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(e) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent.

(2) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and raiyat may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Surrender and abandonment.

Surrender and abandonment.

Surrender.

95. (1) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his right and interest in the holding.

[D. § 12 (3). C. B., s.79 (3). R. B., s. 72 (3).]

(2) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall continue to be liable for the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

Section 139.

(3) In the following cases the Court shall for the purposes of this section presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely:—

(a) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender;

(b) if the raiyat ceases, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate;

(c) if the landlord himself, at any time during the agricultural year next following the surrender, lets to another tenant or cultivates the holding or any part thereof.

(4) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(5) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

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(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants. Secs. 96—102.)

[D. s. 12 (4). C.B., s. 79 (4) B.B., s. 72 (4).] Section 140.

Abandonment.

96. (*1*) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*2*) When a landlord enters under this section, he shall cause a notice in the prescribed form to be published in such manner as the Local Government by rule directs, stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and has entered on it accordingly.

(*3*) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured as to the Court may seem just.

Sub-division of holding.

Sub-division of holding. [B. B., ss. 21 (*b*), 37.] Section 150.

Portion of holding not transferable.

97. Nothing in this Act shall entitle a tenant whose holding is transferable to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the land comprised in the holding so that it may be held from the landlord by the transferee or the person to whom it is bequeathed as a separate holding.

Ejectment.

Ejectment. [C. B., s. 79 (5), (6) & (7). B. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7).] Section 149.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

98. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

Measurements.

Measurements. [D. § 58. C.B., s. 75. B. B., s. 67.] Section 133.

Landlord's right to measure land.

99. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him on this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure.

(*2*) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases:—

(*a*) Where the area of the holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area.

(*b*) Where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation.

(*c*) Where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

(*3*) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries.

100. (*1*) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land. [D. s. 1 [B.B., s. & 177.] Sections and 135.

(*2*) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Standard of measurement.

101. (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made according to the Government measure of 14,400 square feet to one standard bígha [D. § 94. C B., s. 7 B.B., s. 6 (*a*).] Section 1

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any different local measure, the Government measure shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit.

(*3*) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown. [D. § 98. C. B., s. 76 B.B., s. 68(*b*. Section 138

Managers.

Manager [D. § 16. C. B., s. 56 B. B., s. 5 (1)] Section 14

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

102. When co-owners of an estate or tenure disagree as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876. VII, 1876 (B. C)

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants. Secs. 103—109.*)

(*Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents. Sec. 110.*)

s. 65 . 57 143.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

103. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

s. 66 . 58 144.

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

104. If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time—

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards assents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

s. 66 . 58 145.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (*b*) of last section.

105. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under clause (*b*) of the last foregoing section; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

s. 66(3.) s. 58(3).] n 146.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

106. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes the management of an estate or tenure under section 104, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

B.C.) of

s. 67. s. 59.] n 147.

Provisions applicable to manager.

107. (*1*) A manager appointed under section 104 shall receive by way of remuneration such fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power.

(*4*) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(*5*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(*6*) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(*7*) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 112.

(*8*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

108. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 104, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights. [C.B., s. 68 B B., s. 60] Section 148.

Power to make rules.

109. The High Court may from time to time make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

Record-of-rights.

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

110. (*1*) The Local Government may in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a record-of-rights shall be prepared for all tenancies or any class of tenancies in a local area by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government. Record-of-rights. Section 164.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely :—

(*a*) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits for the payment of expenses such amount as the Local Government directs ;

(*b* where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally; and

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(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents. Secs. 111—117.)

(c) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards.

(3) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Section 164.

Particulars to be recorded.

111. Where an order is made under the last foregoing section the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include some or all of the following, namely :—

(a) the name of each tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs, that is to say whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat;

(c) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him;

(d) the name of his landlord;

(e) the rent payable;

(f) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise;

(g) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(h) the special conditions, if any, under which the tenant holds.

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

112. On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

Sections 157 to 159.

Publication of record.

113. (1) When the Revenue-officer has completed the record he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in such manner and for such period as the Local Government by rule directs, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

(2) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally settle the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in such manner as the Local Government by rule directs, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this Chapter.

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

114. If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute, and for that purpose shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure XIV
for the trial of suits, and his decision shall have the force of a decree.

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

115. (1) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under the last foregoing section.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under the last foregoing section, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, XIV of 1
as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals.

(3) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie XIV of 1
to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that Chapter.

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

116. (1) Every record made under this Chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein

(2) Every undisputed entry in the record shall Section
be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Settlement of rents.

Power to order Revenue-officers to settle rents.

117. (1) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that the rents of all tenants or of any class or classes of tenants in any local area shall be settled by Revenue-officers to be from time to time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf: Settlem of rents Section 1

Provided that the Local Government shall not make such an order until it is satisfied after local enquiry that the making of the order would be expedient.

(2) The cases in which an order may be made under this section are the following, namely :—

(a) any case in which a Revenue-officer may be directed under this Chapter to prepare a record-of-rights, and

(b) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(3) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made, and an order so notified shall continue in force until it is rescinded by an order notified in like manner.

(4) While an order under this section continues Section 1
in force in respect of any tenants, a Civil Court shall not entertain a suit under this Act for the

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(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents. Secs. 118—122.)

(Chapter XI.—Tables of Rates. Secs. 123 & 124.)

enhancement or reduction of the rents of any of those tenants.

156. **118.** (1) When a Revenue-officer is directed under this Chapter to make a settlement of rents he shall ascertain and make a record of the particulars specified in section 111, and such other particulars, if any, as the Local Government may direct him to ascertain and record.

Procedure for settlement of rents.

(2) If at any time before the rent-roll is finally published as hereinafter provided, a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry which the officer has made or proposes to make in the record under sub-section (1), the provisions of sections 114 and 115 shall apply.

n 153. (3) In the case of a tenure the rent of which is liable to alteration, or an occupancy-raiyat's holding, the officer shall, on the application of either landlord or tenant, settle a fair and equitable rent in respect thereof.

n 153. (4) For this purpose he shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in settling rents.

(5). In all proceedings under sub-sections (3) and (4) the officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree.

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(6). An appeal shall lie from every such decision to the Special Judge appointed under section 115, whose decision thereon shall be final, subject to this qualification, that if in a second appeal under sub-section (2) of this section the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other holdings of the same class comprised in the same rent-roll, as ascertained or settled under this section.

(7) When the Revenue-officer has recorded the particulars and settled the rents which he is required to record and settle, he shall prepare the draft of one or more rent-rolls, showing the particulars recorded by him, and, when he settles the rent, the amount of the rent as settled.

(8) Section 113 shall apply to every rent-roll made under this section as if it were a record within the meaning of that section, and section 116 shall apply to all entries made in any such rent-roll under sub-section (1) of this section.

119. When any rent is altered under the last foregoing section, the alteration shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the rent-roll.

Time at which alteration of rent is to take effect.

120. When a landlord is entitled to apply to have the amount of the rent of a holding settled under section 118, sub-section (3), the rent of the holding as ascertained or settled under this chapter shall not be enhanced during a period of fifteen years from the date of the final publication of the rent-roll, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of an alteration in the area of the holding.

Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

Supplemental.

121. Where an order is made under this chapter on the application of a landlord, or of several landlords or tenants, or for the purpose of settling or averting a serious dispute between tenants and their landlords, all expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in carrying out those provisions therein, and such portions as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix of the salaries of officers employed in carrying out those provisions therein in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants in that local area whose rents are ascertained or settled under this chapter, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

Expenses of proceedings under Chapter

Supplemental. Section 163.

122. When the particulars mentioned in section 111, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 64 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared.

CHAPTER XI.

TABLES OF RATES.

123. The Local Government may, by an order in the official Gazette, direct a Revenue-officer to take steps to prepare for any local area, with the aid of such assessors as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats.

Power to direct preparation of table.

[B. B., ss. 131 & 132.] Section 62.

124. The table shall specify—

Contents of table.

[B. B., s. 133.] Section 63

(*a*) the several classes of land for which, having regard to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation and other like considerations, it is necessary to fix different rates of rent; and

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(*Chapter XI.—Tables of Rates. Secs. 125—134.*)

[B.B., s. 133.] Section 64.

(*b*) the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats holding land of each such class;

Principle on which rent-rates are to be fixed.

125. In fixing the rate of rent for any class of land under section 124 regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time when the table is prepared;

(*b*) to the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets about the time at which those rates were fixed, or, if that time or the average prices about that time cannot readily be ascertained, to the average prices about any other time which it may appear equitable and practicable to take for the purpose of comparison;

(*c*) to the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets at the time at which the table is prepared; and

[C.B., s. 23, (*b*). B.B., s. 24, (*b*).]

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that when the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the average prices of staple food crops the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased average prices bear to the former average prices:

[C.B., s. 23, (*c*). B.B., s. 24, (*c*).]

Provided that the rate fixed for any class of land shall not exceed the existing rate by more than four annas in the rupee.

[B.B., s. 137.] Section 65.

Local publication of the table.

126. When the Revenue-officer has prepared the table, he shall publish it in the local area to which it relates, in the vernacular language prevailing in that local area, in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

[B.B., s. 138.] Section 66.

Revenue-officer to deal with objections.

127. Any person objecting to any entry in the table may present a petition to the Revenue-officer within a period of one month after the publication; and the Revenue-officer, with the aid of the assessors, shall consider any such objection, and may alter or amend the table.

[B.B., s. 139.] Section 67.

Table to be submitted to superior Revenue-authorities.

128. If no objection is made within the said period of one month, or, where objections are made, after those objections have been disposed of, the Revenue-officer shall submit the table, together with his proceedings, a report setting forth the grounds of his decision on each point, and any petitions of objection which may have been received, through the Commissioner of the Division to the Board of Revenue for approval.

Proceedings of Board of Revenue thereupon.

129. The Board of Revenue may amend the table submitted under the last foregoing section in any manner which appears to it proper, and may allow in whole or in part any objection forwarded therewith or subsequently made, or may return the case for further enquiry. [B.B., s. Section

Publication of table after final sanction.

130. When a table of rates has been sanctioned by the Board, it shall be submitted to the Local Government, which, after considering such objections as may be submitted to it in writing, may amend the table in any manner it thinks fit, and may direct, if it thinks fit, that the table or amended table shall be published in the official Gazette with a specification of the local area to which it applies. [B.B., s. Section

Period for which table remains in force.

131. A table for any local area published under the last foregoing section shall come into force on the date on which it is so published, and shall continue in force for such period, not less than fifteen or more than thirty years, as the Local Government at the time of publication may direct. [B.B., s. Section

Table to be conclusive evidence.

132. The publication of a table under section 130 shall be conclusive evidence in any proceeding under this Act— [B.B., s. Section

(1) that the proceedings for the preparation of the table have been duly conducted in accordance with this Act; and

(2) that, except as in this Act provided, the rates shown in the table for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies.

Expenses incurred in preparing table how defrayed.

133. All expenses incurred by the Government in preparing a table of rates for any local area, including the salaries of all officers employed exclusively in its preparation, and such portions as the Local Government may from time to time fix of the salaries of officers employed in its preparation in addition to their other public duties, shall be defrayed by occupancy-raiyats and their landlords in that local area in such proportions as the Local Government may from time to time determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him. Section

Suit to enhance where table is in force.

134. When a table is in force under the foregoing sections for any local area, the landlord of any holding within that area, held by an occupancy-raiyat at a money rent, may institute a suit to enhance the rent then payable on the ground that it is below that which would be payable at the rates shown in the table; and the Court [B.B., s. Section

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(*Chapter XII.—Records of Proprietor's Private Lands. Secs. 135—138.*)

shall enhance the rent in accordance with the rates shown in the table: Provided that—

1st.—Where the rent of any land comprised in the holding would, by reason of a change having taken place in or in regard to the land since the raiyat or his predecessor in interest began to hold it, be fixed under this section at a higher rate, and would, but for that change, have been fixed under this section at a lower rate, the following rules shall apply, namely:—

[s. 43. s. 22, and (4). s. 23, & (4)]

(*a*) if the change has been effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of that land at the lower rate;

(*b*) if the change has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest, and partly by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat or his predecessor in interest, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at such rate intermediate between the higher rate and the lower rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it thinks fair and equitable; and

s. 23. s. 24.

(*c*) if it is not proved that the change has been effected by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or the raiyat, or the predecessor in interest of either of them, the Court shall fix the rent of the land at a rate equal to the lower rate, together with half the difference between the higher rate and the lower rate.

2ndly.—When the raiyat proves that by contract or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate applicable under this section, the Court shall fix the rent at the lower rate.

3rdly.—Section 49 shall apply to all decrees for enhancement passed under this section, and section 50 shall apply to all suits for enhancement under this section as if they were suits for enhancement under Chapter V on the ground that the rent is below the prevailing rate or on the ground of an increase in prices.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are—

when the land is irrigated from a well . Rs 4 per acre,
when the land is not so irrigated . . Rs. 2 „

The holdings of *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description irrigated from wells constructed on these holdings respectively.

The well on A's holding is an ancient one existing from a time anterior to the tenancy: that on B's holding has been constructed by the landlord since the commencement of the tenancy: that on C's holding has been constructed by the raiyat: that on D's holding has been constructed by the landlord and raiyat, each contributing some portion of the labour and materials. The rents of the holdings of A and B must be fixed at Rs. 4 per acre, that of C's holding at Rs. 2 per acre, and that of D's holding at such rate intermediate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

(*b*) The rates shown in the table for land of a certain description are as follows:—

when such land is irrigated from a branch of a river . . . . . Rs. 4 per acre,
when such land is not so irrigated . . Rs. 2 „

The holdings of E and F, occupancy-raiyats, are composed of land of that description, and were not irrigable until 40 years ago, when, owing to a change in the course of a neighbouring river, a new branch established itself contiguous to them. E has been in occupation of his holding 50 years, F only 30; the rent of E's holding must be fixed at Rs. 3, that of F's holding at Rs. 4.

CHAPTER XII.

RECORD OF PROPRIETOR'S PRIVATE LANDS.

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

135. The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of section 30. [B.B. ss. 76 to 82.] Sections 7 to 13.

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

136. In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land.

Procedure for recording private land.

137. When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 113, 114, 115 and 116 shall apply.

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

138. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land— [C. B., s. 81. B.B., ss. 3 & 75.] Section 5.

(*a*) Land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zírat, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village custom as proprietor's khámár, zírat, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land

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the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(3) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISTRAINT.

[B. B., ss. 101, 104, 123.] Section 166.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

139. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator,

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

VII (B. C.) of 1876.

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(*2*) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B., ss. 71, 125.]

(*3*) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B., ss 104-5.] Section 167.

Form of application.

140. (*1*) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify—

(*a*) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(*b*) the name of the tenant;

(*c*) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(*d*) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(*e*) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(*f*) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(*g*) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(*2*) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints; and, if the application so verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence. XIV of 1882.

Procedure on receipt of application.

141. (*1*) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application. [B. B., ss. 105 & 106] Section 16

(*2*) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(*3*) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (*2*), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(*4*) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may if it thinks fit make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

Execution of order of distraint.

142. If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by [B. B. s. 10] Section 16

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taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

8.] **143.** (*1*) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

Service of demand and account.

(*2*) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(*3*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the Court of Civil Pr which he usually resides. [illegible] any such suit.

09 **144.** [illegible] contain, in a chapter shall not [illegible] in section [illegible] person from [illegible] or storing [illegible] doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

Right [illegible] produce.

(*2*) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(*3*) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B., s.113] [Section 172.] **145.** (*1*) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction:

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(*2*) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

146. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort, if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage. [B.B., s 114.] Section 173.

Place of sale.

147. (*1*) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing. [D., s. 111.] Section 174

When produce may be sold standing.

(*2*) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

148. The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder. [B.B., s. 115.] Section 175.

Manner of sale.

149. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property. [B. B., s. 116.] Section 176.

Postponement of sale.

150. The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold. [B. B., s. 117.] Section 177.

Payment of purchase-money.

151. When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid. [B. B., s. 118.] Section 178.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

152. (*1*) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the [B. B., s. 119.] Section 179.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

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(Chapter XIV.—Judicial Procedure. Secs. 159 & 160.)

costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B., s. 120.] Section 180.

Certain officers may not purchase.

153. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

[B. B., ss. 111, 112 & 123.] Section 181.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

154. (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 143, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the propertydistrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(5) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

[B. B., s 124.] Section 182.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

155. (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect th[illegible] of an inferior tenant making a payment u[illegible] last foregoing section to institute a sui[illegible] recovery from the defaulter of any portion [illegible] amount paid which he has not deducted [illegible] section.

[B. B. Secti[illegible]

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

156. When land is sub-let, and an conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of [illegible] superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Sectoi[illegible]

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

157. When any conflict arise foween an order for di[illegible] may issued under this [illegible] and an order issu[illegible] ivil Court for the attachment or sale of [illegible] rty which is the subject of the distraint [illegible] er for distraint shall prevail; but, if [illegible] y is sold under that order, the sur[illegible] s of the sale shall not be paid to the appl[illegible] property under section 152 withoulich [illegible] of the Court by which the order [illegible] r sale was issued.

Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.

158. No appe[illegible] to b[illegible] any order passed [illegible] ven[illegible] ivil Court under this [illegible] but any person giving [illegible] operty is distrained on an application [illegible] section 140 in any case in which s[illegible] pplicant shall, at t[illegible] not permitted by section 139 [illegible] ainst the applicant for [illegible] ipt filing an applicat[illegible] the foregoing sections [illegible] Court such document [illegible]

CHAPTER XIV.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in application to landlord and tenant suits.

159. (1) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Local Government, make rules declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules. XIV of 1882.

(2) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits. XIV of 1882.

Jurisdiction in proceedings under this Act.

160. (1) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties. Section 18 XIV of 1882.

(2) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall

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be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of possession of the holding.

Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.

161. Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

Special register of suits.

162. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Procedure in rent-suits.

163. The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

(*a*) Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 325C (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit.

(*b*) The plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent, and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification.

(*c*) The summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only.

(*d*) The service of the summons may, if the Court so directs, be effected, either in addition to or in substitution for any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.

(*e*) A written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court.

(*f*) The rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not.

(*g*) The Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears.

(*h*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him. XIV of 1882. [C. B., s. 196. B. B., s. 220.] Section 200.

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.

164. (*1*) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due. Section 199.

(*2*) Where such a payment is made the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(*3*) Unless the third person within *three months* from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff, money paid to him under sub-section (3):

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.

165. When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Provision as to payment by instalments.

166. When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for ordering that the money be paid by instalments, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such instalment as the Court directs.

Court to grant receipt.

167. When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be. Section 199 (2).

Appeals in rent-suits.

168. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where— [D., § 179. C.B., ss. 157 & 220. B. B., ss. 173 & 242.] Section 198.

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

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(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

[C. B., ss. 96 & 98 (*b*). B. B., ss. 128 & 130, cl. (*b*).] Section 201.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

169. A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing for special reasons a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

[B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 44 & 45 Vic., C. 41, s. 14.] Section 202.

Relief against forfeitures.

170. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

171. The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:— [C. B., s. B. B., s. Section 2

(*a*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment.

(*b*) When the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value.

(*c*) But a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

(*d*) If the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable. [C. B., s. B. B., s. 7 Section 2

Adjustment of mutual claims in ejectment-proceedings.

172. (*1*) In all suits and proceedings for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such. Section 2

(*2*) If it appears to the Court that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the Section

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(Chapter XV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree. Secs. 175—179.)

landlord as such, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(3) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

173. When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

, s. 151. s. 168.] p 207.

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

174. (1) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the recovery of land held by a tenant may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, determine all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by the tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(c) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(2) If in the opinion of the Court any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government by rule directs.

(3) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of and be subject to the like appeal as a decree.

CHAPTER XV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

175. Where a transferable holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as 'protected interests' but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as 'incumbrances.'

Provided as follows :—

(a) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(b) the power to annul shall be exerciseable only in manner by this chapter directed.

Protected interests.

176. The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this Chapter— [D. §§ 12 (11) and 155. C. B., ss. 226, Expl., & 210, B. B., ss. 228. Expl., & 232.] Section 208 (1).

(a) any under-tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement;

(b) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(c) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(d) any right of occupancy;

(e) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(f) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance".

177. For the purposes of this Chapter—

(a) the term "incumbrance" used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section. Section 208, (1).

(b) The term "registered and notified incumbrance" used with reference to a holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by an instrument registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided. [C. B., s. 206 Expl. B. B., s. 228 Expl.] Section 208 (2). III of 1877.

Application for sale of holding.

178. When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement of the annual rent of the holding, and, if the holding is a permanent tenure, a copy of so much of the register kept under Chapter III of this Act as relates to the tenure. [C. B., s. 201. B. B., s. 223.] Section 209. XIV of 1882.

Proclamation announcing sale.

179. (1) When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under the last foregoing section, [D. § 152. C. B., s. 203. B. B., s. 225.] Section 210.

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(Chapter XV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree. Secs. 180—186.)

the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce— XIV of 1882.

(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(2) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

[C. B., s. 206. B. B., s. 228 (*a*) and Expl.] Section 211.

Sale of tenure subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

180. (*1*) When a tenure has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may in manner provided by section 184, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

[C. B., s. 207 B. B., s. 229 (*a*) Section 212 (*1*).

Sale of tenure with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

181. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. XIV of 1882.

[D., § 155. C. B., s. 210. B. B., s. 232.] Section 212 (*2*).

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 184, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure.

Application of foregoing provisions to holdings at fixed rates.

182. The foregoing sections shall apply to a holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent as if it were a tenure.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

183. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 179, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. [B. B., s. 22 (*b*).] Section 213.

(2) The purchaser at a sale under this section may in manner provided by section 184, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

184. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled. Section 214.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for a service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

185. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction. [B.B., s. 2 (*c*).] Section 21

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

186. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:— [D. § 246. C. B., s. 211. B. B., s. 23 Section 216.] XIV of 1882.

(*a*) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale.

(*b*) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made.

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(c) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree.

(d) The balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (c) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(2) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (c), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

Holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

187. (1) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

(2) When an order for the sale of a holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to institute a suit to set aside the sale of a holding under this Chapter.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

188. (1) When any person having, in a holding advertized for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,

(a) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him;

(b) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(c) he shall be entitled to possession of the holding as mortgagee and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

189. When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and, that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached. [D., §§ 35, 36, 154 C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227.] Section 219.

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

190. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the holding. XIV of 1882. [C. B., s. 208 (d). B. B., s. 230 (1).] Section 220.

(2) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

Operation of sections 313 and 326 of Code of Civil Procedure excluded.

191. Sections 313 and 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this Chapter. XIV of 1882. Section 221.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

192. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any transferable holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act. Section 222. III of 1877.

Notification of incumbrances to landlords.

193. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a transferable holding and creating an incumbrance on the holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the manner prescribed in Part VII of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the service of summons. [C. B., s. 206 Expl. B.B., s. 2. Expl.] Section 223. III of 1877.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUMMARY SALE FOR ARREARS.

Sale of patní tenures.

Right of proprietor to recover arrears from patní dár by summary sale.

194. If default is made in payment of the rent due in respect of a patní tenure held immediately from a proprietor, the proprietor Sale of patní tenures. [D., § 130. C. B., s. 133. B. B., s. 147.] Section 43

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may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply for the summary sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules contained in the following sections of this Chapter.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 8, cl (2). Schedule III.

Application for sale at beginning of year.

195. (*1*) On the first day of Baisákh, that is, at the commencement of the following year from that for which the rent is due, the proprietor may present a petition to the Collector, containing a specification of any balances that may be due to him on account of the expired year, in respect of all or any of the tenures described in the last foregoing section.

(*2*) The petition shall then be stuck up in some conspicuous part of the Collector's office, with a notice that if the amount claimed is not paid before the first of Jeth following, the tenures of the defaulters will on that day be sold by public sale in liquidation.

(*3*) The proprietor shall cause a similar notice to be stuck up at his own sadr kachari and a copy or extract of such part of the notice as applies to the individual case to be sent and similarly published at the kachari at which the principal business of the tenure is transacted, or at the principal town or village on the land of the defaulter's tenure.

(*4*) The proprietor shall be exclusively answerable for the observance of the forms prescribed by this section.

Service of notice.

196. (*1*) The notice required to be sent into the mufassal shall be served by a single peon, who shall bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of his manager, for the same; or, in the event of inability to procure this, the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot.

(*2*) If the people of the village object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the office of the nearest munsif, or, if there should be no munsif, to the nearest police-station, and there make voluntary oath of the same having been duly published. A certificate to this effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

(*3*) If it appears from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the fifteenth day of the month of Baisákh, it shall be a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed upon the day appointed.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 8, cl. (3). Schedule III.

Application for sale in middle of year.

197. On the first day of Kártik, in the middle of the year, the proprietor may present a similar petition, with a statement of any balances that may be due on account of the rent of the current year, up to the end of the month of Asin, and to cause similar publication to be made of a sale of the tenures of defaulters, to take place on the first day of Aghan, unless the whole of the advertised balance is paid before the date in question, or so much of it as will reduce the arrear, including any intermediate demand for the month of Kártik, to less than one-fourth or a four-anna proportion of the total demand of the proprietor, according to the kistbandí, calculated from the commencement of the year to the last day of Kártik.

Proceedings when tenure-holder contests demand.

198. (*1*) When a notice has been issued under the foregoing sections in respect of an arrear alleged to be due by a tenure-holder, the tenure-holder may, at any time before the day fixed therein for the sale of the tenure, present to the Collector a petition contesting the demand wholly or in part.

(*2*) The Collector on receiving a petition under sub-section (*1*) shall issue a summons to the proprietor requiring him to appear at a time and place specified therein, and show cause why the sale should not be stayed or the amount of the demand reduced, as the case may be, and shall, if practicable, hear the parties or such of them as appear, and determine the issues between them before the time fixed for the sale.

(*3*) If before the time fixed for the sale the Collector decides that no part of the arrear claimed is due, he shall dismiss the proprietor's application.

(*4*) If before that time he decides that any part of the arrear claimed is not due he shall reduce the demand accordingly, and his decision shall for the purposes of the proceedings under this chapter be conclusive.

(*5*) In cases not provided for by sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) the tenure-holder's petition shall be dismissed, but such dismissal shall not affect his right to institute a suit to set aside the sale.

Tenure to be sold unless arrear deposited.

199. Except as provided by the last foregoing section, a tenure in respect of which a notice has been issued under the foregoing sections shall be sold on the day fixed by the notice unless before sunset of the previous day the amount of the demand, or, when that amount has been reduced under the last foregoing section, the reduced amount has been deposited in the Collector's office by the defaulter or some other person for payment to the landlord.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 14.

Forms to be observed in case of sale.

200. (*1*) At the time of the sale, the notice previously stuck up in the kachari shall be taken down, and the lots be called up successively in the order in which they may be found in the notice.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 10. Schedule III.

(*2*) A person shall attend on the part of the proprietor with a particular statement of the pay-

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(*Chapter XVI.—Summary Sale for Arrears. Secs. 201—205.*)

ments made up to the day of sale, on account of the balance of each advertised lot, with the receipt for, or certificate of, the notice directed to be published in the mufassal.

(3) No lot shall be put up to sale until the statement produced has been inspected, and the existence of a balance for the year ascertained therefrom, nor until the receipt for the notice has been read. The observance of these forms shall be recorded in a separate rubakari to be held upon each lot sold.

(4) If the sale is under a petition presented on the first day of Kártik the Kistbandí of the defaulter shall likewise be produced, in order that it may be seen that the balance remaining unpaid exceeds a four-anna proportion of the demand up to the date of sale; and the sale shall not take place unless this is ascertained.

(7) The proprietor shall be exclusively responsible for the correctness and authenticity of the papers to be thus exhibited, and the officer making the sale shall not be answerable in any respect, except for its fairness and publicity, and for the observance of the rules prescribed for his guidance in this Chapter.

Regu- VIII of 9. le III.

Mode of conducting sale.

201. (1) All sales of tenures under this Chapter shall be made in public kachari.

(2) The land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and every one except the defaulter shall be free to bid.

(3) Fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately the lot is knocked down.

(4) The officer conducting the sale may refuse to accept a bid, or to knock down a lot to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the amount required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose, or will be produced within two hours.

(5) If the fifteen per cent. is not paid in cash within two hours of the sale, or an equivalent amount in Government securities is not lodged, the lot shall be resold on the same day.

(6) If the remainder of the purchase-money is not paid by noon of the eighth day, notice shall be given of resale on the following day, that is, on the ninth from the first sale, by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bázár of the sadr station of the district.

(7) The lot shall then be resold at the appointed time at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made, and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent sale; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.

(8) The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

Title of purchaser.

202. (1) When the entire amount of the purchase-money has been paid in by the purchaser of a tenure under this chapter, the Collector shall grant him a certificate of the payment. Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 1 Schedule III.

(2) Thereupon the purchaser shall acquire the tenure with power to avoid, in manner prescribed by section 184 for the avoidance of incumbrances, all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created on the tenure by the tenure-holder or any of his predecessors in interest or any person claiming under him or them, except—

(a) a right of occupancy;

(b) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; or

(c) any right or interest created under a power expressly conferred by the written instrument by which the tenure was created.

Purchaser to be put in possession.

203. When the purchaser of a tenure under this chapter has obtained a certificate in respect of the same under the last foregoing section, and the transfer of the tenure to him has been registered under Chapter III, he may apply to the Collector to put him in possession of the tenure, and the Collector shall thereupon put him in possession of the same, and for this purpose shall exercise all the powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court giving possession to a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree. Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 15. Schedule III. XIV of 1882.

Recovery of money deposited by person interested to stay sale.

204. When any person having in a tenure advertized for sale under this chapter an interest which would be voidable upon such sale deposits in the Collector's office the amount requisite under section 199 to prevent the sale, the provisions of section 188 shall apply, and, if the person is a tenant inferior to the tenure-holder the the provisions of section 189 shall also apply, as if the tenure was a holding advertized for sale under Chapter XV, and the payment had been made into Court to prevent the sale. Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 13. Schedule III.

Suit to set aside sale.

205. (1) Any person aggrieved by a sale of a tenure effected under cover of the provisions of this chapter but not warranted by those provisions may institute a suit against the proprietor, at whose instance the sale was effected, to set aside the sale and recover compensation for the damage caused to him thereby. Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 14 Schedule III.

(2) The purchaser of the tenure shall be made a party to the suit, and shall, if the sale is set aside, be entitled to recover in the suit from the proprietor compensation for the damage (if any) suffered by him.

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(Chapter XVII.—Contract and Custom. Secs. 210—213.)

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 17, cls. (5) and (6). Schedule III.

Suit for compensation by person whose interest becomes voidable in consequence of sale.

206. When a tenure has been sold under this chapter, any person having an interest therein which is under section 202 voidable by the purchaser may, within two months from the date of the sale, institute a suit against the defaulter to recover compensation for the damage caused to him by the sale:

Provided that no such suit shall be maintainable by any tenant inferior to the defaulter if at the time of the sale any arrear of rent was due from him.

Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, s. 17. Schedule III.

Disposals of proceeds of sales.

207. (1) The proceeds of a sale under this chapter shall be dealt with as follows, namely:—

(a) One per cent. shall first be deducted from the proceeds, and shall be carried to the account of the Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of any extra establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter.

(b) The arrear on account of which the sale may have been made (with interest and all charges incurred in bringing the tenure to sale) shall next be paid to the landlord.

(c) The balance (if any) remaining after the payments prescribed by clauses (a) and (b) shall be forthwith sent by the officer conducting the sale to the Treasury of the Collector, to be there retained in deposit to answer the claims of persons who may obtain decrees for compensation under section 206, until the expiration of two months from the date of the sale, and if within that period any suits are instituted under that section, until all such suits have been finally decided.

(d) The balance retained under clause (c) shall be applied in the first instance to the payment of the amounts of the decrees (if any) passed against the defaulter under section 206, being distributed rateably among the decree-holders according to the amounts of those decrees, when it is insufficient to discharge those amounts in full.

(e) The residue (if any) of the said balance shall be payable to the defaulter.

(2) Any person interested in money deposited under clause (c) may withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on substituting Government securities, bearing interest, in lieu of the money so held in deposit; such securities to be taken at the rate of discount or premium of the day, as shown by the *Government Gazette* last received.

Provision as to Sundays and holidays.

208. When any day specified in this chapter is a Sunday or holiday anything required or authorized under this chapter to be done on that day may be done on the next following day not being a Sunday or holiday.

Sale of other tenures.

Modified application of Chapter to other registered tenures.

Sale of other tenures

209. If provision is made by law for the registration in a public register of any tenures other than those saleable under the foregoing sections of this chapter, those sections shall, subject to such modifications as the Local Government from time to time by rule prescribes, apply to the tenures so registered.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

Provisions to take effect notwithstanding contract.

210. The provisions of this Act in respect of the following matters shall take effect notwithstanding any contract to the contrary:—

(a) The acquisition of the status of a settled raiyat and of the occupancy-right (sections 24, 25 and 26).

(b) The incidents of the occupancy-right specified in section 31.

(c) The rights of an occupancy-raiyat to demand a reduction of rent under section 51.

(d) The right of either landlord or tenant to demand a commutation of a produce rent under section 53.

(e) The protection afforded by the Act to a non-occupancy-raiyat and an under raiyat from ejectment except on specified grounds (sections 58, 59, 60 and 63).

(f) The right of a tenant to a reduction of rent on account of the diminution of the area of his holding (section 66).

(g) The right of the raiyat to make improvements and claim compensation for them (sections 88, 89, 90 and 93).

(h) The protection afforded to all tenants against ejectment except in execution of a decree (section 98).

Permanent mukarrarí leases.

211. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a landlord in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

Contracts for reclamation.

212. Nothing in this Act shall affect any contract for the reclamation of waste land.

Chur and dearah lands.

213. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a raiyat holding land of the kind known as chur or dearah,

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(Chapter XVIII.—Limitation. Secs. 218 & 219.)

(Chapter XIX.—Supplemental. Secs. 220—222.)

that is to say, land ordinarily liable to improvement or deterioration by fluvial action, shall not acquire a right of occupancy in the land until he has held the land for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(2) But the Court may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.

Utbundi and hal-hasili systems.

214. Nothing in this Act shall affect the conditions, customary or otherwise, under which land is held on either of the systems known as the "utbundi" system and the "hal-hasili" system.

Saving as to service-tenures.

215. Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwáli or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Homesteads.

216. When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom.

Saving of custom.

217. Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

Illustration.

The custom that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule IV.

218. (1) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule IV annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

(2) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

219. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in section 218.

XV of 1877. [C. B., s. 93. B. B., s. 99.] Section 225

CHAPTER XIX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalties.

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

220. (1) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force, [B. B., ss. 91, 122.]

(a) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(b) resists a distraint duly made under this Act or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(c) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(2) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code.

Agents and representatives of landlords.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

221. (1) Any appearance, application or act, in or before or to any Court or authority, required or authorized by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent of the landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord. Agents and representatives of landlords. Section 229.

(2) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent of the landlord empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

(3) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

222. Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both

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(Chapter XIX.—Supplemental. Secs. 223—228.)

or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

Powers of Revenue-officers.

Powers of Revenue-officers. Section 227.

Power to make rules regarding procedure and powers of officers.

223. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(a) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(b) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(c) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

Rules.

Rules. Section 228.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

224. (1) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner: Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts. [C. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 17, Exception B. B., ss. 6, Excep. & 16, Excep.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

225. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

226. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a fixed rent, and while the lease or contract is in force— Section 1

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or,

(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

227. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like. [D., § 82 C. B., s. B. B., s "Rent" "land." Section 2

Savings for special enactments.

Saving special actmo [D., § 2 C. B., s. Report Rent Co sion, § B. B., Section

Savings for special laws.

228. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(a) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(b) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(c) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(d) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates; or

(e) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments.*)

SCHEDULE I.

(*See Section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65.
XII of 1805	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the pargánas of Pattáspúr, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.
V of 1812	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 26 and 27.
XVIII of 1812	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4 Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation B, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	Preamble and Sections 2 and 3.
VIII of 1819	A Regulation to declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patní taluqdárs; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamíndár's demand of rent, and to explain and modify other parts of the system established for the collection of rents generally throughout Bengal.	The whole Regulation.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1820	A Regulation for providing that all sales of certain taluqs, made answerable by sale for arrears of the zamíndár's rent, shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described.	The whole Regulation.
XI of 1825	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In Clause 1 of Section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
VIII of 1865	An Act to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.	The whole Act.
IV of 1867	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Schedule II.—Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.*)

SCHEDULE I—*concld.*

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
XXV of 1850	An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819, and Act IV, 1846.	So much as is unrepealed.
XXXIII of 1850	An Act for amending the forms necessary for the sale of patní tenures in Bengal.	The whole Act.
VI of 1853	An Act relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of pátní taluqs and other saleable tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent.	The whole Act.
X of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See Section 3 (16)*)

Extract from Preamble to Regulation VIII of 1819.

"In the exercise of the privilege * * * conceded to zamíndárs under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which had its origin on the estates of the Rájá of Bardwán, but has since been extended to other zamíndárís; the character of which tenure is, that it is a taluq created by the zamíndár, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the zamíndár's discretion; but even if the original tenant be excused, still, in case of sale for arrears, or other operation leading to the introduction of another tenant, such new incumbent has always in practice been liable to be so called upon at the option of the zamíndár.

"By the terms also of the engagements interchanged, it is, amongst other stipulations, provided that, in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the zamíndár, and if the sale do not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand.

"These tenures have usually been denominated patní taluqs, and it has been a common practice of the holders of them to underlet on precisely similar terms to other persons who, on taking such leases, went by the name of darpatní taluqdárs: these, again, sometimes similarly underlet to be patnídárs; and the conditions of all the title-deeds vary in nothing material from the original engagements executed by the first holder."

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule III.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

(See Sections 70 and 71.)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

1. Number
2. Year
3. Name of Village_____ Thánâ_____
4. Tenant's name_____
5. Particulars of his holding (area, rent, &c.)—

   Nukdi Bíghás_____ Rs._____

   Bauli Bíghás_____ Maunds_____ or Rs._____

   Sayer { Bunkur Rs._____ / Julkur Rs._____ / Phulkur Rs._____ }

   Government Cesses { Road Cess / Public Works Cess }
6. Through whom paid_____
7. Date of payment_____
8. Amount paid (particulars on reverse) Rs._____
9. Signature of Landlord or Authorized Agent

FORM OF RECEIPT.

1. Number
2. Year
3. Name of Village_____ Thánâ_____
4. Tenant's name_____
5. Particulars of his holding (area, rent, &c.)—

   Nukdi Bíghás_____ Rs._____

   Bauli Bíghás_____ Maunds_____ or Rs._____

   Sayer { Bunkur Rs._____ / Julkur Rs._____ / Phulkur Rs._____ }

   Government Cesses { Road Cess / Public Works Cess }
6. Through whom paid_____
7. Date of payment_____
8. Amount paid (particulars on reverse) Rs._____
9. Signature of Landlord or Authorized Agent

Section 69 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884, provides as follows:—

"69. (*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly."

Appropriation of payments.

"(*2*) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit."

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule III.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

Date of Payment.	Nukdi.		Baouli.	Sayer.		Cesses.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.

Date of Payment.	Nukdi.		Baouli.	Sayer.		Cesses.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule III.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bighas	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bighas	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur		...	
Bunkur		...	
Phulkur		...	

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year	...	
5 Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...	...	
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...	...	
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand	...	
Arrear demand	...	
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind	...	
		Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year		
10. Landlord's Signature		

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bighas	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bighas	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur		...	
Bunkur		...	
Phulkur		...	

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year	...	
5. Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...	...	
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...	...	
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand	...	
Arrear demand	...	
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind	...	
		Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year		
10. Landlord's Signature		

Bengal Tenancy Bill.
(*Schedule IV.—Limitation.*)

SCHEDULE IV.

LIMITATION.

(*See Section 218.*)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year	The date of the breach.
2 For the recovery of an arrear of rent—		
(*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made on account of the rent of the same holding under section 73.	Six months	The date of the deposit.
(*b*) in other cases	Three years	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.
3. To recover possession of land claimed by the plaintiff as an occupancy-raiyat.	Two years	The date of dispossession.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
4. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge or Special Judge.	Thirty days	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
5. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner.	Thirty days	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run
6. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree.	Three years	(1) The date of the decree or order; or (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

Dissent.

I DISSENT from the report of the majority of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The Committee commenced their sittings from the 21st November, 1883, and concluded their labours on the 13th March, 1884. They first met twice a week, and the members were required to give forty-eight hours' notice of amendments to be moved by them. From the 26th January the Committee resolved to sit thrice a week from 2 P. M. to 5-30 P.M.; and notices of amendments were required to be sent in to the Secretary the day before the meeting; and the amendments were circulated on the morning of the meeting. The new arrangement was proposed owing to the amount of work which remained undone, and also owing to the near approach of the Simla season; but I cannot refrain from remarking that, apart from personal inconvenience which it necessarily involved, it left the members scant time, scarcely ten hours, for the preparation of amendments, and six hours for their study, even if one gave his whole time to this work. I considered it my duty to protest against the arrangement, as it was neither fair to the individual members of the Committee, particularly to one in my position, being deprived of the opportunity of consulting those whose views I was understood to represent, nor to the momentous interests involved, but my protest was of no avail. The Committee certainly gave their best attention under the circumstances mentioned to the matters before them, and, as far as I was concerned, shewed me the utmost courtesy and consideration, but there was an unavoidable haste in disposing of momentous questions at the last moment, which could not but be regretted.

I wish the Rules of the Council had permitted the Committee to examine witnesses on practical questions connected with the Bill. The Committee, I doubt not, felt the necessity of this power. At the suggestion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the Committee in an informal way examined some experienced zamíndárs on the subject of sub-letting.

The Bill has undergone material alterations at the hands of the Committee, but its cardinal principles remain unchanged. In some respects the position of the zamíndárs has been made worse than what it was in the original Bill. On some minor points even-handed justice has been done to both the zamíndár and the raiyat. The middle-man of course gains much more than what he has under the existing law, but the *bonâ-fide* cultivator, in whose behalf the greatest anxiety was evinced in the Committee, will, I fear, be practically worse off than he is at present. I do not now wish to discuss the whole Bill, and will not therefore enter into details on these points.

My objections to the Bill have been principally based on these grounds, firstly, because it goes against the ancient and existing land-law of the country, taking away on the one hand and conferring on the other rights which are inconsistent with that law; secondly, because it assumes a construction of the Regulations, which is opposed to judicial decisions, and takes for granted statements and facts not supported by evidence; thirdly, because it does not fulfil the primary object for which it was originally sought, namely, the simplification of the procedure for the settlement and realization of rent; fourthly, because it is calculated to sow dispute and dissension between the landlord and the tenant and flood the land with litigation to the detriment of the peace and welfare of the agricultural community; fifthly, because it will tend to reduce a large proportion of cultivating raiyats into agricultural day-labourers; and sixthly, because, by abolishing the freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant, and by making the Court and the Revenue-officer the referee and arbiter in all matters of zamíndárí management and raiyatí action, it will neutralize the vital principle of self-reliance in the agricultural population and destroy its backbone, hamper the free operation of economic laws, and stereotype the patriarchal phase of Government with the aggravating evil of litigation at almost every step. These objections, which I took when the Bill was introduced last year,

have not, I am sorry to say, been removed by the alterations made by the Select Committee.

In specifying my objections to the Bill I do not propose to discuss it chapter by chapter or to traverse all its details. I propose to confine myself to the leading principles of the Bill and a few principal details.

Tenure-holders.

IN addition to the present class of persons who are recognised as tenure-holders, two other classes have been introduced, namely, (1) occupancy-raiyats who may sub-let more than half their holdings (section 37), and (2) raiyats, the area of whose holdings may exceed 100 standard bíghás, the whole or part of which is sub-let; in this case the tenant will be presumed to be a tenure-holder unless the contrary is shown (section 5, sub-section 5). In the case of the first-mentioned person, who is called a converted tenure-holder, all the incidents of the status of a tenure-holder will hold good except his liability to enhancement of rent. A tenant of the last-mentioned class will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a tenure-holder. With regard to the first, I cannot understand with what justice is an occupancy-raiyat exempted from his obligations under the Bill as to pre-emption and distraint, and the zamíndár in so far placed in a worse position, because the occupancy-raiyat chooses to sub-let more than half his holding. The conversion of an occupancy-raiyat of a holding, the area of which exceeds 100 bíghás, into a tenure-holder, is, in my opinion, still more arbitrary. The status of a tenure-holder carries certain privileges, which the occupancy-raiyat does not possess, and for which, generally, a valuable consideration is paid to the zamíndár. For instance, a tenure is not, unfrequently, a permanent holding, heritable and transferable according to conditions of contract, and, under the present Bill, will enjoy favoured rates of rent and will be exempt from the rules of pre-emption and distraint. Surely, it cannot be contended that the conversion of the hundred-bighá jotedar into a tenure-holder under an edict of the legislature is consistent with the ancient or existing land-law of the country. In so far, it is a direct encroachment upon the rights of the proprietary class.

Then as to enhancement of rent of tenure-holders, section 8 of Regulation V of 1812 contained the following rule as to the rate at which auction-purchasers might collect:—"In the case of a dependant taluqdár, if the rent of the lands be computed according to the rates payable by raiyats or cultivators for land of a similar quality and description, a deduction shall be allowed from the gross rent in the adjustment of the jama of such dependant taluq at the rate of 10 per cent., for the taluqdár's profit or income, over and above a reasonable allowance for charges of collection according to the extent of the taluq." This section was repealed by Act X of 1859, which, however, contains no rule as to the grounds or limits of enhancement of the rent of tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders. But under case-law the rent may be enhanced up to the limit of the prevailing rate payable by the holders of similar tenures in the neighbourhood, or where no such prevailing rate is easily ascertainable, up to such a limit as shall not exceed 10 per centum of the collections after deducting the expenses of collection (*vide Field's Digest*). This case-law has been embodied in the present Bill, but with wide variations. For instance "customary rate" has been substituted for "prevailing rate", though the former is less easily ascertainable than the latter. Under the case-law the margin left to the tenure-holder as profit was not to *exceed* 10 per cent. of the collections, but under the Bill it is to be *not less than* 10 per cent. of the balance which may remain after deducting, not from the collections, which I take to be actual collections, but from the gross rents, not only the expenses but also "risks of collection". I may observe, I am not aware of any revenue-law under which an allowance is made for "risks of collection". Even the zamíndárs are not allowed any percentage for sums irrecoverable from raiyats on account of the Public Works and Road Cesses, though the liability is not their own, and though they collect the money for Government without any remuneration. It will be thus seen in what advantageous position is the tenure-holder placed under the present Bill compared with his position under the existing law. But this is not all. Under

the existing law the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to be enhanced to any reasonable amount, but under the Bill the enhanced rent is not to be more than double the previous rent; under the existing law the enhanced rent is to be paid at once, but under the Bill the Court may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual and payable in five years; under the existing law there is no limit of period as to enhancement of rent, but under the Bill the period is limited to ten years. I allude to the last three provisions to show that while so little consideration has been shown to the zamíndár, who is the proprietor of the land, and who is responsible for Government revenue under the stern sun-set law, so much tenderness has been shown to the tenure-holder who is generally looked upon as an ille factor. Surely this is not the way to discourage sub-letting.

Raiyats at fixed rates.

FOR the first time a legal presumption was introduced by Act X of 1859 to the effect that if the rent of a raiyat had not been changed for a period of twenty years before the commencement of a suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the date of the Permanent Settlement. Whatever the necessity of such a provision at the time of passing Act X of 1859, that necessity, it cannot be denied, no longer exists. The raiyats have advanced in intelligence and independence, and the practice of granting printed rent-receipts has become common in many parts of the country. They do not, therefore, now stand in need of the same measure of protection against enhancement which was considered necessary in 1859. On the contrary, the effect of this provision has been disastrous to the zamíndár. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds drew attention to this point in his memorandum on the Bill of the Rent Commission. He quoted several opinions showing that the law has thrown "an unfair burden of proof upon the zamíndár", and that "it bears very hardly upon auction-purchasers who are often unable to get possession of the zamíndárí papers of their predecessors". This, Mr. Reynolds observes, is forcibly represented by the Collector of Purniyá, who believes that "there is hardly an estate in the whole of Bengal in which the value of the proprietary right has not suffered from this presumption". Without entirely abolishing the presumption Mr. Reynolds recommended that its operation should be confined to cases in which uniform payment could be proved for twenty years before the period when the presumption was first introduced into the law. He proposed a further concession in favour of auction-purchasers by providing that the presumption shall not be pleaded against them. In making these recommendations Mr. Reynolds remarked, "In determining the principle upon which the Legislature should act it would seem that the main point to be considered is the practical effect of the presumption which was introduced into the Act of 1859". Has this presumption generally operated to defeat an unjust claim on the part of the landlord, or to maintain the tenant in a status to which he was not rightfully entitled? It is believed that to this question there can be only one answer. In the great majority of the cases in which the presumption has been successfully pleaded, it has had the effect of conferring upon tenants, whose holdings really originated subsequently to 1793, a privilege which was intended to be confined to those who had held from the date of the Permanent Settlement. If this is really the case, it does not seem inequitable that the rule should be modified in the manner which has now been suggested.

Mr. Reynolds, I am sorry to say, has since changed his opinion, but the validity and justice of his opinion remain all the same. Relying upon it, I moved the amendment of the law to the effect originally proposed by Mr. Reynolds, but neither my motion nor a very much modified proposal to allow the twenty years to count from before the date of the passing of the present Bill was accepted by the majority of the Committee. The Bill thus describes the incidents of holding at fixed rates;

Section 23.—A raiyat holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as a tenure-holder, and

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Coupling this provision with the twenty years' presumption referred to I cannot resist the conviction that it will tempt raiyats, whether entitled to the presumption or not, to declare themselves to be raiyats at fixed rates, and thus defraud the zamíndár of his just rights, who, if he be strong enough to assert them, must go through an expensive and harassing process of litigation to do so.

The intention of the Legislature in introducing this law of presumption was to protect raiyats holding from the date of the Permanent Settlement from arbitrary enhancement of rent by unscrupulous zamíndárs, but the continuance of this provision will, I fear, have the effect of converting by a side-wind every occupancy-raiyat into a *mukarrarídár* or permanent tenure-holder. The consequence of this provision to good and bad zamíndárs is also striking. Where a zamíndár from a dislike of litigation, forbearance, or sympathy, has not enhanced the rent of a raiyat for more than twenty years, the raiyat, who has been careful enough to preserve his rent-receipts, will easily prove his case, while a zamíndár, who has shewn no such consideration or leniency, who has not scrupled to trouble and harass the raiyat with periodic enhancement, will necessarily have a decided advantage. The result will be that the good zamíndár will suffer and the bad zamíndár will gain.

Occupancy-raiyats.

THE occupancy-raiyat of the modern time is notoriously a creature of Act X of 1859, but I do not wish to revive the controversy on the subject. The twelve years' rule has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, and it cannot be fair or just to disturb it now. The only fault found with the present law on the subject is that if a zamíndár were so disposed he could defeat the growth of the occupancy-right by shifting the raiyat from field to field. This practice, it is admitted, is not known in Bengal. But the Secretary of State, whilst strongly expressing himself in favour of the present twelve years' rule of continuous possession, has recommended the following modification. He would provide that "every resident raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in the land which he occupies and pays rent for, and that a resident-raiyat shall be one who, or whose ancestor, has occupied any land in the village or estate for twelve years." I do not at all subscribe to the equitableness of this provision. I do not think that it is fair or just that a squatter, because allowed to hold land in one part of an estate for twelve years, should, *ipso facto*, be entitled to hold land in all other parts of the estate as an occupancy or privileged raiyat. If in any part of the country the zamíndár has sought to nullify the growth of occupancy-right by shifting the raiyat from one plot of land to another, he has, it cannot be denied, acted within the law, and it would be as unreasonable to suppose that he has acted wrongly as to suppose that a tradesman is wrong in suing his debtor before the time, which would, under the law of limitation, bar his claim. As for preventing shifting, if it should be deemed absolutely necessary, I would have preferred to punish such an act by imposing a heavy penalty. But the Committee ruled, that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having finally decided the question, they were not competent to re-open it, but I cannot help remarking that the Committee have gone further than the area covered by the Secretary of State's decision. The original Bill contained the following provisions regarding the acquisition of the status of a settled raiyat :—

Section 45.—Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat, raiyatí land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Again :

Section 47.—Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March, 1883, as a raiyat, any raiyatí land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwith-

standing any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force.

At the instance of the Bengal Government the Committee have greatly extended the theory of the settled raiyat and created a new legal presumtion in his favour. Thus:

Section 25.—(1) Every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall have a right of occupancy in all land held by him as a raiyat in that village or estate;

(2) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village or estate, held land as a raiyat in that village or estate at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force.

Section 26.—(1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village or estate, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate;

(2) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years held the land or some part of it as a raiyat.

(3) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held land continuously in a village or estate, notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

(4) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(5) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer.

(6) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village or estate as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village or estate and for one year thereafter.

(7) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 96, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat, notwithstanding his having been out of possession for more than a year.

These provisions, I submit, are wholly outside the decision of the Secretary of State. That authority would in no case reduce the period of occupation from twelve years as provided in section 25, sub-section (2), nor did he recommend any legal presumption that every raiyat shall be considered a settled raiyat with right of occupancy unless proved to the contrary. The Secretary of State, it would be observed, would recognise a "resident raiyat" as an occupancy-raiyat, but the provisions quoted above do not recognise *residence* as a condition of accrual of occupancy-right. In the second place, the Secretary of State does not refer to possession by two or more co-sharers as a proof of occupancy-right derived by each such co-sharer. In the third place, he does not say that, even if a settled raiyat leaves his holding and pays no rent, he shall be considered a settled raiyat "for one year thereafter". On the contrary, he declares payment of rent as an inalienable condition of the right. And lastly, the Secretary of State no where says that if a raiyat once abandons a holding and afterwards recovers possession by payment of compensation, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his being out of possession for more than a year. All these proposals, I repeat, are outside the sanction of the Secretary of State, and, as a matter of course, are so many encroachments upon the proprietary rights of the zamíndár.

It is observable that while a person holding land as a raiyat shall not be prevented from acquiring an occupancy-right in the land by reason that he is jointly interested in the land as proprietor or tenure-holder, and a person, though an *ijárdár* or farmer, shall not lose his right of occupancy in any land which he may subsequently hold in farm, it is declared that if the landlord acquires an occupancy-holding, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist (section 28). On what principle is this right denied to the landlord and conceded to the tenure-holder, who may be a permanent holder, and to the farmer, is not clear to me. It does seem strange and incomprehensible that the zamíndár alone shall not be allowed to enjoy the ordinary rights of a purchaser, simply because he happens to be a zamíndár.

On this point I venture to draw attention to the following remarks of Mr. H. L. Dampier, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, deservedly regarded as a high fiscal authority in Bengal. He says: "It will be open to the whole world, with one exception only, to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to continue to hold certain rights described as occupancy-rights in a given piece of land. Such rights may be acquired and held by distant non-agricultural capitalists; by the zamíndárs of estates adjoining that within which the land lies; by the zamíndárs, resident or absentee, of the estate itself, if the land is included in a tenure; by any non-resident-holders of tenures, whether in the estate itself or in any other estate; by the very holders of tenures above the lowest under-tenure which includes the land. The one person who is debarred from holding this right, even if he acquires it by purchase from the person in whom it last vested, is 'the landlord', that is, by the definition the 'person or number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds'; or, according to the proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor towards the end of paragraph 14, the 'proprietor or permanent tenure-holder immediately under whom the raiyat holds'". The justice of these remarks is so evident that I need say nothing by way of comment.

Transfer of occupancy-holding and pre-emption.

THE question of transferability of the occupancy-holding has been discussed threadbare. I will not therefore repeat the arguments against it, which are already so well known. Suffice it to say that the measure will be equally injurious both to the zamíndárs and the raiyats; the former will have a valuable right unjustly taken away from them and be exposed to the intrusion of hostile persons into their estates, and the latter, under their peculiar circumstances, will, at no distant time, be reduced to the status of day-labourers by being sold out of their holdings, on which they depend for their subsistence. Neither under the Permanent Settlement Regulations nor under Act X of 1859 is an occupancy-holding transferable. When the question of the transferability of the occupancy-holding was first proposed by the Government of Bengal, the Government of India expressed its disapproval of it. The British Indian Association was invited to express its opinion on the subject, and it agreed to the legalization of the sale of the occupancy-holding in satisfaction of decree for rent, and suggested that, where a zamíndár might adopt this remedy, an occupancy-holding once so sold should be declared to have become a transferable tenure. The Lieutenant-Governor of the day practically adopted the suggestion. In a letter to the Government of India, dated the 2nd February, 1878, Mr. Secretary Reynolds wrote:

"The Lieutenant-Governor has with some reluctance withdrawn the proposal that the occupancy-right shall be generally transferable by private sale or other agreement. The weight of opinion is in favour of this proposal, as will be seen by a reference to the letter of the Board of Revenue, and His Honour is satisfied that such transfers would not have the bad effect which has been sometimes apprehended, and that they would not tend to transfer the land to classes whose ownership it might not be thought desirable to encourage. He believes that such a right of transfer would be much to the benefit of landholder and raiyat. It appears, however, that the landlord class are strongly opposed to the concession of any general right of transfer, and the Governor General in Council has expressed serious doubts as to the expediency of including such a

provision in the Bill. The Bill, therefore, only proposes to recognize sales of occupancy-tenures at the request of the landlord in execution of decrees of Court, and to this the Lieutenant-Governor believes that no objection will be made."

The Bengal Government has since changed its opinion on the subject, and the concession made by the zamíndárs in 1878 necessarily goes for nothing. In the present Bill the transferability of the occupancy-holding is made general and absolute, subject to a rule of pre-emption. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent greedy land-jobbers or speculators from trafficking in land at the expense of the zamíndárs. As to right of pre-emption accorded to the zamíndár it will, I am afraid, prove in practice more a shadow than a substance. In the first place, the zamíndár will have to pay a consideration for land of which he is the proprietor, and which was never before transferable under the law. He will then have to run a competition with other bidders for the purchase of the land, and, if he cannot come to an agreement with the raiyat about the price, he must go through the expensive process of a reference to the Court for arbitrement, and must be prepared to pay the price adjudged by the Court. If the raiyats of a zamíndár in any considerable number become recusant and threaten him with the sale of their holdings, it will be difficult for him to keep out hostile people from the holdings unless he has a long purse to buy them up. Practically, therefore, this recognition of the transferability of the occupancy-holding may be worked by evil-disposed raiyats to the utter ruin of the zamíndár. It is noteworthy that while the zamíndár will have to go through the expensive process of obtaining the Court's decision as to price, the raiyat shall not be bound by that decision, for section 32, sub-section 4, says that when the zamíndár tenders a price to the raiyat, "the raiyat shall either abstain from selling the land or sell it to the landlord at that price". So the landlord will be entirely at the mercy of the raiyat.

Shadowy as the right of pre-emption will practically be, the amended Bill contrives to keep out of the purview of this provision all substantial raiyats, for under it the rule of pre-emption will not apply to tenure-holders, and all occupancy-raiyats who may sub-let more than half their holdings, or who may keep holdings of more than hundred bíghás in size part of which is sub-let, are, *ipso facto*, coverted into tenure-holders.

Enhancement of rent.

I HAVE already alluded to the question of the enhancement of the rent of tenure-holders, who are placed at a considerable advantage to the detriment of the zamíndár, a position which they had never before enjoyed under the Permanent Settlement Regulations or under Act X of 1859. With regard to the enhancement of the rent of occupancy-raiyats I wish to point out that at present the enhancement law has come to a dead-lock, and that one of the chief objects of fresh legislation is admitted to be to afford relief to the zamíndárs in this matter; but I am of opinion that the alterations made by the Committee will tend more to maintain the *status quo* than to secure justice to the landlord. In the first place under the existing law there is a perfect freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant regarding enhancement of rent outside the Court, but under the Bill this freedom is entirely taken away, and it is provided that where the arrangement may be voluntary, the enhancement shall not exceed more than four annas in the rupee, that is to say, not more than two annas for a term of at least seven years, and if more than two annas, but not more than four annas in the rupee, for a term of at least fifteen years. Thus a serious disability is imposed upon the landlord in fixing rent outside the Court. When enhancement of rent is sought by suit, the grounds on which the enhancement may be applied for are thus set forth:

(*a*) That the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity.

(*b*) That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(*c*) That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

(*d*) That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

I am not prepared to say that the revised grounds will materially help the solution of the problem of enhancement. The first ground, "prevailing rate" is not made clear, and the same doubts and uncertainties that now hang round it remain unremoved. An attempt was made to explain it, but it was opposed by the Bengal Government. The second ground will, I am afraid, prove fictitious, for knowing as the Committee do, how unreliable are the price-lists prepared by Government officers, they cannot deny that it will be difficult to obtain reliable data for striking average prices, particularly, "in the locality or at the usual markets"—who is to fix the usual markets? The third ground will be made practically inoperative by the conditions which follow. As for the fourth ground, even if it be fairly worked, its application will be exceptional.

The rules providing for enhancement enquiries by the Revenue-officer will practically leave the whole matter to the discretion of the Revenue-officer. For instance, in ascertaining the prevailing rate, the Revenue-officer is directed to make a local enquiry, but he is not told on what principle he is to find the prevailing rate, and the result will be diversity of practice under diverse officers. In working out enhancement on the ground of rise in prices it is provided that—

(*a*) The Court shall have regard to the lists of prices periodically published under the authority of the Local Government, and shall compare the average prices during the quinquennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other quinquennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison.

(*b*) The Court shall not enhance the rent so that the enhanced rent exceeds the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee.

(*c*) Subject as aforesaid, and subject also to section 48, the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last quinquennial period bear to the average prices during the previous quinquennial period taken for purposes of comparison.

In carrying out the above provisions much will depend upon the price-lists, and, as I have already stated, those that are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* by Government are wholly unreliable. They are collected by the police, who cannot be expected to be over-scrutinous. They are not tested by any responsible agency, not to say that the wholesale and retail prices being generally mixed up, no fair average can be based upon them. Unless special care be taken to prepare the lists—and this remark applies to future lists—they cannot and ought not to be accepted by courts of justice as good and valid evidence. The question still recurs—how will the lists of past prices be prepared?

It will be observed that the value of all crops must be reduced to the price of paddy in Bengal, and that of Indian corn, barley and wheat in Bihár. The specification of the staple food-crops is left to the discretion of the Local Government, which may from time to time vary them. No allowance is made for valuable crops, such as tobacco, sugarcane, mulberry, potato, jute, &c. This rule is evidently founded on the principle of the Tithes Commutation Act of the United Kingdom. There is, however, I venture to submit, no fair analogy between tithes in England and rents in Bengal; for the former represented a fixed share or a tenth part of the crop, while the latter, though originally based on a share of the produce, have now greatly receded from the old standard. An English tithe is not susceptible of enhancement, whereas the Bengal money-rent is legally declared to be liable to enhancement. The question, therefore, arises whether the principle, which is held equitable in the commutation of tithes, would be fair and equitable in the enhancement of a money-rent? As far as I can judge, the difficulties in carrying out the principle will by no means be less than what they are under the existing law. As for enhancement on the ground of landlord's improvement, it is so much handicapped by restrictive conditions, that it will, I fear, prove an economic anomaly. After enumerating the circumstances which the Court should take into consideration in ordering enhancement on this ground, section 46 says that the Court shall

consider the ability of the land to bear a higher rent. With such an uncertainty hanging over him, will any proprietor with two grains of common sense to rub against one another undertake any improvement?—if he cannot be sure of any return for his money, naturally, he wont lay out money. There are two other points connected with this subject. It was settled in previous correspondence between the Government of Bengal and the British Indian Association that enhancement of rent in any case should not be more than double the present rent, and that every enhancement of rent shall have a currency of ten years. These rules were embodied in the original draft Bill, but, at the instance of the present Bengal Government, both the rules have been altered. It is now declared that, when enhancement is sought on the ground of prevailing rate, the rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than eight annas in the rupee or fifty per cent., and that, when it is sought on the ground of rise in prices, the enhanced rent shall not exceed the previous rentby more than four annas in the rupee or twenty-five per cent., and that every enhancement shall have a currency of fifteen years. It would be thus seen that there is no finality in the decision of Government, and that the more is conceded by the zámíndárs the more is demanded from them.

It is observable that where the enhancement is sought on the ground of the present rent being below the "prevailing rate", common sense suggests that the rent should be raised to the limit of the "prevailing rate"—it is not clear why a maximum limit of fifty per cent. should be fixed in such a case. Again, where the enhancement is sought on the ground of rise in prices, and the increase is to be given according to the rule of proportion, it is not equitable that there should be again a maximum limit of twenty-five per cent.

Commutation of produce-rents into money-payments.

THIS part of the Bill affects Bihár more than Bengal, and as my honourable collegaue, His Highness the Mahárájá of Darbhangá, will doubtless comment upon it, I need not say much upon it. I may, however, observe that the principle upon which the commutation is directed to be made, namely, (*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and (*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years, will tend to lower the present rents. I should add, that when the Bill was introduced, a distinct assurance was given that the present rents will not be lowered.

Non-occupancy-raiyats.

BOTH under the Permanent Settlement Regulations and Act X of 1859 it was left entirely to the discretion of the landlord to deal with the non-occupancy-raiyat, who is none other than the tenant-at will. But the relations between the landlord and non-occupancy-raiyat are materially altered by this Bill. Nothing will prevent the non-occupancy-raiyat from acquiring the occupancy-right, and, as already observed, he will get the benefit of the legal presumption of a settled raiyat, if he can manage to scatter a few seeds once upon a plot of ground; then when he will be first let in he will be liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord, but no enhancement will be allowed except by registered agreement, and even when an agreement may be tendered by the landlord to the raiyat, the latter may refuse it, and the former will then be driven to the necessity of instituting a suit to eject him. The Court shall then determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding, and if the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, the landlord, under order of Court, shall be bound to give him a lease for five years, and if before the termination of the lease the raiyat shall have acquired a right of occupancy, he will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of an occupancy-raiyat. The non-occupancy-raiyat will thus be one in name; the landlords present right to deal with him at his discretion is entirely taken away, while the freedom of contract is disallowed and the landlord is compelled to give a judicial lease for five years. I should observe that in consequence of the introduction of the judicial lease,

the original provisions regarding compensation for disturbance have been omitted. These provisions embodied a new-fangled idea not known in this country, and would, if retained, have proved a new apple of discord. But the substitution of the judicial lease for five years involves a great injustice to the landlord, who is tied hand and foot by the Court in a matter in which he has always enjoyed perfect independence of action. The raiyat, in whose favour the judicial lease is ordered, may be most obstreperous and tribulent, may by his bad advice be tainting the whole flock around him, and may thus prove most mischievous, not to say that the landlord, if he settles the land with another raiyat, may get better rent and perhaps better security for payment of rent. But the judicial lease will give him no such option or advantage. I cannot help thinking that the provisions relating to non-occupancy-raiyats involved a further invasion of the proprietary rights of the landlord, and that in favor of a class of tenants who are not attached to the soil, and have, therefore, no manner of moral claim upon the consideration of the landlord.

Sub-letting and sub-raiyats.

ONE principal defect of the Bill, as introduced, was that, while it seriously curtailed the rights and privileges of the zamíndár, it did practically little for the good of the *boná-fide* cultivator, whose labour constituted the wealth of the country and fed a whole host of proprietors and sub-proprietors including the Government, as the representative of the public. The position of the middleman had been greatly strengthened, while the sub-raiyats, usually the actual cultivators of the soil, were left to the tender mercies of the middlemen. The invidiousness of this condition was fully realized by the Committee, and they proposed various devices for bettering the position of the sub-raiyats. Accordingly, restrictions have been proposed in the Bill on sub-letting, but I doubt whether these provisions will work. In the first place, if an occupancy-raiyat sub-lets more than half his holding, he shall on registration of the same be converted into a tenure-holder. Considering the decidedly advantageous position of the tenure-holder, this will operate as a premium on sub-letting instead of as a repressive measure. In the second place, if an occupancy-raiyat sub-lets, his sub-lease shall not be valid for a term exceeding seven years, and this provision will have a retrospective effect. Surely this will be no loss to the sub-lessor, for the shorter the lease, the greater his gain. In the third place, the landlord of a sub-raiyat shall not, in the case of a registered lease, be entitled to recover rent more than fifty per cent. of what he himself pays, and in any other case not more than twenty-five per cent. I do not understand how this rule will work, where there is a long chain of middlemen, for instance in Backergunge, where there are thirteen grades of middlemen. Will each middleman have the right to claim from his sub-raiyat fifty per cent. in excess of what he pays to his own landlord? What would then be the position of the last link in the chain —of the men who immediately cultivates? And in the fourth place, a sub-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by the landlord except at the end of an agricultural year and after a written notice to quit, to be served not less than six months before the expiration of that year. My own impression is that there will be frequent disputes between the superior raiyat and the sub-raiyat as to whether the former has sub-let more than half his holding, and the result will be either silent suffering on the part of the sub-raiyat or frequent litigation. Then, as far as I can judge, the limitation of rent under section 62 will apply only in such cases in which a superior raiyat may sub-let more than half his holding; he will, therefore, studiously keep himself under this limit and thus avoid the clutches of the law. Furthermore, it will be nobody's interest to bring to Court the superior raiyat contravening the law, for no penalty attaches to breach of law. The superior raiyat will make it a point not to let his land to any raiyat who will not accept his own terms, and when a sub-raiyat accepts those terms, he will not seek the benefit of the law; another raiyat, a third party, may wish to get the land on the terms prescribed by law, but he will have no *locus standi*, if he be not admitted by the superior raiyat. So that the new provisions restricting sub-letting will either prove a dead-letter or give rise to endless litigation.

Improvements.

THE chapter on improvements introduces an alteration in the relations between the landlord and tenant consistent with neither the existing law nor custom. At present improvements are generally made by the landlords, and where they are made by tenants, they are effected with the consent and sanction of the landlord, but this chapter declares that (1) where a raiyat holds at a fixed rent his landlord shall not be entitled to prevent him from making any improvement in respect of his holding, (2) where a raiyat has an occupancy-right he shall have the prior right to make the improvement unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord, and (3) where a non-occupancy-raiyat desires that a certain improvement should be made in his holding, he shall serve a notice on the landlord calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time, and if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with his request, he may make the improvement himself. The whole theory of those provisions ignore the proprietary right of the landlord, and assigns to the Collector the task of deciding as to who has the right to make improvements. If public policy requires that the raiyat should be encouraged to make improvements, surely the first option ought to be given to the landlord to effect them. From an economic point of view, the landlord, having larger capital, is in a better position to carry out improvements, but no facilities are offered to him for this purpose. Even a return in the shape of increased rent is not assured to him for his outlay of capital on improvements, for it will be in the discretion of the Court not to allow an enhancement, if the court thinks that the land cannot bear enhanced rent. The inevitable result of these rules, I am afraid, will be to throw back all improvements. The soundness of the policy, which expects improvements from those who have not the means to make them, and to deter those who can, is unintelligible to me. I suggested that facilities should be given to the landlord to acquire land for purposes of agricultural experiments, model-farms, &c., but my proposals were not accepted. I was referred to an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act.

Management of joint estates.

THE Bill gives power to the District Judge, on the application of the Collector or of any person interested, even a squatter, to deprive co-owners of an estate or tenure of the right of management thereof, if it appears to him that there has ensued or is likely to ensue (*a*) inconvenience to the public, or (*b*) injury to private rights. I shall take the last point first. I at once admit that hardships and harassment may be caused to raiyats in consequence of disputes among co-owners and the absence of a common manager, but this point has been met by the Committee in the provisions made for deposit of rent. Section 73, clause (*c*), says that a tenant may deposit rent when the rent is payable to sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of these co-sharers for the money, when no person has been empowered to receive rent in their behalf. Besides, the co-sharers cannot apply for distraint or sue for enhanced rent unless they make the application or institute the suit jointly or through a common manager. It will be thus seen that the Bill effectually removes all reasonable complaints of raiyats who are tenants of joint estates. As for inconvenience to the public from the joint management of estates, I confess, I do not clearly understand it. If, for instance, the co-parceners default in the payment of revenue, their estates are liable to sale; if they transgress law or fail to comply with public requisitions, their responsibility is easily traceable under the operation of the Bengal Registration Act, and they are liable to punishment. It is not therefore clear why they should be deprived of the management of their own property because the Collector or Judge thinks that it causes "inconvenience to the public". I submit it would be contrary to sound public policy to remove all incentives to exertion and improvement from landed proprietors and capitalists by delegating the management of their property to others on pleas which have no existence in fact.

Record-of-rights, settlement of rents, tables of rates and record of proprietor's private lands.

THE chapters relating to these subjects are doubtless in accordance with the modern ideas of land administration in periodically settled India, but as far

as Bengal is concerned, the rights and interest of different parties are generally well defined, and where there might be disputes between landlords and tenants in matters dealt with in these chapters, common sense would suggest that the application of the law should be left to the self-interest of the parties concerned. But the essence of these chapters is that while liberty is accorded to both landlord and tenant to move the machinery provided in them, the Local Government is empowered to bring of its own motion the machinery into action. The application of the provisions contained in these chapters will, I fear, plunge the country into a flood of litigation, stir up the worst passions of both the landlord and the tenant, open a wide door to perjury and forgery, give rise to endless corruption among the subordinate *amlah*, and throw the agricultural population into a sea of trouble, expense and loss. This was the lesson taught by the Revenue Survey. Of course, when the parties will themselves apply for the enforcement of the provisions under notice, it will be their own lookout, but I do not see any good or valid reason why the Government should, without any application from the parties, step in and inflict upon the country the evils pointed out above. The work contemplated cannot, I fear, be accomplished in two or three generations to come, and for all this time will run the festering sore indicated above. If the record-of-rights were confined to those cases in which auction-purchasers at revenue or summary sales may not receive *jamabandí* papers for their guidance, if the settlement of rents were made applicable to those cases in which the raiyats might combine and withhold payment of rent and agrarian outrages might take place, and if the record of proprietor's private lands were limited to those cases in which the proprietor himself made the application, in all these cases, on the application of parties, it would be reasonable and fair; but to give the wide scope which has been given in these chapters by vesting the Government with unlimited discretion is not only not warranted by the necessities of the case, but will be followed by evils which will be highly detrimental to the best interests, peace and happiness of the agricultural population. As regards tables of rates, the enquiries which have been made on the subject have made it clear that in most parts of the country they are not practicable, that there are so many variations in rates of rent, sometimes one hundred and odd in a village, owing to various causes, historical, personal, economical and social, that it is hopeless to discover any typical or uniform rate, or what was formerly called *Pargana* rate in any given area. And yet power is taken by the Local Government to order preparation of tables of rates for special areas and to charge landlords and tenants with the cost of this work, though they may not in the least benefit by it. In the same way the expenses which may be incurred by enforcing the provisions relating to record-of-rights and settlement of rents, will be cast upon the landlords and tenants, though no application had been made by them. Thus a new cess will be imposed upon the land for purposes of proceedings which may do more harm than good to the landed classes.

As regards the record of proprietor's private lands which go by the name of *khámár*, the definition given is wholly opposed to what is contained in the Permanent Settlement Regulations and excludes all waste lands. Section 138 declares:

Section 138.—(1) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zírat, sír, nij, nij-jot, or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village custom as proprietor's khámár, zírat, sír, nij, nij-jot, or kamat.

(2) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(3) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

Section 37 of Regulation VIII of 1793 thus describes *khámár* lands:—

Section 37, Regulation VIII of 1793. The above exception [exclusion of lakhiraj lands from the general assessment], however, is not meant to include the *Malikanah* lands in Bihár, or the *nankar, khámár, nij-jot,* and other private lands of the zamíndárs and independent talukdárs, or other actual proprietors of land in Bengal and Mednípur, &c.

It will be seen by comparing the language of the Regulation with that of the Bill that no such condition as cultivation for twelve continuous years was attached to the zamíndár's *khámár* lands under the old law. As for waste lands, it is notorious that they were given to the zamíndár to enable him to recoup the loss which inevitably fell upon him under the crushing assessment of the Permanent Settlement.

Distraint.

THE law of distraint is generally regarded as an important and potential auxiliary in realising rent. In Bíhár, I understand, it is largely resorted to. The essence of the present law of distraint is, that the process is a sharp and quick remedy, and that the whole responsibility rests upon the landlord who is liable to heavy penalties in case of abuse of power. Under the Bill distraint is made a process of Court; it is clogged with various restrictions, and by the time the order may be executed the crops may be off the field. The procedure is so much elaborated that it will no longer prove the prompt remedy, which the distraint law ought to be, while the expense and harassment will be such as to compel the landlord to forego it altogether. I am inclined to think that the law of distraint, as provided in the Bill, will remain a dead-letter, and thus the only facility which the landlord possesses at present for realising his rent, quickly, will be taken away from him.

Judicial Procedure.

I NEED not repeat that the Government has over and over promised to simplify the procedure for recovery of rent. It has recognised its obligation in this respect from the time of the Permanent Settlement to this day. One of the primary objects of the present Bill from its first inception has avowedly been the simplification of the procedure for the realisation of rent, and the Committee in deliberating upon the subject fully admitted it, but the practical result of their deliberations, I am constrained to say, is disappointing. I submitted three schemes on the subject: (1) the Patní Procedure, (2) the Certificate Procedure now applicable to Government and Wards Estates, and (3) a modification of the present procedure. I set out below the details of the third scheme.

The zamíndár or rent-receiver in instituting a suit for arrear of rent should make out a *primâ facie* case by filing necessary papers such as *jama-wásil-bákí* papers and counterfoils of receipts and giving necessary evidence.

The Court should then issue summons. In order to obviate the usual complaint of non-service of summons, I would suggest a provision to the following effect:—

"The summons shall be ordinarily served personally or by a registered postal cover. If for any reason the summons cannot be served personally on the defendant, it shall be affixed at his usual place of residence in the village in which the land is situate, or within five miles thereof. The notice may be served by affixing it at the mál-kachari of such land, or on the land for which the arrear is due or other conspicuous place thereon, or at the village chauki or chowpal, or at some other conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate. An attestation of service should be taken from the village chaukídár, village mandal, or some two respectable residents of the village, or rural sub-registrar, as the case may be."

The order to prevent abuse, at least two of the abovementioned processes should be observed in every case; and with this safeguard the plea of non-service of summons should not be accepted by the Court as a good ground for re-opening or retrying a case which has been decided *ex parte.*

The summons should contain a notice that unless the defendant appears within one week from date of service, the Court shall pass a decree for the amount claimed and order immediate execution. The Court should be required to examine the defendant within eight days from the date he enters appearance and give notice of the day appointed to the plaintiff. The defendant should be required to file all documentary proofs and bring his witnesses in support of his pleas on the day of his examination. If the nature of the case admits of the immediate disposal of the suit, the Court should do so; or if the case be contested, it should on that day settle the issues in the presence of both parties and fix another day for hearing and final determination of the suit, not exceeding a fortnight from the date of examination of the defendant.

As regards execution, if the defaulter be a tenure-holder or occupancy-raiyat, his tenure or holding should be sold in execution. If he be a non-occupancy-raiyat, he should be evicted.

No appeal should be admitted unless the amount decreed was deposited. The rent-receiver should be allowed to take out the deposit on giving proper security.

This scheme seemed to enlist the sympathy of many of my honourable colleagues in the Committee, but, to my misfortune, the majority have not been able to accept it. They say—

For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent-suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice. In particular, while we are anxious to facilitate the service of summons and the proof of such service, we are unwilling to give any presumption of law against an absent defendant except on adequate proof of such service.

The Committee have, however, introduced the following new provisions :—

We have, however, with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, the complication and delay which arise from questions as to the landlord's title being raised in rent-suits, made an important amendment in the section (164) which requires a tenant admitting that rent is due from him, but pleading that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, to pay the amount into Court. Our object is to force the issue of disputed title to be raised separately and independently of the rent-suit, and we have therefore provided that the Court shall, on the money being paid in, cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person, and unless he, within three months, institutes a separate suit against the plaintiff and obtains an order restraining the payment of the money, it will be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

A much more efficacious remedy, in my humble opinion, would have been, as I pointed out in Committee, to declare forfeiture of right of the raiyat in case his disclaimer of the title of his landlord was disproved in Court. The modifications proposed by the Committee would only multiply wheel within wheel, a title-suit in an arrear-suit, and thus vastly delay the realization of rent instead of facilitating it.

The Committee propose to give power to the High Court to make modifications in the ordinary procedure, if necessary, in applying it to the trial of rent-suits. This, to my mind, is tantamount to shirking the question. Surely the legislature, which has enacted the code of procedure, is competent to modify it for the purpose of expediting the trial of rent-suits.

I do hope that when the Committee meet in November next, they will be able to see their way to an efficacious simplification of the present procedure for the realisation of rent, which is a crying grievance with the landlords, and in consequence of which they are not unfrequently heavy losers in meeting the Government demand of the revenue and the cesses. If there is a consensus of opinion on any one point connected with the rent-law, it is on this, and it would be a scandal if, while the whole law is being overhauled, no substantial aid be given to the landlords to realize their just dues.

Freedom of contract.

UNDER this Bill, freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant is practically abolished. The matters which are placed beyond the reach of contract are thus specified by the Committee :—

(*a*) The acquisition of the status of settled raiyat and of the occupancy-right (sections 24, 25 and 26).

(*b*) The incidents of the occupancy-right specified in section 31.
(*c*) The occupancy-raiyat's right to demand a reduction of rent under section 51.
(*d*) The right of either landlord or tenant to demand a commutation of a produce-rent under section 53.
(*e*) The protection afforded by the Bill to a non-occupancy-raiyat or an under-raiyat from ejectment except on specified grounds (sections 58, 59, 60 and 63).
(*f*) The right of a tenant to a reduction of rent on account of a diminution of the area of his holding (section 66).
(*g*) The right of a raiyat to make improvements and claim compensation for them (sections 88, 89, 90 and 93).
(*h*) The protection afforded to all tenants against ejectment except in execution of a decree (section 98).

I have, in my remarks on the introduction of the Bill, strongly protested against this retrograde move. The Permanent Settlement Regulations not only recognized but openly encouraged freedom of contract, and Act X of 1859 did the same. I cannot conceive that if the raiyat can be fairly considered a free agent in mortgaging or selling his hearth and home or his agricultural land, in disposing of the produce of his field, or engaging his labour and fulfilling a thousand other obligations of every-day life, why he should be considered incompetent to enter into contract with his landlord. I would strongly urge the re-consideration of this question.

Civil Courts and Revenue-officers.

THE jurisdiction under the Bill is divided between the Civil Court and the Revenue-officer. The large powers which have been conferred upon the Revenue-officer at the instance of the Bengal Government are, I hope I am mistaken, evidently intended to reduce the land administration of Bengal to the same dead-level system which prevails in Northern India, and which has so notoriously hampered the action of capital and clogged the springs of industry in that part of the country. Whether I refer to the provisions for the commutation of produce-rents into money-payments, to record-of-rights and settlement of rents, to preparation of tables of rates, to superintendence of contracts between the landlord and the tenant, the fixing of standard poles for measurement, the preparation of price-lists, or the like, the Revenue-officer has been made the fulcrum on which no small portion of the structure of the Bill rests. I would not object if the Revenue-officer were made only an executive or administrative officer, but as he has been vested with judicial functions, the objection becomes serious. Nothing, I conceive, can be more injurious to the interests of justice than a system which will place a judicial officer at the beck and nod of the Executive Government. On this point, I would reproduce the enlightened and wise remarks of Lord Cornwallis contained in the preamble to Regulation. II of 1793:

All questions between the Government and the landholders respecting the assessment and collection of the public revenue, and disputed claims between the latter and their raiyats (tenants), have hitherto been cognizable in the Courts of Maal Adawlut, or Revenue Courts. The collectors of revenue preside in these Courts as judges, and an appeal lies from their decision to the Board of Revenue, and from the decrees of that Board to the Governor General in Council in the Department of Revenue. The proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secure, whilst the Revenue-officers are vested with these judicial powers. Exclusive of the objections arising to these Courts from their irregular, summary, and often *ex parte* proceedings, and from the collectors being obliged to suspend the exercise of their judicial functions whenever they interfere with their financial duties, it is obvious that, if the regulations for assessing and collecting the public revenue are infringed, the Revenue-officers themselves must be the aggressors, and that individuals who have been wronged by them in one capacity can never hope to obtain redress from them in another. Their financial occupations equally disqualify them for administering the laws between the proprietors of land and their tenants. Other security must be given to landed property and to the rights attached to it, before the desired improvements in agriculture can be expected to be effected. Government must divest itself of the power of infringing, in its executive capacity, the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders. The Revenue-officers must be deprived of their judicial powers. All financial claims of the public, when disputed under the Regulations must be subjected to the cognizance of Courts of Judicature, superintended by judges who, from their official situations and the nature of their trusts, shall not only be wholly uninterested in the result of their decisions, but bound to decide impartially between the public and the proprietors of land, and also between the latter and their tenants. The collectors of the revenue must not only be divested of the

powers deciding upon their own acts, but rendered amenable for them to the Courts of Judicature, and collect the public dues, subject to a personal prosecution for every exaction exceeding the amount which they are authorized to demand on behalf of the public, and for every deviation from the regulations prescribed for the collection of it. No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landlords by the Regulations can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected. Land must, in consequence, become the most desirable of all property, and the industry of the people will be directed to those improvements in agriculture, which are as essential to their own welfare as to the prosperity of the State.

The broad views which were expressed by the Government in 1793 apply with ten-fold force in 1884.

Patní tenures.

THE zamíndárs, not without reason, object to the incorporation of the Patní law in this Bill. They hold that every word of that law has during the last 65 years received an accepted and authoritative meaning; that it is well understood by the zamíndárs, the patnídár, the Court and the amlah; that to modernise the language will be to disturb the recollections and traditions of more than three scores of years, and that it is therefore highly desirable to leave the Patní law as it is, text and construction, on the principle of letting well alone. I concur in this opinion and would leave out the Patní chapter from this Bill.

I have hastily drawn up my principal objections to the leading principles of the Bill. I have not had time to comment on details. I propose to bring them forward when the Committee meet in November next.

KRISTODÁS PÁL.

The 14th March, 1884.

Memorandum of dissent from the finding of the majority of the Select Committee on certain provisions of the proposed Tenancy Bill.

Chapter IV of the revised Bill provides that a raiyat holding his land at a fixed rate of rent shall be—

(*a*) subject to the same provisions with respect to transfer, succession, &c., as a tenure-holder; and

(*b*) liable to be ejected from his holding on the ground of his having broken the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord on breach of which he is liable to be ejected.

The occupancy-raiyat claiming to hold his land at a fixed rate of rent is, in respect of his holding, placed in a more advantageous position than the ordinary occupancy-raiyat—

(*a*) by the landlord being debarred from pre-empting should the raiyat transfer his holding to a third party;

(*b*) in not being liable to be ejected should he use his land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of his tenancy.

The majority of the Committee are of opinion that the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding the rent of which is fixed should be different from the incidents attached to an ordinary occupancy-holding; from this I dissent.

If the landlord is to be allowed the right to pre-empt in the one case, he should be allowed to do so in the other; if the raiyat is to be subject to eviction for rendering his land unfit for the purposes of the tenancy in the one case, he should be liable to be evicted in the other.

Every argument that can be adduced in favour of its being permitted in the one case would apply equally in the other.

Pre-emption is, I believe, an off-shoot of Muhammadan law; when the right to pre-empt is claimed among Hindús in Bihár, it is governed by custom.

The right to pre-empt under English law is, I believe, embodied in the provisions of this Bill for the first time, and only with the object of affording the landlord the means of protecting himself against persons who might purchase occupancy-rights with the intention of injuring him.

The landlord will be put to as great inconvenience by a hostile purchaser in the one case as he will be in the other; the same with a farm destroyed. It will be as useless to him in the one case as it will be in the other.

The effect of these provisions, coupled with Chapter VIII, will be ruinous to the landlord.

Every time a landlord elects to exercise his right to pre-empt, a title to hold at fixed rates will be set up

Every time a raiyat transfers his holding as a holding at fixed rates, or a transferee anticipating pre-emption takes measures to evade the law, even though the landlord does not wish to pre-empt, he will be compelled to contest the transfer, for fear his not contesting it at once may be taken as an admission of the transferee's right to hold at fixed rates in perpetuity.

Had the Committee seen its way to accepting my amendments and confined the operation of this chapter to holdings under mukarrarí pattá or raiyats whose rights had been declared by a decree of Court, although the landlords' rights would not have been restored to them in their entirety, the mischievous effects of encouraging persons to

attempt to evade the law by setting up the presumption would have been avoided.

2. *Chapter V.—Restrictions on sub-letting.*

In respect to the right mode of treating the subject of sub-letting, I am at variance, nearly on all points, with the majority of the Committee.

I do not think there is any necessity to place restrictions on sub-letting, with the sole object of discouraging it.

I believe the conversion of the occupancy-raiyat who sub-lets into a tenure-holder will be detrimental to the best interests of the landlords.

I believe it necessary to bring the system under some control, partly with a view to protect the occupancy-raiyat, but mainly with a view to protect the poorest class of cultivators, the raiyat's raiyats.

The power to sub-let is a necessity to the raiyat, possibly of even greater importance to him than the power to transfer.

It enables the occupancy-raiyat to tide over his temporary embarrassments.

It enables the labouring classes, who might not otherwise succeed in securing land to assist in the support of their families, to acquire it.

It is legal, and the practice has hitherto been under no sort of restriction, and under no sort of restrictions will it ever be abandoned.

As long as there exists a class of people craving for the possession of land and poorer than the people in possession, or a class who can put the land to more profitable use than the persons who at present hold it, or as long as the line which divides an usufructuary mortgage from a sub-lease remains undefined, sub-letting will be practised.

The sub-lessees should be protected, and while there is yet time the system should be brought under some sort of control.

The matter may soon force itself on the attention of the Government in such a way as to make the shirking of the question an impossibility.

3. *Chapter V.—On enhancement.*

Under the provisions of the draft Bill submitted to the Select Committee for report, the landlord might enter into an amicable arrangement with his tenant to receive an enhanced rent up to six annas in the rupee on former rates, provided the enhanced rent did not exceed one-fifth the value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops.

He might enhance under suit, on the grounds that the rate paid for the land was below the prevailing rate in the neighbourhood, on the ground that the productive powers of the land had increased otherwise than through the agency of the tenant, and also on account of a permanent rise in prices, provided the enhanced rents did not exceed one-fifth the value of the produce in staple crops, and provided it should in no instance exceed double the previous rent.

Both in the instance of voluntary enhancement and enhancement under suit, the enhanced rent was to hold good for a term of ten years. Under the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, enhancement under contract is in no instance to exceed four annas in the rupee.

Below two annas or up to two annas it shall hold good for seven years, above two annas for fifteen years.

Judicial enhancement by reason of the holding being held at a rate below the rate prevailing in the neighbourhood may be made up to fifty per cent. increase on the former rate, and on account of a permanent increase in prices up to twenty-five per cent.

In any case decided on its merits, whether enhanced or not, the rate shall hold good for fifteen years.

The one-fifth limit has been abandoned in both instances.

Legal enhancement has, I admit, been made very much easier than it is under the present law; but I humbly submit that the omission of a limit which was admitted on all hands to be unascertainable is not sufficient reason for placing the restrictions on enhancement that the majority of the Committee have thought it necessary to place upon it, either in the way of reducing the limit or increasing the term.

It is to be presumed that tenants with fixity of tenure secured to them will only agree to an enhanced rent out of Court, when they know that the landlord by going to Court might get a very much higher rate decreed.

I do not approve of the policy which drives both landlords and tenants to appeal to a Court of law in matters which they can decide very much better for themselves.

In the matter of voluntary enhancement, it was only necessary to declare that enhancement under contract should be under registered agreement, and that the tenant in agreeing to it acted as a free agent.

If it was necessary to put a limit to the amount, the term should have been left to contract.

The fifteen-year limit being adopted in both instances, the landlord will exact the last farthing of what is due to him: we permit no compromise.

It is but fair to the Committee to say that I was alone in the desire to see the arbitrary limit on enhancement on account of the holding being held at a rate below the rent prevailing in the neighbourhood omitted; but I still think it would have been better to have left the matter to the discretion of the Courts.

The Courts have been given the power to make the enhancement gradual over a period of five years. They should be unfettered on both points.

4. *Chapter VIII.—On the right of an occupancy-raiyat to hold at fixed rates.*

Section 64 (1), Ditto (2), Ditto (3). The first allows a raiyat whose rents have not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement to hold his land at that rent in perpetuity.

The second allows it to be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that a raiyat who has held his land at one rent for 20 years previous to the introduction of the suit has held it at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

The third makes the above rule applicable to commuted rents also.

In my notes filed with the rest of the papers on the Bill, I recorded my dissent with the provisions of these sections as they then stood in the Bill; the alterations now made are alterations in form, not in substance.

During our discussions in Committee no arguments were submitted, no attempt was made to justify their being originally embodied in Act X of 1859, none in reply to the assertion that they were an infringement on the terms of the Permanent Settlement, none to induce me to alter the opinion expressed by me in my notes.

The pleas urged for their retention in the present Bill were, that they represented the present law, that no case had been made out to induce the Committee to alter the present law, and that it is more difficult for the raiyat to prove his right to hold at fixed rates, than it is for the landlord to prove how, when and on what terms the raiyat was let into possession of the land.

We urged that the Permanent Settlement and its concomitant Regulations never intended that any class of raiyats other than mukarrarídárs and

istimrárdárs should hold their lands at one fixed, unalterable rate in perpetuity.

That it never contemplated the creation of any "privileged" class among occupancy-raiyats.

That Act X of 1859, in creating a privileged class among occupancy-raiyats, trenched upon the proprietary rights of the landlords, and, in securing to the raiyats a right to hold their lands at a fixed rent in perpetuity, it reduced the proprietors to the position of annuitants on their own estates.

In declaring that the presumption shall run from twenty years previous to the introduction of the suit instead of from a fixed date it became a constantly accruing title.

That the privilege being a valuable one, one that it is to the interest of the raiyat to acquire in the future and to the interest of the landlord to prevent his acquiring, it was detrimental to the best interests of both to retain it in the Bill in its present form: it caused constant friction.

At the same time as I denied the justice of its enactments in Act X of 1859, I admitted that it would be harsh and unjust to cancel rights that had grown up under the operation of the present law.

To obviate all appearance of acting unjustly to raiyats who had secured such rights I proposed that the presumption should run from 20 years previous to the introduction of the Act, instead of, as it now does, 20 years previous to the bringing of the suit. I humbly submit that, had the Committee adopted this suggestion, raiyats who have secured to themselves the right to hold at fixed rates would have been secured in their titles, and the first instalment of justice would have been meted out to the zamíndárs. In a Bill which is admittedly being enacted to define the rights of landlord and tenant in the future, which is being passed to restore to the raiyat rights he is supposed to have been deprived of by the legislation of the past or that he has forfeited by his own carelessness or by his own acts, it is but fair to the landlord to restore to him anything that the loose legislation of the past may have deprived him of.

If it is found impossible to return to him what he has been deprived of in the past, he should at least be protected in the future.

Under the terms of the Permanent Settlement, only mukarrarídárs and istimrárdárs were allowed to hold at fixed rates; not so occupancy-raiyats.

Previous to Act X of 1859 any person claiming a right to hold at fixed rates or rents was obliged to prove his title to do so from a date 12 years antecedent to the decennial settlement, his title was otherwise not complete; that is to say, his title was not dependent on anything contained in the Permanent Settlement, but on the acts of the zamíndárs themselves previous to the settlement.

At the time of the Permanent Settlement the cultivators of the soil were divided into three classes—mukarrarídárs or tenure-holders, resident-raiyats with prescriptive rights of occupancy and non-resident-raiyats or tenants-at-will. Act X of 1859 was the first attempt made during 66 years to give non-resident-raiyats rights of occupancy in the soil; in their case, at any rate, the right to hold at fixed rates cannot be founded on anything contained in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, and the landlord should not be called upon to rebut the presumption: the onus of proving the right should be cast on the raiyat.

At the time of the Permanent Settlement, and previous to Act X of 1859, all raiyats with rights of occupancy were treated alike in the matter of rents—"all" were expected to pay the prevailing rate.

It is difficult to find out from a reference to the published papers relating to the passing of Act X of 1859 what led up to the embodiment of these provisions in that Act.

In the draft Bill published in 1857, it only says "hereditary raiyats holding at fixed rates of rent are entitled to receive pattás at those rates", but no mention is made of the 20 years presumption afterwards embodied in the Act of 1859.

Had the Bill of 1857 not been amended, the onus of proving his right to hold at fixed rates would still have been cast on the raiyat claiming it.

In all the published criticisms on this draft Act, Mr. Sconce alone fully discusses the raiyat's right to hold at fixed rates, but he founds the right upon the higher and more intelligible ground that "the Permanent Settlement was not one-sided—permanent for the landlord and not permanent for the tenant"; but he errs in drawing this inference mainly from the provisions of sections 51 and 60 of Regulation VIII of 1793. On a reference to these sections it will be found that the former refers to taluqs, and from the operation of the latter the Province of Bihár was exempted.

I would submit that, if we are to maintain the present law as against the landlord, simply because it is the present law, we are not justified in going beyond the present law in favour of the raiyat as we have done in many instances.

In reference to the declaration often made that it is easier for the landlord to rebut the presumption than for the raiyat to prove his right, I would only repeat that the persons who make this assertion have no conception of the difficulties in the way of the landlord; that it is easier for any given number of tenants to prove their landlord's handwriting than for the landlord to prove the execution of documents executed by men who could not write; and that all the old Regulations made it compulsory on the landlord to execute a document in favour of the raiyat. None made it compulsory on the raiyat to execute one in favour of the landlord.

The present law provides for cases in which the rent has always been paid in cash; under the present Bill, it is intended to go a step further and apply the rule to commuted rents.

Although I was in the unenviable position of sole dissentient on this point in Committee, I must still beg to be allowed to protest against this clause being made law.

It goes far beyond anything we are justified in enacting; it is equal to allowing every raiyat who formerly held at a grain-rent, and now holds at a cash-rent, to hold at one fixed, unalterable rent in the future.

Severely as these provisions bear on the landlords under the present law, they will bear ten times more severely on them in the future.

With the interchange of pattás, and kabúliyats made no longer necessary, the future is in the hands of the raiyat.

Useful as the powers to be given to the Local Governments under the Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rates Chapters may be made in the future, with these provisions unaltered our Courts will be deluged with litigation and the zamíndárs ruined.

Their effect can only be minimized by confining their provisions to rents to be commuted in the future and fixing a date from which the presumption is to count.

Their effect on the transfer and pre-emption clauses I have already noted.

5. *Chapter IX.—Sub-division of holding.*

The Bill declares an occupancy-holding shall in the future be transferable, and rightly declares it shall only be transferable as a whole.

A transfer of a portion of a holding is declared void as against the landlord.

The right to transfer has not hitherto been among the legal incidents of an occupancy-holding: the Courts have times out of number declined to give a transferee a right to hold the land when purchased as against the will of the landlord. In spite of the uncertain tenure of the transferee we see rights of occupancy being sold under voluntary sales and sold under decrees of Court in every district in the province.

In some districts it has become so fixed, it has become so common in spite of its illegality, that the custom now overrides the law.

The prevalence of the custom in spite of its illegality is now forcing the Government to declare it valid.

It is now proposed to legalize the transfer of an entire holding, but to declare it illegal as against a landlord to transfer a portion of a holding.

To legalize the transfer of a portion of a holding would be bad policy—bad for the landlord, worse for the raiyat; but to declare the act of a raiyat void as against the landlord and legal as against himself is to permit a state of things to grow up gradually which will eventually force the Government to interfere and legalize proceedings which they now deprecate.

To allow it to be illegal as against the landlord and legal as against the raiyat will not prevent the raiyat transferring it—it will only depreciate the market-value of the holding.

As the raiyat's necessities arise, he will dispose of his holding piecemeal from the fact of its being invalid against his landlord possibly at one-half of its value.

There are three ways of preventing the raiyat disposing of his holding piecemeal, namely:—

to declare a transfer of a portion of a holding illegal as against both landlord and raiyat;

to allow the landlord to treat the transfer as an abandonment of that portion;

to deem the raiyat to have broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of an agreement between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

The last is the most drastic, and the one I advocated.

6. *Chapter X.*

Under this chapter the Local Government may, at the request of a landlord, at the request of a large number of raiyats or to avert a dispute, order a settlement to be made of the rents of the whole estate.

Under this chapter as it stands the rent-roll settled or ascertained of the estate must hold good for a period of 15 years after a settlement is made, provided nothing debarred the landlord applying for an enhancement.

(1) It would hold good in cases where the landlord applied for an enhancement, and the enhancement was allowed.

(2) It would apply in cases where his application was disallowed.

(3) It would apply where the landlord had a right to apply and did not.

(4) It would hold good in all cases where the settlement was made at the request of a number of raiyats.

(5) It would either compel the landlord to attempt to enhance the rents of all raiyats who were not parties to the application or to be debarred enhancing for 15 years.

(6) It applies to occupancy and non-occupancy-raiyats equally; it would therefore have this result, that it would at once give every non-occupancy-raiyat occupancy-rights.

(7) It will induce raiyats to demand a settlement in order to acquire rights they are not entitled to. It permits of no compromise.

The period should stand as it stood in the Bill, namely, 10 years.

It should only apply to cases in which the landlord applied for an enhancement or occupancy-raiyats had any dispute in reference to their rent.

A non-occupancy-raiyat should not be afforded the means of acquiring occupancy-rights under its shadow, or a most useful chapter will be turned into an instrument of oppression.

7. *Chapter XV.—Incumbrances.*

The last point on which I would wish to be allowed to record my dissent from the finding of the Committee is one of the utmost importance to the trader and also to the raiyat.

The Bill declares that a tenure, when sold under a decree of Court for arrears of rents, shall first be sold subject to registered incumbrances, but allows an occupancy-holding to be sold free from incumbrances.

The Bill certainly allows a person claiming to hold a lien on an occupancy-holding to protect his interests by paying up the arrears due and thereby to acquire a first mortgage; but this is not sufficient protection.

I do not agree with the Committee in thinking any distinction should be made between tenure-holders and occupancy-holdings.

Raiyats holding at fixed rates being subject to the same provisions as tenure-holders, will encourage litigation.

An attempt will be made to set aside the sales of occupancy-holdings by setting up the presumption to hold at fixed rates after sale.

Whether it will be the duty of the Court, the decree-holder, the debtor or the purchaser to enquire whether it is an ordinary occupancy-holding or an occupancy-holding at fixed rents that is brought to sale, or who will be responsible for any loss, should any occur, is not clear.

It was necessary to declare that the incumbrance to be protected was binding on the whole of the holding, not only on a portion of it, but nothing more.

In not affording the occupancy-raiyat this protection we injure his credit and force him to pay heavy interest where he might borrow on easier terms.

T. M. GIBBON.

Memorandum of dissent from the finding of the majority of the Select Committee on certain provisions of the proposed Tenancy Bill.

WHILE I concur generally with the majority of the Select Committee in accepting the provisions of the Bill as now revised, I think it right to add that in some particulars the interests of the tenants do not appear to me to be sufficiently protected. The Bill greatly facilitates the enhancement of rents, especially by the substitution of the simple ground of a rise in prices for the old rule which required proof of an increase in the value of the produce. While this great advantage has been given to the landlords, the check provided by section 75 (*d*)* of the original Bill has been taken away, the plea that the rate of rent paid by a raiyat is below the prevailing rate has been retained as a ground of enhancement, and the Bill provides no limitation whatever of the rent which a landlord may demand when a tenant (other than a settled raiyat) is first admitted to the occupation of land. Even in the case of a settled raiyat, the landlord may demand an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the rent previously paid. These sections put into the hands of landlords a powerful engine for enhancing rents up to the maximum amount which a tenant will agree to pay rather than give up the land. For, as agricultural holdings must, from time to time, fall into the hands of the landlords, and as the landlords are left free to let these out at almost any rental they may think fit to demand, it is evident that the prevailing rate will steadily increase, and that this rate will regulate the rents not only of tenants newly admitted to occupation, but of the general body of the tenantry. For this reason, the retention of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement appears to me to be fraught with serious danger, and I should be glad to see it eliminated from the Bill.

Similarly, I am of opinion that section 53 of the revised Bill does not sufficiently guard the interests of the tenant in cases in which the landlord applies for a commutation of produce-rents. The section ought to provide, first, that the money-rent shall not in any case exceed the rental at which the holding is entered in the landlord's road-cess returns: and, secondly, that if the commutation is based on the average value of the rent received by the landlord during the preceding ten years, a substantial deduction shall be made from such value in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat. Provision was made for such a deduction in the draft Bill of the Rent Commission, and in the Bill submitted by the Government of Bengal.

The wording of section 96 of the Bill, relating to abandonment, seems to me likely to open the door to serious abuses. When a raiyat has been deprived of his holding under the plea of his having abandoned it, it is of very little use to authorize him to institute a suit for the recovery of possession. If this section is necessary at all, its operation should be confined to holdings in the possession of non-occupancy-raiyats. There is not the smallest reason for extending it to occupancy-holdings, as, in these cases, the landlord's rent is completely secured by his power of bringing the holding to sale for arrears.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 17th March, 1884.

* This clause declared that "the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest-time".

Memorandum of Dissent from the Finding of the Majority of the Select Committee on the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Principles of the Bill.

I would base my dissent to this Bill on the broad ground that it does not settle the land law of Bengal on a firmer, juster, or more satisfactory basis than it now stands on, and that it will neither keep the cultivation of the soil in the hands of a substantial peasantry able to withstand the vicissitudes of seasons, nor tend to promote the accumulation of wealth, the sound growth of credit, and the progress of agricultural improvements; also that while it fails to accomplish the only objects which in Lord Hartington's opinion justified the introduction of such a Bill, it at the same time involves great and entirely novel departures from both the ancient custom and the existing law of Bengal, a course which that very same authority has with the true instinct of statesmanship condemned as unadvisable.

Despatch, 17th August, 1882, paragraph 21.

Despatch, 17th August, 1882, paragraph 9.

I find it difficult to understand what are the principles on which Government proposes to change the present law of landlord and tenant. In the Statement of "Objects and Reasons" (which it is customary to send to the Members of the Council with every Bill) it is stated that Act X of 1859, though admittedly beneficial, was in some important points so unsuccessful that it had resulted in Bihár in rack-renting of raiyats and oppression by zamíndárs, and in Eastern Bengal in preventing zamíndárs from obtaining enhancements to which they were legally entitled and even in difficulty in recovering their legal rents. From this we may gather that the main objects of the Bill are to protect raiyats on one hand and on the other to facilitate the zamíndárs' collection of legal rents and their making legal enhancements of the same.

If it can be shown that the results of Act X of 1859 have really been such as Mr. Ilbert states (which, however, I would, as far as Bihár is concerned, most emphatically deny, and of which, I would here specially notice, no proof whatever has been shown,) then no landlord or raiyat could oppose equitable measures taken to attain what, as I above notice, appear to be the nominal objects of the proposed Bill, nor do I see that in any of their various memorials the zamíndárs have raised the slightest objection on these points.

Had the Bill adhered simply to these objects, all would have been well; but departing altogether from them, clauses of the most revolutionary character, and infringing strictly guranteed rights have been introduced, which have created a great deal of unrest and mistrust in the minds of the zamíndárs. It is true that the Government of India have never said that they wish to deprive the landlords of their vested rights; on the contrary, they have always declared that they do not wish in any way to trench on the vested rights of landlords that were guaranteed to them at the time of the Permanent Settlement, but the result of the passing of this Bill would be practically to negative such declaration.

No legislation whose object it is to deprive one class of its vested rights (without giving that class any compensation) and to give those rights to another class, has, I think, as yet been passed in India, nor do I think that legislation of this sort is ever likely to be enacted. Some such theories have been advocated by certain advanced thinkers in England, but in India until this Bill appeared no such theories had been heard of, and even in England there is a marked difference of opinion on this point among the most advanced thinkers.

Notwithstanding that the Government of India have, as I before remarked, never officially said that they wish to do away with the Permanent Settlement, and that the Secretary of State in his letter is most distinct in declaring that he

is against any legislation that is likely to trench on the vested rights of any class of the community. Notwithstanding this, the proposed Rent Bill has created an amount of ill-feeling and distrust never before excited in India by any Bill affecting the rights of the people, and the cause of such feeling is that, although these professions have been made by Government, still the most of the clauses of the proposed Bill are revolutionary and are directly against the principles on which we are supposed to legislate. The feeling to which I allude has of late been greatly aggravated and intensified by a memorandum that was published by the Government of Bengal on 5th January, 1884. I quote below a passage from this memorandum, and the principles contained in it are, I would suggest, quite enough to create distrust and ill-feeling in the mind of everybody interested in the Bill. The passage runs thus :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor then thought that, while it was well * * * * * to have history on one's side, yet the decision of the question turned more on appeals to the requirements of the present * * * * * than on historical researches. He therefore paid more attention to the practical character of the proposals made in the Bill than to their historical justification."

Apparently overlooking the fact that our rights as zamíndárs have been clearly defined and legislatively recorded at the time of the Permanent Settlement, the Lieutenant-Governor here implies that our rights, and I suppose the raiyats' rights too, are but indistinct in the haze of historical research, and that in consequence alleged present wants affecting those rights should be met by measures, framed not in accordance with the past guarantees of the Government of India, but in the light of views held by a present Local Government. On this ground, he has, it would seem, been biased by views formed with regard to what some consider to be present necessities, and has disregarded the zamíndárs' vested rights.

We the zamíndárs on the other hand hold that we are one of the classes most interested in this Bill, and that our rights naturally should not only be fully enquired into but protected.

It may be thought, though I do not for one moment admit it, that the landlords' rights are prejudicial to the interests of the people at large. If so, the matter ought boldly to be faced, and landlords be allowed "compensation for disturbance" and ordered to surrender their rights. But it is hardly fair to the zamíndárs that the letter of the Government of Bengal of September last (which it now seems did not exhaustively enter into the question of the landlords' rights, and which had great weight with the deliberations of the Select Committee) should ever have been put forward before that Committee as the result of an impartial enquiry, and that the able minute of the Chief Justice which fully entered into the legal aspects of the question should not have been published with the other official papers.

The zamíndárs as a body have objected to the Bill ever since it came out of the hands of the Rent Commission. Meetings were held in almost every district of Bihár and Bengal, and in all these meetings the revolutionary clauses were condemned, and it was the general opinion that the Bill was a wanton interference with the existing customs and the ancient land law of the country. Raja Siva Prasad in Council in March last correctly described what are the feelings of the landed proprietors, when he said that, "if such a Bill passes, it will shake the faith and confidence of the people."

Under this head I would only add that the general principles of this Bill, *viz.*, the proposal to invest occupancy-raiyats with these rights in all fresh lands on the very day that such lands are settled with them, the restrictions that are for the first time proposed to be placed on the right of free contract in favour of the raiyats without giving any reciprocal advantage to the zamíndár, and the limit of 25 per cent. enhancement that is also for the first time proposed to be placed in a Bill, one of the primary objects of which is to give the landlord further facilities for the enhancement of his rents, can but be looked upon by the zamíndárs as not only a wanton digression from the recognized laws and customs of the country, but as a confiscation of their vested rights. The Bengal and Bihár zamíndárs have as a class been the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects in India and trusting in the known good faith of

the English Government they have always believed that no Government of India would wish or think of depriving them of their vested rights or of turning a deaf ear to their representations.

Under these circumstances the zamíndárs are naturally alarmed at the publication of such an official memorandum by the Bengal Government as that I have above quoted from, one which leads them to believe that the Government of Bengal has not thought fit to make a full enquiry into their rights before committing itself to the opinions expressed in its letter of September last.

I would ask what have the zamíndárs done to deserve this treatment? Are they really as rapacious and unscrupulous as the Government of Bengal thinks them to be? If so, where are the facts to show it? Have we got any statistics to show that it is the general custom in Bengal for the zamíndárs to change the lands of the tenants every twelfth year? Are there any statistics to show that the treatment of the non-occupancy raiyats is so very oppressive as to justify the introduction of such an idea as compensation for disturbances in our legislature, an idea which is entirely novel to the people of the country, and which was not even dreamt of by the ancient law-givers? Is there in fact any proof that rack-renting and oppression in Bíhár is so common, as to call for the destruction of the proprietary rights?

A great number of official opinions have been published, but few or no statistics to show that the conduct of the zamíndárs is really so oppressive as described in the above-mentioned letter of the Bengal Government. Further I would ask, is there any ancient law to show that according to ancient custom the raiyats had occupancy-rights in all the village lands, and that the zamíndár had no proprietary rights in any lands except those that he cultivated himself?

I would now at more length record under different headings those points in connection with the proposed Bill as it left the hands of the Select Committee which lead me to dissent from it.

The Permanent Settlement.

Throughout the whole of the discussion of the Rent Bill it has always been officially declared that it is not the object of the Government to infringe on any of the rights that were guaranteed to the zamíndárs or raiyats at the time of the permanent settlement. On this point, therefore, the zamíndárs, the raiyats, and the Government are all at one. The question now to be decided is, what were these rights? On this point, however, there is a great difference of opinion, though I for one cannot make out how there can possibly be any difference of opinion on a well-defined question of this sort. The wording of the permanent settlement regulations is most clear, and they distinctly declare the zamíndárs to be the actual "proprietors of the soil" and not mere rent-receivers, as some people seem to imagine.

There are others who go beyond this, and hold that the zamíndárs as a class did not exist before the time of the permanent settlement, and that before this period they were mere collectors of rent for the Government. In answer to these, I enclose for publication translations of two* firmans granted by the Muhammadan Emperors to two of the oldest families in Bihár; one of these was granted to the family of Bhojepur or Doomraon, and the other to the family of Darbhangá; and these clearly show that at least some of the zamíndári families of Bihár were in existence not only before the time of the permanent settlement, but even before the establishment of the English Government in any part of India.

As regards the rights conferred on the zamíndárs by the permanent settlement, I cannot do better than quote a passage from the regulation itself. It runs thus:—

"The Governor General in Council declares to the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs, and *other actual proprietors of land*, that no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever. The Governor General trusts that the proprietors of land sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment

* One firman has not been received from the Hon'ble the Maharaja.

being fixed for ever, will exert themselves *in the cultivation of their lands* under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruit of their own good management and industry. To discharge the revenues at the stipulated periods without delay or evasion, and to conduct themselves with good faith and moderation towards their dependent taluqdárs and raiyats, are duties at all times indispensably required from the proprietors of land, and a strict observance of these duties is more than ever incumbent upon them for the benefits which they will themselves derive from the orders now issued."

Sir John Shore in one of his minutes writes thus :—

"I consider the zamíndárs as proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion, and that the sovereign cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs; the privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zamíndárs before we acquired the Dewany."

These are the opinions of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, the actual framers of the Permanent Settlement, and both of them are emphatic in declaring the zamíndárs to be the "proprietors of the soil." These opinions, moreover, were endorsed by no less a personage than Pitt. Mr. Dundas, the President of the Board of Control, in a letter to Lord Cornwallis, says :—

"I thought it indispensably necessary that the measure should originate with the Board of Control, and likewise that I should induce Mr. Pitt to become my partner in the final consideration of so important and controverted a measure. He accordingly agreed to shut himself ud with me for ten days at Wimbledon and attend to that business only. Charles Grant stayep with us a great part of the time. After a most minute and attentive consideration of the whole subject, I had the satisfaction to find Mr. Pitt entirely of the same opinion with us. We therefore settled a despatch upon the ideas we had framed, and sent it down to the Court of Directors."

As regards the rights of the raiyats, I might simply mention that the rights that are now proposed to be given to them are very different from those that they enjoyed at the time of the Permanent Settlement. In fact, they had properly speaking no proprietary rights in the land at all. They could not transfer their holdings, nor is there anything in the regulations to show that the raiyats had the right to hold on at fixed rates without the consent of the zamíndár. There is besides nothing to show that the rate of rent was regulated by the value of rice, wheat, and some other cheap food crops, which, according to a late declaration of the Secretary of the Bengal Government, are the only "staple crops." I would here quote a passage from Sir John Shore on this subject :—

"It is, however, generally understood that the raiyats by long occupancy acquire a right of possession to the soil, and are not subject to be removed; but this right does not *authorise them to sell or mortgage it, and it is so far distinct from a right of property.* This like all other rights under a despotic Government is precarious. The zamíndárs, when an increase has been forced upon them, have exercised the right of demanding it from the raiyats. If we admit the property of the soil to be solely vested in the zamíndárs, we must exclude any acknowledgment of such rights in favour of the raiyats, except where they may acquire it from the proprietor.

"In every district throughout Bengal, where the license of exaction has not exceeded all rule, the rents of the land are regulated by known rates, and in some districts each village has its own. These rates are formed with respect to the produce of the land at so much per bigha; some lands produce two crops a year, some three; *the more profitable articles, such as mulberry plant, betel-leaf, tobacco, and sugarcane, render the value of the land proportionably great.* These rates must have been fixed upon a measurement of the land, and the settlement of Turymul may have furnished the basis of them. In the course of time cesses were superadded to that standard, and became included on a subsequent valuation, the rates varying with each succeeding measurement. When a measurement of the land takes place, the existing rates are confirmed and generally with some additions."

In this passage the definition of staple crops is not limited to rice and wheat and the other cheap food crops; on the other hand, it shows that in those days the value of the more valuable kinds of produce like tobacco and mulberry was taken into consideration.

Before concluding this subject I quote a passage from another high authority who lived immediately after the Permanent Settlement. I refer to Lord Metcalfe, who, as is well known, was no admirer of the Permanent Settlement, as is evident from the passage I quote below, but he also is of the

opinion that the zamíndárs were vested with the proprietary rights in the soil by the Permanent Settlement :—

"I need not say that I am no advocate for the regulation proprietors of our creation. I consider their creation to have been an enormous error, which has not been attended by any benefit whatever; but having created them, and declared them to be proprietors, we gave them, I conceive, after the reservation of the Government revenue, all the rights of property that it was in our power to give, that is, all the rights that did not previously belong to others. We had no right to destroy the pre-existing property of others, in order to confer it on our new fangled proprietors; we could not legally or justly give them a single field which previously belonged to others; but we could and did give them the right of the Government in every field in their zamíndárí, and we superadded the full property in lands, not owned or occupied on a permanent tenure by others. Having done so, although we have a right, and are bound to protect the ancient cultivating proprietors and occupants in all their rights, whatever they were, and ought to be ashamed of ourselves for not having done so, we have no right to step in, between our proprietor and the cultivator of his own planting, on lands declared to be his own property, with a view to destroy the engagement which they have mutually entered into, and prescribe others of our own fashioning * * * * * * * * I would let the regulation proprietor have all his just rights. It could never have been intended when we created proprietors that they were to be merely entitled to a percentage on the revenue. It was meant that they should be really proprietors, which they are and ought to be, in every case in which that would not affect the previous rights of others, but as we had no power, that is, no lawful power, to take away the rights of others, we have not given them one jot of those rights, and are bound to maintain the ancient proprietors and holders of permanent rights against those of our own creation."

In a disputed legal question of this sort, it would have been well if the opinions of the High Court Justices, the Advocate General, and the other law officers of the Government, and some of the leading lawyers of the country have been consulted. But in this matter, as in the matter of statistics, I find a remarkable want of information among the official papers that have been published. One of the zamíndár's chief stand-points is the Permanent Settlement, and on this point it was most necessary that the Select Committee should have the best legal opinions procurable. No such opinions have, however, been consulted.

Chapter III of Bill—Tenure-holders.

Tenure-holders represent but one portion of the proprietary interest in land, as distinguished from the raiyati interest. I do not see any special necessity for legislating on the present occasion for tenure-holders, properly so called. Their rights are pretty well ascertained, and as a class they at least are quite able to look after their own interests. I could understand the formal reproduction of the provisions of Act VIII of 1869, B.C., with respect to tenures and under-tenures, but I fail to perceive sufficient reason or justification for changes in the substantive law in this respect. In my opinion, the whole of Chapter III should be recast, the provisions of Regulation VIII of 1819 retained in their integrity, and the relevant provisions of the Bengal Council Act VIII of 1869 simply reproduced.

The injustice of substantive changes is very much enhanced by the direct and indirect promotion of certain occupancy raiyats (*viz.*, those who sublet and those who possess more than 100 bighas) to the status of tenure-holders, as explained at length by my hon'ble colleague.

Chapter IV of Bill—Raiyats holding at fixed rates.

Whatever might have been the necessity felt by the zamíndárs for facilities in the collection of arrears of rent since the imposition of new Government cesses on lands, and however urgent the necessity felt by a certain class of landlords in Bengal proper for increased facilities as to enhancement of rents, I may say that the zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár are entirely at one that they would much rather put up with existing inconveniences and hardships, than accept the gift of the proposed legislation. If however the law is to be changed, it is but fair and just that the novel provisions of Act X of 1859, which are admitted by the highest authorities to have worked wrongful loss to the zamíndárs, should be modified or repealed. The presumption arising in the tenants' favour from 20 years' holding at an uniform rate of rent may be said

now to have worked out its object, as every tenant who cared for it, has had an opportunity for the last 25 years to insist upon the granting of receipts andto take care for their preservation. Such being the case, apart from any other facts, it would have been proper to extend the period of uniform payment which should give rise to the presumption. But the necessity for such a change is rendered more urgent by the fact that in its existing shape it works positive and unmerited loss to the zamíndár. The Hon'ble Rai Bahádár has in his dissent already called attention to the recorded opinions of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in his memorandum, dated the 18th May, 1881. The same opinions have been recorded by Mr. Dampier, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue and President of the Rent Commission, in his note dated the 19th May, 1881, and although the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds thought fit to change his mind, the arguments which were advanced by himself and by Mr. Dampier have not been refuted. Mr. Dampier condemns the retention of the presumption section not only on the ground already advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, that the real effect of such a statutory presumption has been not conservative but productive, creating "in the vast majority of instances new rights, instead of merely establishing those which already exist, but for the support of which full proof is not attainable," but also on the further ground of public policy that "the presumption amounts practically to a declaration that when an estate passes to a purchaser from a hostile vendor at a forced sale, in the majority of which cases, no zamíndárí papers are available to the purchaser, every tenant who has held without change of rents for 20 years shall acquire the right of permanent occupancy at a fixed rent." Mr. Dampier adds a further argument on the ground of public policy, that such a provision drives the landlords to institute enhancement suits every 20 years, "lest their rights should pass away *sub-silentis*."

Vide Sections 3 and 4, Act X of 1859.

Report of the Government of Bengal on the proposed amendment of the law of Landlord and Tenant in that Province, Vol. I, pp. 181-182.

Ditto, Vol. II, p. 460.

Chapter V of Bill—Occupancy-raiyats.

In approaching this subject we must bear in mind the great distinction between the actual cultivator and the middleman. Whatever increases the prosperity of the agriculturist conduces to the prosperity of the nation, but the middleman whose prosperity is dependant on what he can squeeze out of the cultivator, is a useless member of society, who simply adds to the difficulties of the situation. Whatever tenderness is shown by the ancient custom of the country or the "official literature" of byegone generations, is limited to the cultivators of the soil and not to those who having gone into occupation of land for agricultural purposes, set themselves up as microscopic proprietors displaying within their limited spheres the quintessence of all the possible vices and abuses of the zamindárí system. If there is to be a radical change in the law, this is a class of men who ought to be excised from our agricultural system, as they are the greatest hindrance towards the rise of that "substantial peasantry able to withstand the vicissitudes of seasons" which it is desired to bring into existence. I am quite willing to recognize the necessity of allowing the validity of sub-letting in certain special cases, but beyond that limit I would not go. In all cases where the occupation of land was allowed for agricultural purposes, I would insist upon the right of occupancy being made conditional upon the *bonáfide* cultivation of the land by the tenant himself, or by hired labour, and I would not allow the transfer to any other than a resident cultivator. Two of my amendments proposed in Committee embraced this question. The one allowing the sub-letting of an entire holding in case of females, minors, &c., was adopted, but the other which would restrict the transfer to *bonáfide* resident cultivators was not carried.

It is a well established fact, that sub-letting has brought ruin upon the cultivator; and that middlemen have the most to answer with respect to the embarrassment of the agricultural situation, and that a raiyat holding direct under the zamíndár is in a much better position than the *korfa* or *kalait* raiyat. In the face of this, it is simply a wanton aggravation of

A good sample will be found at pp. VIII, IX, 355-60 of the first Vol. of an avowedly anti-zamíndári compilation entitled "The zamíndári Settlement of Bengal" quoting from various official and non-official utterances.

existing difficulties to raise occupancy-raiyats *en masse* to the status of tenure-holders and rent-receivers, and to afford facilities to other than cultivators to acquire by occupation or otherwise the right of occupancy. Taking for granted that the raiyat requires protection from the arbitrary act of zamíndárs who purposely shift them from land to land to prevent their acquiring a right of occupancy in any one given bit of land (a practice which I contend has not been proved), the Select Committee would create a presumption in the raiyat's favour (*viz.*, that because they now hold land they *must* have held that land for 12 years) a presumption opposed in itself to the actual state of things in the agricultural population, as occupancy of land is daily changing owing to causes over which the zamíndár has no control. This presumption ignores the circumstances that there are vast areas of riparian land in these provinces, which are constantly the subject of alluvion and diluvion; that throughout the border lands of these provinces there is still in force an active process of reclamation from jungle; that in the interior districts the pressure of population upon the soil has led and is daily leading to the encroachment of cultivation upon waste and pasture lands; that the existence is notorious of a large number of *paikasht* cultivators, who try their chances all round without being attached to any particular locality; and that there are numerous cases in which old raiyats voluntarily relinquish their jotes owing to a diminution of the productive qualities of the soil, and other sufficient reasons. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, can it be said that a fair and reasonable judge, in the absence of any other evidence whatsoever affecting the probabilities of the case, could, from the mere fact of a tenant's holding a plot of land to-day, deduce, or much less feel himself bound to deduce, that the same tenant must have occupied the whole or at least a part of the same plot for the last 12 years?

With reference to the proposed presumption that all raiyats have occupancy-rights, I would here cite a few instances where I think it will be simply impossible for the zamíndár or thiccadar, though the raiyats have not got occupancy-rights, to rebut such a presumption.

1st.—In those cases where the landlord acquires possession by buying up the property at an enforced sale for Government revenue, the defaulting zamíndár, whose property is thus bought up, is naturally in the majority of such cases hostile to the man who has bought it, and so refuses to give up the papers of past years. How is a zamíndár in such cases to rebut the presumption.

2nd.—Where one estate is let out to two or more patnídars or thiccadars, how is a patnídar in such cases to rebut the presumption that the raiyat has not been holding lands in the other patní or thicca land of the estate.

This leads me to protest against the proposal to invest an occupancy-raiyat (though his holding may be only one yard in area) with occupancy-rights in all fresh lands he takes up, on the very same day that such lands are settled with him. Because a raiyat can cultivate a small piece of land, that is no reason why he should be able to cultivate large bits of land. He may take them simply to sub-let or sell it.

Then, too, the word 'estate' is most vague. An estate might mean a small bit of land, or it might mean large tracts of the country. The word 'village' would be more convenient. It has a well-defined boundary and it represents a specific area.

Transfer and pre-emption of occupancy-rights.

It is abundantly clear, that by the ancient land law of the country no raiyat, resident or non-resident, had the power to sell or mortgage his raiyati interest.* The Legislature and the Judges have respected this by holding that the right of occupancy is not transferable against the will of the landlord, except by custom. The contention on the part of the Government seems to be, that, as a matter of fact, the custom has grown everywhere, but the statistics to which appeal is made are not really to the point, as they do not show in how many cases the zamíndár was a consenting party before or after the transfer.

* "It is generally understood, 'that the raiyats by long occupancy acquire a right of possession in the 'soil, and are not subject to be re-'moved, but this right *does not* '*authorize them to sell or mortgage* '*it*."

Mr. Shore's Minute of 28th June, 1789; III, Harrington's Analysis, page 434.

A custom of this kind would be so notorious that there ought not to be the slightest difficulty in proving it in a Court of Justice to the satisfaction of all classes and interests, and I maintain that the wholesale introduction of transferability is uncalled for in the absence (1st) of specific and proper evidence to show that it is universally recognized; and (2nd) of any particular instances of failure of justice in the Civil Courts from the inability of purchasers to establish a really existing and flourishing custom. Such a wholesale extension of occupancy-rights, as is now contemplated, must be detrimental to both proprietor and village community alike, as it takes from the former the power of keeping on his land those peaceful and friendly raiyats whom it is his interest to retain, and opens the door for them to be ousted by mahájans or hostile zamíndárs, who can buy up their rights, and settling a different class on their lands, bring quarrels, litigation and ruin into a village.

I would suggest that the old custom of the country, by which such holdings were not transferable, was one specially tending to the security and well being of the village community, as it prevented to a great extent those who had no interest in it forcing their way therein and by setting up interest opposed to those of the community at large, and of their proprietors, ruining the village peace and prosperity.

In support of this theory I would point to the disastrous consequence attendant on right of transfer having been recognized among the Dekkhan raiyats, and also to the disturbance among the Sonthals, due mainly to the oppression of the mahájans into whose hands they had fallen; and I desire to protest against the raiyats on my own and other zamíndáries being as a natural result, if this Bill is passed, made over to the tender mercies of mahájans and other land speculators.

It is true that compensation for the introduction of the new right of transfer is offered to the proprietor in a proposed right of pre-emption, but why, I would ask, should the proprietor be forced to buy what is already his own? The proposed restricted right of pre-emption will be but small relief to the proprietor, and I would suggest that if allowed at all it should be made far more effective by its extension to every transfer of a raiyati right (except by way of inheritance), and if the same right could be extended to the case of "tenures" as well a self-acting machinery would be provided for the extinction of middlemen's interests, much to the good of all parties concerned. *I would much sooner prefer free sale to* bonâ-fide *resident cultivators*, than the right of sale to any one and every one, subject to a phantom right of pre-emption. It is supposed that the transferability of occupancy-rights would be of benefit to indigo planters in Bihár, but I know many such who are opposed to the proposal, and the Bengal planters as a class are entirely opposed to the same.

Commutation of rents.

In considering this question I would notice first, that Bhowli or rent payment in kind is not the custom in my own estates, nor do I consider that in those parts it would be as advantageous to either proprietor or cultivator as money payment of rent. But there are parts of Bihár peculiarly circumstanced, where Bhowli is the custom, and money payment the exception; and suddenly to introduce so complete a change as is contemplated under this heading, would, I think, press very heavily on all classes. This is a matter which may fairly be left to time, the experience of past generation shewing that, with the gradual increase of prosperity and civilization, payments of rent in kind have a tendency to change into money payments, and I would deprecate such a change being suddenly forced on.

Personally this question does not much affect me; but as the representative of the Bihár zamíndárs, I would here record their opinions, and that I think they are worthy of consideration.

The practice of paying rents in kind was no doubt the original method for paying rents, and its retention in parts of Bihár is due to its manifold advantages in the present condition of the people, as well as to the known desire of the people of this country to stick to old customs. Akbar's great Hindu finan-

cier Todur Mul had fixed the rent of the raiyat at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross produce. Aurungzebe had increased this to $\frac{1}{2}$ (one half); and the zamíndárs, taking into consideration the difficulty of the appraisement of the price of the straw, have fixed the share at $\frac{9}{16}$ths (nine-sixteenths) of the produce of the crops, and giving to the raiyats the whole value of the straw.

Where the agricultural community has no other occupation to fall back upon, it is distinctly an advantage to the cultivator, that however small the produce of his field in a season of scarcity, he should retain a part of it; on the other hand, a tenant who is bound to pay a uniform money rent, finds that in many cases the value of his whole crop is not equal to the landlord's fixed money demand. Viewed in this light, the cultivator who pays rent in kind is much better prepared to meet scarcity, than the tenant who pays money rent.

As an example of what I mean take a year in which crops have totally failed, the Bhowli-holder is liable for nothing to his landlord that year as he has no crop to share with him, but the money rent payer is liable for his full year's rent irrespective of the failure of his crop, and may be driven either to borrow at ruinous rates of interest at a time when his credit is peculiarly low, or to pay the costs and interest of a suit by the landlord. The provision for commutation of rents in kind is therefore held to be undesirable as rendering the agricultural population more liable to suffer in times of scarcity and famine.

Even in ordinary times (as the demand for rent generally coincides with the harvest), tenants paying rents in cash have in some cases, though the cases may be rare, to part with their grain at very low prices. The Bhowli tenant on the contrary, has no such sacrifice to make.

Then, again, in large tracts of alluvial formation, when a single season may make an immense difference in the productive qualities of the soil (either for good or for evil) zamíndárs and raiyats find the Bhowli system to be that most convenient and equitable for settling rents.

Further, in a Bhowli system of settlement, the landlord every year gets the benefit of sharing with the tenant any increase in the productive powers of the soil, or in the area, or in the value of the produce; and if there is any decrease, the loss is shared by both the parties. There is therefore much less cause for any of the parties to be discontented, and then there is much less occasion for the landlords to institute suits for enhancement.

So much for the commutation itself. As to the manner of working it out, the revenue-officer is to be empowered to fix the money rents, and the Bill provides that in settling such rates, he should be guided by the rate of money rents prevalent in the neighbourhood, and the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord for the last 10 years. These rules are but vague; and as we know that, as a fact, different officers take very different views on all such matters, I do not think that a question of such vital importance should be left to a revenue-officer to decide according to his own individual opinion, and that such a matter is one that can only be decided satisfactorily by mutual agreement or private contract between the landlord and his tenant. It is also argued on the side of the zamíndárs that it is more profitable to the landlord to get the share of the produce in kind, than to get a money rent, because (unlike the raiyat) he can afford to keep back his grain from the market at harvest time, and sell it to better advantage at a time of the year when the price of the grains is dear. This commutation therefore would amount in practice to a reduction of the income of the zamíndárs, which I do not suppose is the real intention of the Government.

I hope shortly to send in some statistical information regarding this, which I have not as yet had time to complete. There is another point in connection with this which is worthy of notice in the raiyat's interest, *viz.*, that where the Bhowli system holds, the zamíndár alone at his own cost keeps up the necessary dhoor bandhs for irrigation purposes, and no cost in connection with this, although they directly benefit by it, falls on the raiyats. Whereas where rent is payable in money, if the zamíndár improves the productive powers of the land by irrigation works the raiyat is liable to have his rents enhanced, and according to local custom is expected to share the cost of keeping existing bandhs, &c., in repair with his zamíndár.

Enhancement.

About this subject as, on the subject of realization of rents, it is thought advisable that the zamíndárs should get further facilities. The present law allows enhancement of the rate of rent through the Civil Court on three grounds only, the most important being, that the value of the produce, or of the productive power of the land, has been increased, otherwise than at the expense or by the agency of the raiyat, and everybody must admit that this principle is very fair, but it has been found in practice that it is most difficult to prove the "increase" in court of law, and so enhancement through the Law Courts is almost at a dead lock. The zamíndár therefore finds it easier and less expensive to enhance his rents by private contract, but even this is by no means at all easy to accomplish owing to the unwillingness of the raiyats to pay any enhancement which they think is not obtainable through the Civil Court.

However, since Government has begun to publish the weekly price-lists of food crops in each district in the Gazette, we have better statistics to show the rise in prices. I therefore consider the proposal to make these price-lists the conclusive evidence of a rise in the prices a very good one, and by doing this the zamíndárs will no doubt get a certain amount of relief. I would however propose that the general wording of the present law should be retained and that the ground of enhancement should not be restricted, as is now proposed.

There are cases where the value of lands improves through other causes than those contemplated in this Bill; such cases might be rare and perhaps difficult to prove, but that is no reason why their existence should not be provided for.

The definition of "staple crops" in connection with enhancement, should not, I think, be limited to cheap food crops only.

All the old regulations are unanimous in declaring that the zamíndárs should enjoy the benefit of a change in the crops in the country. Sir John Shore mentions this to have been the custom before the Permanent Settlement. At the present time, too, not only the produce of the food crops but sugarcane, tobacco, betel, and various other crops also are appraised in those parts of the country where the rent is received in kind, and in the other districts we find a marked degree of difference in the rate of rents between those lands that grow cheap food crops and those that grow the more valuable crops.

This provision therfore is a "novel departure from the ancient law and the recognized customs of the country."

I see no necessity for any such additions being made to the old law which left it to the Court to give a "fair and equitable rate of rent" in all disputed cases, nor do I see the necessity for limiting the rate of enhancement. The enquiries which the Civil Court would have to make in each case would put that Court in the best position to know what rate of enhancement would be fair and equitable, and there seems no sufficient reason for curtailing its power, and preventing its giving a higher enhancement than 4 annas in the rupee, even though it might be satisfied that a higher rate would be fair and equitable.

As regards the private enhancements I fail to see the justice of doing away with free contract in this case. It is no easy thing for a landlord to get any enhancement by a private arrangement, and it is most undesirable that any loophole should be left for future dispute in such cases and that the raiyat should at time of the registration of his kuboolyuts have the opportunity to contest his liability under the contract which he has already signed.

Chapter IX of Bill—Management of Joint Estates.

I gather from paragraph 97 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the original Bill introduced in Council, and from the extracts referred to therein, that there exists an impression that the provisions for the appointment of managers for joint owners are much needed; and that the proposed legis-

lation in that respect is necessitated by the repeal, in 1874, of certain portions of Regulation V of 1827, which has made the present law, Regulation V of 1812, Section 26, unworkable. The old Regulations gave the power to the Government to appoint managers for properties, where there are joint proprietors, and where the conduct of these joint proprietors caused an apprehension of a breach of the peace. These Regulations, however, were passed long before the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code, according to which a breach of the peace was made a grave criminal offence. It was therefore found no longer necessary to make breach of the peace a civil as well as a criminal offence. The repeal of these Regulations in 1874 was therefore on the footing of obsolete enactments, and, consequently, there is every reason, before reviving such procedure, to enquire how far the Regulations of 1812 and 1827 were actually resorted to by public officers or private complainants, and with what success. I put a definite question to this effect in Committee, but the only reply I obtained was that the information would be looked after; and to this day I have heard no more about it. In my humble opinion when such a law has solemnly been repealed as obsolete, the proposal for its revival ought to be preceded by the collection and publication of statistics. Neither theories nor mere general impressions should precede proposals for legislation. Facts, well established and clearly arranged, can alone justify them.

I cannot leave this subject without remarking that with the progress of education and the spread of levelling ideas a purely patriarchal form of Government is no longer needed for the benefit of the raiyats. If these provisions therefore are to be re-introduced, the proprietors of estates and tenures, and even the novel tenure-holders created by this Bill, could but view with dislike the proposal which leaves the entire management of their properties in the hands of the District Judge *without any right of appeal.* Is there less chance of a Judge giving a wrong decision in such cases that his order in them is to be final, or is the possible enquiry which may be caused by his order likely to be less than in the many other cases which as Judge he has to decide, but in which the law refuses finality to his judgment, and provides for an appeal to the High Court?

While on this subject, I might mention that I proposed certain restrictions to be put on the management charges and the powers of the managers; I further proposed that the management charges should, on no account, be more than 12 per cent. of the gross income of the estate; and that in making this suggestion I was justified by the fact that in some cases the management charges under Government in the Court of Wards has exceeded even 20 per cent. of the gross income.

"The rate varied from division to division, having been as high as 25 per cent. in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar (where a thorough reorganisation of the system of management is urgently called for, and is now in progress), and as low as 5·1 per cent. in Orissa."—(Administration Report of Bengal, 1879-80, pages 44 and 45.)

Besides this, I made a proposal to the effect that no managers should be appointed on the ground of breach of the peace, unless all or at least one of the proprietors apply for a manager. I made this proposal, as I thought that unless we put some restrictions of this sort we are bound to see all the raiyats apply for joint-managers in all 'ijmali' estates and in all cases where they have instituted criminal proceedings for breach of the peace, simply to annoy the zamíndárs, and have failed. The Criminal Codes can more effectually treat this question than Civil Courts, as the powers vested in the Criminal Courts for the prevention of breaches of the peace are much more effective than those with which the Civil Courts are now proposed to be vested.

There was a third proposal which I made to the Select Committee, which was, that the managers should on no account be allowed to have the power of lowering rents without the consent of all the joint proprietors. I naturally think (and I moreover believe that everybody who has studied the subject at all carefully, or has any experience in the management of landed estates, and is besides not committed to official opinions on the subject, will agree with me in thinking) that the manager, who after all has only a temporary interest in the village, and who is supervised by a Government officer, whose other duties do

not allow of his giving sufficient time to such supervision, would, according to the proposed Bill, have splendid opportunities of robbing the zamíndárs of their yearly income by reducing the rents of the raiyats, and filling his own pocket by taking a commission from the said raiyats as bribe for such reduction. What is the class from which the Government can, in such cases, recruit their staff of managers? Looking to the pay of such appointments it can only be much the same class from which they now recruit their Ameens and Police Inspectors, who, as is notorious, are one of the greatest curses of the country. The Government cannot possibly hope to recruit their managers from the higher class of native gentry, on account of the small salaries such appointments are likely to command. The incomes of the ordinary joint proprietors are, as a rule, very small; and moreover in these days of heavy criminal penalties for "breaches of the peace" it is not likely that Government will be able to appoint one manager for a large number of estates, and so, by ensuring his getting a sufficiently large amount of monthly salary, secure the appointment of a trustworthy man.

To all the proposals about restrictions on the power of the managers, and the expenses of their establishment (which, in the opinions of the zamíndárs I have consulted, seems strictly necessary) I got the answer in Select Committee that the High Court are to be asked to frame rules. But we, the zamíndárs, maintain that the functions of the managers should not be left undefined, but that the legislature should clearly define them. If it is really thought that the High Court knows more of this subject than the Legislative Council, then why is it that the High Court was not consulted on the very much more important questions concerning the legal rights of zamíndárs guaranteed to them by the Permanent Settlement?

Chapter XII of Bill—Record of Rights.

It has been alleged that in some estates the zamíndárs do not keep up any proper records. If so, then in such zamíndárí survey and proper record of rights might be necessary; but this is no reason why in those estates where the records are perfect and where those concerned are contented with the records they have got, the raiyat and the zamíndár should be put to the trouble of a survey.

All the zamíndárs measure their estates periodically according to the old system of measurement, and they have all some sort of rough measurement papers, and there are some who even go beyond this and have their estates not only measured but mapped out very much in the same way as is done in the estates of the Government. Their papers show the exact area and position of the raiyats' holdings, as well as the quality of the land and rates of rent payable.

There are a few zamíndárs who go even beyond this and induce all their raiyats to sign the record book after fully explaining to each of them the particulars of his field, &c. This is no easy task for the zamíndár. He has not like the Settlement Officer of the Government in its khass mehals the power to compel the attendance of the raiyats, hence he has to incur a great deal of expense and the consequent trouble is immense.

Under these circumstances can it be said that it is necessary to have a general survey, at least those zamíndáris where the records are perfect should, I think, be exempted.

I propose that if there is to be a survey it should be taken in hand in only those villages where the raiyats or zamíndárs wish it, as I do not see the justice of saddling them with the expenses of a survey which they do not wish for, and which instead of doing good is calculated to give rise to endless litigation.

In 1876 a law was passed compelling the zamíndárs to register their rights. We all know the amount of litigation this gave rise to. People who had no claims whatever came forward in the hope of getting some sort of claim recognised, and the result is that though eight years have elapsed since this Act was passed, many of the cases under it are still undecided and many of the landlords who really have the best possible title to their properties, in addition to the attendant anxiety, have been unnecessarily put to a great deal of expense.

So much for the record of the rights of the zamíndárs who do not represent even one per cent. of the population.

If the period of eight years has been found insufficient to record the rights of such a small class of the people, will it not take ten times as long to record the rights of the tenants who represent nearly the whole population of Bengal and Bíhár, and will not the litigation expense, worry, and agitation during this long period consequent on the necessary enquiries be injurious to all classes?

These are reasons which lead me to think that it is unnecessary to introduce the survey in any village except where those concerned request the Government to do it.

Record of Zamíndárs—Khamar or private lands.

This subject has been dealt with so very ably in the dissent by my hon'ble colleague Rai Kristo Dás Pál Bahádár that I need not add anything more than that I fully agree with all he has said about it.

Chapter XIII of Bill—Distraint and Realization of Rents.

It has been admitted on all sides that the zamíndárs need some more speedy and certain means for realization of rent than they now enjoy, and that the present law is quite inoperative in those cases where all the tenants combine not to pay rents. Such a high authority as Sir James Caird recognises the difficulties of the zamíndárs in those estates where the "no rent" cry is once raised, and even in the Bengal Government's memorandum of January last, this difficulty is in a way admitted.

We zamíndárs had therefore naturally hoped that with this object we would be given some increased facilities for realization of rent. In this, however, we have been greatly disappointed, and this Bill, if passed as it now stands, would leave us in this respect in a worse position than we now are, as instead of providing a summary and inexpensive method for the collection of our legal rents, it practically does away with distraint, the one only sure, equitable, and inexpensive process now allowed to us.

The present law provides that in those cases where the raiyats fall into arrears the zamíndár can by his own agency serve them with notices stating the particulars of their arrears and then at once distrain their crops. This is the only system possible in those parts of the country that lie on the frontier where a large portion of the tenants are not even British subjects, and therefore able to evade the jurisdiction of the British Civil Courts, and also in those vast tracts like the Cosi dearah in the Purneah District which are inhabited by a semi-nomadic class of tenants who seldom stop in the same locality for more than one harvest.

Even a day's delay in such cases is fatal. The crops, if the raiyats refuse to pay their rent, must be distrained as soon as they are ripe, and the raiyats should not have sufficient time to cut them without paying in their rents, as they leave the village for good directly they have gathered the harvest.

The Bill, however, proposes that in future the landlords must in every such case apply to the Civil Court, and that the crops should be only attached through that Court, thereby giving to the raiyat ample time to cut and carry off his crop before the Court officers can reach the spot to distrain it. Such a procedure not only throws extra and new costs on the zamíndár on account of Court-fees and legal agency which must be employed, but it will result in the landlord having no power whatever to realise his rents from those semi-nomadic raiyats who leave the village directly after they have cut their crops. His only remedy will now lie in a civil suit against a raiyat of whose whereabouts even he may be ignorant, and to execute a decree against whom, if he succeeds in obtaining one, will be almost impossible.

I would specially record that it appears to me to be very strange that a Bill, one of the avowed objects of which was to give to landlords what is admittedly so necessary, *viz.*, some increased facilities for the realisation of their rents, should leave the hands of the Select Committee in such a form that

instead of doing this, it intensifies their present difficulties and deprives them of the little relief they now enjoy.

It is the proprietors who are responsible for payment of their share of the Government revenue, which they have to collect from their raiyats, and it is not the Government revenue only that they have to realise; they have also of late been made to collect from their raiyats their share of certain Government cesses, and if by sunset of the day fixed for payment of the Government revenue they have not paid in their Government dues, they are liable to be summarily sold-up, and turned out of their properties, and yet they are not to be given any means by which they can ensure their raiyats paying to them what they are bound under such a heavy penalty to pay in to the Government to a day.

The practical working of the law as it now stands is this, that a proprietor may be sold up and ejected from his ancestral property owing to no fault of his own but to his inability to recover his legal rents from his raiyats, an inability due to a defect in our existing laws, a defect which, as I above show, the proposed Bill aggravates.

I do not for a moment wish to dispute the justice or necessity of the law that makes it possible for large estates to be sold up for trifling arrears of Government revenue, but what I do wish to point out is that it seems to zamíndárs a want of justice on the part of Government to reserve to itself this power of summary sale while it refuses any summary powers to the landlord for the collection of his rents from his raiyats.

The Government itself recognizes the inutility of trusting to the Civil Courts only for the realization of rents, by having peculiar laws of its own in its own estates or "Khas Mehals", and if necessary for Government, surely such rules are equally so for us. I do most earnestly hope that this matter will be seriously looked into before any final conclusion on it is arrived at, as it is one which gravely affects the majority of the Bihar zamíndárs.

Chapter XVII—Freedom of Contract.

I wish to enter my strong protest against the abolition of freedom of contract between zamíndárs and their raiyats and to the contemplated annulment of contract now existing, and entered into in confidence of the good faith of Government, by whom such contracts were specially legalised and thereby encouraged.

I would urge that no evidence has been shown of the alleged evils arising out of these contracts, or that zamíndárs have by an improper use of them, injured an unsuspecting peasantry; and that until the most conclusive proof can be given that such evils have become common, no such violent breach of existing arrangement fairly arrived at by mutual consent and sanctioned by Government should be allowed.

The proposed legislation on this point seems to start with the assumption that all contracts between a zamíndár and raiyat must be prejudicial to the latter, an assumption utterly incorrect, as there are many cases in which a contract is directly to the advantage of the raiyat who benefits by complying with his landlord's wishes, to such contracts there could be no possible objection, and yet these also will now be barred.

Finally, I would desire to record, that I object strongly to the conclusions of this Select Committee, because I am of opinion that in such a momentous question, we have not had any sufficient data from which to form a fair judgment.

We should have had clear evidence given to us of the existence of those alleged causes, which not only necessitate so extreme a measure as a breach of Government guarantee and infringement of a proprietary right, but which call for a law avowedly so imperfect that the legal member of Government in introducing it has to admit that it is in itself likely to cause the extinction of the present class of cultivators for whose benefit it is specially passed; and to create in a few years a new class of cultivators unprotected by any law, and to leave the then Government of India to plunge the country once more into agitation and trouble in attempting to remedy the evils created by this Bill.

I would urge, that if a Bill is now necessary to define and regulate the relations of landlord and tenant, it should be conceived in such a spirit and so framed that instead of creating future difficulties, it should set this subject at rest for ever.

I am also of opinion, that it was impossible to give the proposed Bill proper consideration in Select Committee without evidence being taken on most of its points; and that this not having been done and proper statistical information not having been given to and tested by us, our deliberations were unsatisfactory, and that the results arrived at are based on very insufficient data.

DÁRBHANGÁ.

1st April 1884.

Translation of the Firman.

Be it known to all the amils of the present and future and to the jágírdárs, karorious officers and Nazims of Sooba Bíhár, that in accordance with the order of the Emperor who is universally obeyed, the long-standing zámíndárí of Pargana Dharmpur in Sirkar Monghyr and Dehat Pargana of Sirkar Tirhut belonging to the said Sooba Bíhár, has been confirmed to Rája Madho Singh with appertaining rights, *viz.*, inam rasooms, &c. It is necessary that the officers and karpardazes of the Nizamat should recognize the aforesaid Rája (whose zámíndárí having descended to him by succession is declared as such) to be the permanent zámíndár (subject to loyalty), keep him in possession of the zámíndárí rights, cause his all demands to be paid up, act according to his advice if the same be loyal and tending to benefit the raiyats. Further also, act in accordance with this Firman, which is high in dignity, they should strictly act up to the orders contained in the above Firman and refrain from calling upon the production of the renewed sanad annually.

Dated the 29th Shawal of the 42nd year of accession.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 15.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FI

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
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	Vizagapatam	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 14	10 2	13 0	13 10	12 6	28 2	25 14	25 14	27 11	27 11	24 11
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	11 14	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	26 14	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	13 3	...	...	...	14 10	15 6	19 6	16 5	15 13	21 3	21 2	21 2	32 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	11 3	12 2	7 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	14 8	14 0	14 0	22 2	20 3	23 0	...	...	22 3
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 14	13 5	13 5	25 5	27 3	30 0	26 0	29 11	33 5
	Anantapur	13 6	11 8	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	15 2	27 13	33 0	33 0	30 2	30 2	30 2
	Bellary	17 5	16 5	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	37 2	41 3	22 10	26 5	32 0
	Kurnool	12 2	10 13	15 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	34 3	35 10	32 8	35 0	31 3
	Madras	10 10	10 8	11 10	...	...	...	14 2	14 6	13 14	15 11	15 13	15 13	23 13	23 6	23 0	26 6	27 11	26 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 11	16 8	15 13	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	21 2
	North Arcot	9 11	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	17 14	16 14	33 11	33 11	26 6	29 11	29 11	32 3
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	11 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	24 10	27 11	35 13
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 13	16 10	20 5	...	...	...	...	38 3	41 5	31 14	34 13	34 13
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 8	8 10	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	18 0	16 11	16 11	18 8	...	...	...	27 14	30 8	33 0
	Madura	10 14	10 14	12 8	...	...	...	15 2	15 8	17 10	16 0	16 8	20 5	32 6	34 0	35 10	30 14	33 13	33 13
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 14	16 6	16 6	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	12 5	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	16 6	15 6	15 6	22 10	24 6	27 13	31 13	28 10	31 13
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 2	10 6	12 0	12 0	11 3	21 10	20 0	21 10	21 11	21 11	19 10
	Salem	12 11	11 14	12 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	27 5	29 2	30 14	26 8	27 2	26 8
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	13 3	13 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 13	14 3	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 5	10 2	10 6	16 1	17 7	15 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 10	10 4	13 9	18 6	19 2	19 2	14 11	16 7	21 3
	Ahmedabad	13 0	12 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	11 13	11 1	11 7	21 0	20 0	20 0	9 7	9 7	10 11	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	18 13	16 10	15 15	15 4
	Surat	11 2	11 2	12 1	12 4	11 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 7	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	18 13	14 3	14 3	14 3
	Broach	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 12	12 11	14 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	13 12	13 12	14 8
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	8 2	11 4	9 0	10 0	19 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Colába (Allbág)	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	17 8	15 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 0	10 12	10 12	12 10	16 14	18 9	18 9	14 4	16 0	16 0
	Násik	17 0	17 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 6	16 5	16 5	18 6
	Ahmednagar	15 9	15 8	14 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 4	9 9	11 1	10 4	12 11	17 5	18 0	27 4	14 11	14 4	20 6
	Poona	14 12	14 12	14 6	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 9	15 4	17 6	23 15	16 2	16 2	18 6
	Sholápur	14 8	15 13	14 5	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	14 4	16 0	31 15	20 3	20 10	25 12
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	14 12	17 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	27 0	25 0	31 0	25 0	23 0	29 8
	Satara	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	14 10	14 10	22 10	14 13	14 13	19 6
	Belgaum	18 8	18 0	19 0	12 12	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	21 7	20 0	24 0	19 8	19 8	25 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	28 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 0	12 0	16 4	14 5	14 5	20 13	12 14	12 14	15 15
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	15 0
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	17 12
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	11 3
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 3	12 0	13 4	13 4	14 0	19 8	19 4	23 0	19 8	18 14	23 0
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	9 11	14 9	13 7	11 7	7 9	7 9	8 13	11 1	11 11	11 7	15 12	16 5	16 0	15 3	15 7	14 5
	Disa	12 12	12 11	15 8	...	...	...	6 10	6 6	7 6	8 2	9 0	9 0	17 12	18 0	22 0	20 0	19 10	19 0
	Nimach	18 0	18 0	14 8	28 0	26 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 4	10 0	9 0	28 8	28 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
	Nusirabad	18 0	18 0	16 6	24 0	24 0	22 5¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 11	24 1¼	18 0	18 5¾	19 0
	Rájkot	13 14	13 4	15 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 7	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	20 0	19 12	18 8	15 8	15 4	15 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	13 12	14 4	24 8	24 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	19 0	24 8	23 8	30 0	23 0	24 8	28 0
	Karachi	14 0	13 13	13 10	22 0	22 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Hiderabad (Nakúr)	16 0	14 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	24 0
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 0	12 12	24 0	24 8	27 0	12 0	12 4	12 12	13 0	13 4	17 6	21 4	21 4	28 4	26 10	24 8	27 12
	Sukkur	15 8	17 8	14 0	27 8	28 8	27 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	19 8	21 8	22 8	26 8	22 8	21 8	23 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 5	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 11	15 12	18 12
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	18 12	25 0	22 0	22 8	15 0	14 4	20 0	19 4	17 12	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 8	16 0	15 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 4	13 12	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the Bishenpore sub-division was 13 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail prices of salt were from 14-13 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

INDIA.

CE AND COMMERCE.

IA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

r Millets, Ragi, &c. varu, Veragu, Sawee, ena, Coraloo, Murh-Nuglee), *Panicum laceum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
								Wholesale.			Retail.							
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
35 3	35 3	40 0	40 0	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	..	..	13 13	13 13	10 5	Ganjam	Madras.			
28 5	22 3	45 10	46 13	33 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 10	15 3	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 10	Vizagapatam				
32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	29 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery				
30 14	39 3	34 3	33 5	33 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 0	14 0	14 10	Kistna				
25 0	25 8	29 14	29 14	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore				
31 8	30 0	37 13	37 13	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah				
34 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	15 8	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur				
32 0	33 0	37 0	38 2	37 0	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary				
...	32 3	30 0	30 11	31 8	138 0	136 2	182 11	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	Kurnool				
29 6	28 13	26 8	26 8	26 14	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras				
27 6	27 6	26 8	28 2	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput				
36 13	34 3	33 8	32 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot				
30 3	37 6	29 5	30 3	32 0	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 6	18 6	18 6	South Arcot				
37 11	40 13	29 11	33 3	36 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	15 3	Tanjore				
36 11	36 11	32 5	33 14	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly				
34 2	39 8	37 6	37 6	40 0	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	Madura				
...	...	29 11	29 11	34 10	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly				
26 3	32 13	39 14	38 0	42 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 10	14 10	14 10	15 2	14 10	Coimbatore				
21 10	21 10	23 3	24 2	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris				
32 8	30 13	37 6	39 6	41 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem				
20 3	20 3	23 3	24 3	23 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	16 14	16 14	16 14	15 13	15 13	15 13	South Canara				
22 10	23 6	27 11	27 11	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar				
11 8	19 6	16 14	17 5	19 4	58 3	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.			
...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad				
20 0	...	16 10	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira				
...	...	14 0	14 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat				
...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8	14 8¼	14 8¼	14 6	Broach				
25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	13 4	90 0	78 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)				
...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	115 0	115 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Colába (Alibág)				
...	...	17 12	15 9	19 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)				
22 4	28 6	14 5	14 5	18 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 4	Násik				
...	...	21 14	21 0	22 0	97 0	93 0	91 5	14 12	14 6	14 14	14 8	14 2	14 10	Ahmednagar				
15 6	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	15 4	14 6	14 7	15 0	14 2	Poona				
...	...	21 14	21 14	23 12	98 0	91 7	94 13	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0	Sholápur				
...	...	22 8	22 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 11	12 9	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)				
...	..	18 3	16 14	19 8	129 7	122 10	129 7	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	Satara				
23 0	32 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	14 8	13 8	12 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	Belgaum				
35 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)				
16 7	21 2	16 13	16 13	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 6	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	Ratnágiri				
19 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	12 8	14 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)				
20 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)				
...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden				
...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh				
16 15	...	14 9	14 0	15 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 14	Baroda				
...	...	15 3	14 7	19 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	Disa				
...	...	22 8	22 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 8	Nimach				
...	...	25 0	24 5	24 7	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12	Nasirabad				
...	...	18 0	18 0	19 6	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	38 0	60 0	32 0	30 0	50 0	Rájkot				
60 0	...	21 4	22 12	19 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12¼	*12 12¼	*12 13	12 12	12 12	12 8	Upper Sindh Frontier				
11 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	85 0	85 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi				
20 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)				
...	...	23 12	23 12	20 9	240 0	240 0	270 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	12 4	13 12	13 14	Shikarpur				
...	...	24 8	23 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur				
...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)				
								Prices per md. of 40 seers.										
								R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				*Western Districts.*	Bengal.			
...	...	24 0	20 0	26 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 0 0	13 8a	13 8	12 0	Burdwan				
...	...	18 0	17 8	19 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	13 0b	12 8	12 0	Bancoorah				
...	...	16 8	17 8	19 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 5 3	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom				
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	Midnapore				
...	..	17 0	17 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	Hooghly				
...	...	18 0	17 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah				

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-8 seers and Contai 11-8 seers.
b In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 14-4 seers, and Jehanabad 13-4 seers.

* Salt in common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*concluded.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	17 0	17 0	16 0
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 0	17 8	17 10	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	21 12		...	13 0
	Nuddea	16 12	16 0	...	...	24 8	...	13 15¼	12 13	17 4¼	13 15	13 15	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 8	15 0	11 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	19 4	14 12	16 4	13 0	13 4	13 4	16 8	14 0	19 4	17 8	15 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	18 0	16 8 to 17 4	17 8	26 0	24 0	37 8	12 0	9 0 to 10 8	16 4 to 19 0	14 8	14 4	20 8 to 21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 5	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 12	12 0	15 15	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	15 12	15 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	17 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 0	14 10	14 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	9 0	8 0	...	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	15 0	16 4	14 8	26 0	16 4	27 8	13 0	13 8	19 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	23 0	14 8	13 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 5	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	14 3	13 5¼	20 0	16 8	16 6¼	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	20 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	32 0	10 10	10 10	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 8	17 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 12 to 19 0	17 8 to 18 0	18 8	23 0	22 0	26 0	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	11 8	14 0 to 15 0	13 8 to 15 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	22 0	30 0
	Durbhunga	15 15	15 6	14 0	23 0	...	40 0	10 12	9 12	12 0	14 4	14 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	15 8	23 0	24 0	32 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	...	16 0	...	...	26 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 14	18 9	16 12	21 0	21 0	29 7	11 9	10 8	18 10	12 9	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	...	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	17 0	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 4	19 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	14 7	15 1	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	17 1	19 11*	18 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	15 12	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	26 4	23 10	21 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribagh	15 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the retail prices of common rice ranged from 23 seers 10 chittacks to 31-8 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Choondanga 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail prices of salt per rupee were:—At Neetpore 10 seers and Raigunge 11-8 seers.
l The retail price of salt at Nattore and Nowgong was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 13 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail prices of salt per rupee were:—At Kurseong 8 seers and Silliguri 11-10 seers.
p The retail price of salt at Fallacotta was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshoegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attoa 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u The retail price of salt in the Cox's Bazar sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

A FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. (Jowaree, Bajree, Cholum, Cornaloo, Murhwa, Nagnee), Panicum miliaceum, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
															Central Districts.
...	...		18 10	17 0	18 13	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 0	13 0	14 9	Calcutta . . .
...	...		17 8	17 10	17 12	90 0	100 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs . .
...	...		20 0	18 13	22 1	..	...	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 10	11 10½*v*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea . . .
...	...		15 0	16 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*t*	10 8	11 0	Khoolna . . .
...	...		...	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12*v*	10 12	11 8	Jessore . . .
...	..		18 8	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 8*f*	11 8	12 8	Moorshedabad . .
...	...		12 12	12 12	16 12	120 0	110 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0*t*	12 0	11 8	Dinagepore . .
...	...		17 8	16 0 to 17 4	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 0	12 0*f*	12 0	12 12	Rajshahye . . .
...	...		13 5	13 5	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*m*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore . .
...	...		10 8	9 12	13 8	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra . . .
..	...		15 12	15 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 9	3 2 6	3 1 3	12 4*n*	12 6	12 6	Pubna . . .
13 0	9 0		10 0	8 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling . . .
...	...		12 0	12 0	14 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*p*	12 4	11 0	Jalpaiguri . . .
															Eastern Districts.
...	...		18 0	16 8	17 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 8*q*	12 8	12 4	Dacca . . .
...	...		20 0	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0*r*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore . .
...	...		17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge . .
...	...		13 8	15 0	18 8	.	...	..	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 8*t*	12 4	12 4	Mymensingh . .
...	...		12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	12 0*u*	12 0	9 0	Chittagong . .
.	...		12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly . .
...	...		13 3½	14 8	17 10	...	...	..	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*w*	12 0	12 4	Tipperah . . .
...	...		..	...		320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts
...	...		14 0	14 0	14 0	..	...	..	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah . .
															Behar.
...	...		21 0	21 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	10 2	10 2	10 8	Patna . . .
...	...		21 0	22 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*x*	11 0	12 0	Gya . . .
23 0	...		23 0	21 0 to 22 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*y*	12 8	12 8	Shahabad . .
19 12	35 0		...	19 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 11	3 2 11	...	12 0*z*	12 0	...	Durbhunga . .
...	...		18 0	18 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	11 0	Mozufferpore . .
25 0	32 0		20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 0*z2*	11 8	11 0	Sarun . . .
...	...		19 0	...	19 0		...	.	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 8*z3*	11 8	11 0	Chumparun . .
...	...		24 2	21 0	25 3	126 0	126 0	147 0	3 0 9	3 2 5	3 2 6	12 9*z4*	12 1	12 1	Monghyr . . .
...	...		20 3	19 8	26 8	151 8	151 8	138 14	3 0 0	2 15 6	3 2 9	12 10*z5*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur . .
...	...		17 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	10 8*z6*	10 8	10 0	Purneah . . .
...	...		18 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 6	3 4 0	3 10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Maldah . . .
...	...		16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0*z7*	12 0	11 0	Southal Pergunnahs
															Orissa.
14 7	13 12		23 10	23 10	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack . . .
...	...		23 10	23 10	18 6	80 0	80 0	100 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	16 0*z8*	16 0	14 4	Pooree . . .
...	...		13 0	13 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	9 0*z9*	9 0	12 3	Balasore . . .
															CHOTA NAGPUR.
															South-Western Frontier Agency.
21 0	27 0		16 0	17 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 4 9	3 7 9	3 10 0	11 0*z10*	10 8	10 0	Hazaribagh . .
28 0	32 0		14 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Lohardugga . .
...	..		16 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Singbhoom . .
...	...		17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 8*z11*	10 8	10 8	Manbhoom

BENGAL—*continued.*

v In the interior the retail prices of salt were from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
w The retail price of salt in Chandpore was 12-8 seers per rupee.
x The retail price of salt in Aurungabad was 11-12 seers per rupee.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram 12 seers, Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers, and Tajpore 12 seers.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z3 The retail price of salt in the interior were from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bogulsai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z5 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mundenpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raniganj) 11 seers.
z7 The retail price of salt in Dumka and Rajmehal was 11 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail price of salt in the Khoorda sub division was 16 seers per rupee.
z9 In the Bhaduruck sub-division the retail price of salt was 8 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 11-8 seers per rupee.
z11 The retail price of salt in the Govindpore sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER R

	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Mi (Cumboo. Ba *Penicillaria S* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Mi. Pr[illegible]night.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	17 8	12 8	13 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	22 12	14 8	14 8	26 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 4	12 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	13 8	14 0	16 0	...	..	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	6 14	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0
	Saháranpur	19 5½	19 5½	19 13½	25 13	25 13	27 15	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 12	10 12	12 15	24 11½	26 1½	32 4	26 14	27 15
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	19 4	19 12	28 11	30 12	27 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	27 8	27 8	30 4	23 2	23 10
	Meerut	18 8	18 0	17 8	26 8	26 0	28 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 8	26 0	30 0	22 0	22 0
	Bulandshahr	19 12	19 12	19 14	28 0	26 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	22 8
	Aligarh	No ret	urn rec	eived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	No ret	urn rec	eived	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	18 14	17 12	17 7	26 7	25 5	27 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 0	11 4	13 12	24 12	24 12	24 12	21 15	20 13
	Moradabad	20 10	20 0	18 12	30 10	29 6	26 14	10 4	10 4	11 4	14 0	13 6	16 4	30 10	28 0	24 6	26 14	25 0
	Budaun	21 14	22 0½	18 14	32 6	31 8	27 0	8 6	8 6	9 9½	12 14	12 14	16 12½	28 12½	26 6	24 9½	26 6	25 12½
	Bareilly	20 0	20 10	16 14	28 2	26 14	21 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 14	12 8	16 4	28 12	28 12	21 4	25 0	25 10
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	22 8	19 0	36 0	36 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	18 12	33 0	33 0	25 5	31 0	31 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 10	19 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 12	11 4	10 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	22 8
	Muttra	18 8	18 8	17 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	7 8	7 0	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	23 8	23 0
	Agra	18 0	18 0	16 12	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	23 3	23 8
	Farukhabad	20 12½	20 10½	18 3	31 7	30 3½	22 8	6 10	6 8	7 5	12 7	12 5	14 5	31 1	28 2	23 9	29 12	28 4½
	Mainpuri	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 8	26 0	24 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	24 8	24 0	23 8	24 0	24 0
	Etáwah	20 8	20 0	17 8	30 0	27 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	26 0	26 0	23 0	25 8	24 0
	Etah	22 4	21 6	19 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	8 0	7 4	8 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	25 4	24 8	23 0	25 0	24 8
	Jalaun	No ret	urn rec	eived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi	23 8	23 8	21 8	32 13½	34 0	39 15	7 8	8 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	24 6	25 8
	Lalitpur	24 8	24 12	21 8	38 0	35 8	45 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	34 8	35 0	40 0	28 0	30 0
	Cawnpore	21 8	20 8	18 8	32 0	31 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
	Fatehpur	18 4	17 6	15 8	28 0	28 0	24 4	9 8	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	17 8	29 4	23 4	29 0	28 4	25 0
	Bánda	25 0	25 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	17 8	33 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	32 0
	Allahabad	17 6	17 8	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	17 0	29 8	28 0	32 0	27 0	26 8
	Hamirpur	22 12	24 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	12 10	12 10	...	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	27 0
	Jaunpur	No ret	urn rec	eived	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Gorakhpur	18 7½	17 9½	18 7½	21 9½	19 13	23 6½	11 11	11 11	16 3	14 5½	14 5½	17 9½	20 11	20 11	30 9½	18 0	18 0
	Basti	17 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 7	16 10	16 4	22 8	23 10	22 2	10 5	10 5	9 4	12 8	13 4	14 12	25 1	24 6	41 0	26 9	26 10
	Mirzapur	17 0	16 8	15 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	32 0	22 0	21 0
	Benares	18 2	17 14	16 0	26 9	26 0	22 3	9 3	9 3	11 15	13 9	13 9	17 14	26 9	24 6	27 10	25 4	25 0
	Gházipur	18 10½	18 0	14 5	24 7	21 4	25 12	7 1½	7 1½	10 15½	11 9	11 9	17 6½	20 9½	20 9½	33 0	22 8½	21 14
	Balia	18 10	18 10	16 4	23 7	23 7	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	21 12	21 12	...	20 8	21 12
	Pilibhít	19 8	19 7	17 6½	30 8	31 8	30 12	11 8	12 8	15 0	13 12	13 12	17 8	23 12	27 8	28 4	25 8	25 4
Oudh.	Sultánpur	No ret	urn rec	eived	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	19 2½	19 1	18 12	30 13	29 5	32 0	15 0	15 2½	17 10	16 2½	16 0	19 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	27 6
	Fyzabad	18 8	18 6	17 0	27 0	26 12	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	15 0	15 4	16 8	26 8	25 12	35 0	24 0	23 0
	Kheri	23 0	23 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	42 0	36 0	36 0
	Lucknow	20 14	20 7½	18 0	30 14	29 13	26 2½	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 12	13 12	15 6½	28 14	29 5	26 4½	29 5½	29 5
	Bára Banki	20 0	19 0	19 8	27 0	24 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	33 0	28 0	28 0
	Fabraich	20 8	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	45 0	22 0	22 0
	Rai Bareli	20 0	20 0	18 12	28 0	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 8	32 0	30 0	23 0	31 0	30 0
	Sitapur	24 8	24 6	20 8	36 12	37 4	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	36 0	36 12	32 0	33 0	33 0
	Gonda	21 2	21 2	20 2	33 0	32 12	32 8	12 12	12 12	16 0	15 8	15 8	18 8	29 0	30 0	46 0	27 8	27 8
	Lucknow	20 8	20 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	28 0	27 0
	Baraut	20 9	19 11	17 13	34 4	31 15	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	32 6	31 14	26 4	30 0	29 0
Punjab.	Gujranwála (a)	24 8	23 4	26 4	45 0	43 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0
	Lahore (b)	25 0	25 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	33 0	45 0	26 0	26 0
	Ferozepore (c)	23 0	22 0	23 8	36 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	35 8	35 0	48 0	...	24 0
	Sirsa (d)	20 0	21 0	23 8	34 0	36 0	51 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	31 0	35 0	45 0	24 0	28 0
	Hissar (e)	17 0	18 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	23 0	34 0	22 0	22 0
	Rohtak (f)	18 0	18 8	17 8	26 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	21 0	20 0
	Gurgaon (g)	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0
	Delhi (h)	18 8	18 8	18 8	25 8	25 8	27 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	15 0	24 0	25 8	29 0	23 8	23 0
	Karnal (i)	19 0	19 0	19 8	26 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	31 0	16 0	22 0
	Umballa (j)	22 0	22 12	24 0	32 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	31 0	30 8	36 0	26 0	25 0
	Ludhiana (k)	23 8	24 0	26 0	34 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	33 0	30 0	40 0	25 0	22 0
	Simla (l)	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Wheat, barley and gram falling. (b) Gram falling. (c) Wheat, jowar, gram and wood falling. (d) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising.
(e) Wheat, barley and gram rising. (f) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram rising; bajra falling. (g) Jowar rising gram falling.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Varagu, wee, Cheena, Coraloo, rhwa, Nuglee), *Panis Millarum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	13 0	14 12	17 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 12	12 4	10 10	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...	16 0	12 13	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	Goálpárá	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
...	...	...	9 8	9 15	7 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sibságar	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	Nága Hills	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	26 14	26 14	27 15	129 0	129 0	118 4	13 2½	13 2½	12 15	12 14½	12 14½	12 15	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	26 6	25 13	26 6	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 2	11 12	12 2	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
...	...	...	22 4	22 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	..	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Aligarh	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Garhwál	
...	...	...	24 12	23 10	22 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 6	11 6	Bijnor	
...	...	...	24 6	23 10	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Moradabad	
...	...	...	25 5	25 3	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 6	11 6	11 0½	10 12½	Budaun	
...	...	...	23 2	23 2	21 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	12 3	12 3	11 4	Bareilly	
...	...	...	25 12	26 0	24 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Shahjahánpur	
...	...	...	22 8	21 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 8	13 0	11 11	11 4	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	1:0 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	26 8	26 4	24 6	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 11	12 10	11 12	12 3	12 3	11 2	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	Etawah	
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	23 5	150 0	155 0	150 0	13 4	12 10	12 0	12 4	11 14	11 0	Etah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Jalaun	
...	...	...	30 12½	29 12	35 12½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	33 8	35 0	36 12	175 0	175 0	160 0	11 12	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 8	11 12	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	29 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	29 8	29 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Banda	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	29 0	120 0	140 0	145 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	39 0	35 10	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 0	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	24 5	23 6½	18 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 9½	10 6½	9 9½	10 13	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
...	...	...	22 14	22 8	26 9	147 8	147 8	181 0	11 2	11 2	7 14	10 8	10 8	9 3	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	23 9	23 14	23 5	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
...	...	...	24 7	22 8½	27 0½	128 12	132 8	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 1½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Ghazipur	
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	10 4	Balia	
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0½	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 7	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pilibhít	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Sultánpur	
...	...	...	26 5	26 5	23 14	180 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 13	10 10	Partábgarh	Oudh.
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
...	...	...	27 7	26 5	24 11½	115 0	115 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bara Banki	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 4	Bahraich	
...	...	...	26 12	27 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	25 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	27 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unao	
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	...	37 8	35 8	31 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
...	...	...	39 0	38 0	35 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
...	...	...	40 0	38 8	40 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 10	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
...	...	...	34 0	36 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	32 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (*e*)	
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	26 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	11 0	11 0	12 4	Rohtak (*f*)	
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
...	...	...	24 8	23 8	24 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (*h*)	
...	...	...	26 8	25 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 0	Karnal (*i*)	
...	...	...	31 0	30 8	33 8	155 0	150 0	130 0	13 12	14 0	14 4	13 0	13 12	13 12	Umballa (*j*)	
...	...	...	33 8	34 8	36 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	Ludhiana (*k*)	
...	...	...	...	...	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 4	11 5	10 13	10 9	10 10	Simla (*l*)	

(*a*) Rice and jowar rising; bajra and gram falling.
(*b*) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram rising, bajra falling.
(*c*) Rice and bajra rising; barley, jowar and gram falling.
(*d*) Rice rising; salt falling.
(*e*) Wheat, rice and salt rising. The rest falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra); Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (a)	18 0	18 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (b)	22 8	23 0	24 4	34 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	26 8	28
	Hoshiárpur (c)	22 0	23 0	25 8	35 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	24
	Gurdaspur	25 0	25 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14
	Amritsar (d)	23 8	23 8	24 8	39 0	39 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	38 0	38 0	45 0	29 4	29 4	26
	Siálkot (e)	25 0	25 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	47 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	36 0	35 0	39
	Gujrát (f)	31 0	29 0	28 0	46 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	50 0	50 0	46 8	44 0	42 8	46
	Jhelum (g)	27 8	28 0	26 0	37 0	38 0	41 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	39 0	38 0	37 0	44
	Ráwalpindi (h)	30 8	29 8	22 12	47 0	39 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	16 8	50 0	50 0	35 0	49 0	44 0	45
	Shahpur (i)	30 0	30 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	42 8
	Jhang (j)	23 0	23 0	20 8	32 0	33 8	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	34 0
	Montgomery	19 8	19 8	18 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 8	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	
	Mooltan (k)	17 8	17 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
	Muzaffargarh (l)	19 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Dera Ghází Khán (m)	18 7	18 7	16 4	26 4	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	30 0	30 0	38 12	26 4	26 4	32 8
	Dera Ismail Khan (n)	20 11	21 9	21 13	38 1	37 3	32 8	...	...	...	8 7	8 10	9 11	30 1	30 3	40 5	26 4	26 7	34 3
	Bannu (o)	26 4	25 0	26 4	42 8	40 0	47 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	28 12	28 12	35 0
	Kohát (p)	21 0	21 0	18 8	31 4	32 8	30 10	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	28 1	30 10	36 15	29 5	29 5	35 11
	Peshawar (q)	25 12	25 4	18 0	41 0	38 0	39 8	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 8	36 0	35 6	40 0	35 4	28 4
	Hazára (r)	29 0	29 0	...	43 0	41 0	47 0	...	...	.	15 0	15 0	17 0	43 0	43 0	...	32 0	32 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	28 0	28 0	..
	Damoh	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	31 0	12 8	12 8	15 12	13 8	13 8	16 12	...	...	49 0	...	..	44 0
	Jubbulpore	24 0	23 0	18 0	24 0	23 8	19 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	22 0	21 8	20 0
	Mandla	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	22 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	26 0	26 0	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Hoshangabad	20 4	21 6	16 9	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	4 8	11 4	11 4	10 11	30 0	30 0	19 8	...	...	19 8
	Nimár	18 9	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	13 10	...	14 14	15 15	41 12	26 10	20 10	24 0	24 0	20 0	24 0
	Betúl	18 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Nagpur	22 4	22 4	17 8	...	...	...	9 12	8 12	8 8	14 12	14 12	17 4	26 12	24 12	26 12	...	...	...
	Chanda	22 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 8	15 0	29 0	27 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	22 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	10 8	17 8	17 8	23 12	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	28 8	29 8	32 0	...	...	...	23 12	19 0	37 0	34 2	29 4	66 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	..	...	26 4	26 4	44 0	28 0	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	12 8	11 2	15 4	..	...	...	12 3	12 9	13 13	12 9	13 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 4½	7 14	7 14	16 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	5 2	5 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 15	15 4	15 4	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 0	18 0	16 15	16 11	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	8 0	8 0	10 1	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 14	13 8	13 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui																		
	Toungoo																		
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 2	15 8	17 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	10 14	10 14	9 13	17 4	18 4	24 14	22 3	23 0	27 0
	Bolarum	16 11	18 1	18 15	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	8 1	10 11	10 11	10 2	18 15	19 7	25 11	...	..	...
	Chudderghat	13 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 8	17 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	33
	Amraoti	16 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	17
	Akola	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20
	Ellichpur	17 8	17 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 8	16 0	24
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22
	Wun	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	31 8	...	...	...
	Basim	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	.

(a) Gram rising. (b) Wheat and barley rising; bajra and salt falling. (c) Wheat rising. (d) Firewood falling.
(e) Rice rising; bajra and gram falling. (f) Wheat, barley, bajra and gram falling; rice rising. (g) Wheat and barley rising; bajra, jowar and gram falling.
(h) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra and gram falling; firewood rising (i) Firewood rising. (j) Barley rising; salt falling.
(k) Rice and gram rising; jowar, salt (retail), and firewood falling. (l) Gram falling. (m) Gram, salt and firewood falling.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...sser Millets, Ragi, ...c. (Kavaru, Veragu, ...awee, Cheena, Cornoo, ...urdwa, Nuggeel, Panum Meeneem, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
...ortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	Kángra (a)	Punjab—continued.
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 12	14 8	15 0	14 4	14 0	14 8	Jullundur (b)	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (c)	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	38 0	85 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (d)	
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (e)	
...	...	...	35 8	33 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (f)	
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	Jhelum (g)	
...	...	...	39 0	36 4	27 4	140 0	150 0	100 0	15 4	15 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	Ráwalpindi (h)	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	31 0	240 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (i)	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 12	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 4	14 8	Jhang (j)	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Montgomery	
...	...	...	28 0	29 8	26 0	100 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	Mooltan (k)	
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 8	Muzaffargarh (l)	
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	22 8	132 0	100 0	100 0	30 0	28 12	32 8	30 0	27 8	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khan (m)	
...	...	...	33 6	32 10	26 1	125 0	137 8	100 0	47 8	47 8	65 0	45 0	45 0	63 0	Dera Ismail Khan (n)	
...	...	...	38 12	34 6	27 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (o)	
...	...	...	28 6	29 5	20 6	153 0	153 0	127 8	61 3	63 12	102 0	58 11	58 11	87 0	Kohát (p)	
...	...	...	29 9	30 4	20 10	118 0	118 0	99 0	41 10	41 0	60 0	40 0	39 8	58 0	Peshawar (q)	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	...	13 8	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára (r)	
																Central Provinces.
			31 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	9 12	10 8	9 12	9 8	10 0	Saugor	
...	...	...	41 8	39 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 4	9 12	10 0	Damoh	
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	34 0	130 0	140 0	130 0	11 8	11 8	11 14	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jubbulpore	
...	...	...	38 0	32 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	..	..	10 8	10 0	9 8	Mandla	
0 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	22 2	20 4	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
...	..	...	20 0	19 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Betúl	
7 0	16 0	15 8	23 8	23 8	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
9 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	23 0	140 0	155 0	160 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	22 4	19 4	18 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
...	...	...	22 0	18 0	28 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	.	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
...	..	...	21 0	17 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	..	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	24 0	16 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
...	...	.	25 8	29 12	40 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	...	..	..	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
00 0	115 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
															Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Northern Arakan	
															Kyoukpyoo	
															Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
			14 2	15 2	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 2	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	..	29 12	27 7	36 11	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	7 12	7 12	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 5	18 10	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
			8 3	8 3	10 14	230 12	249 8	269 5	23 8	28 6	28 9	20 7	21 5	23 1	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa	
..	..	...	9 3	9 3	15 13	215 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
...	...	...													*Tenasserim Division*	
			13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	...	...													Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Mergui	
															Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No return received			Salween	
																Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3 14	24 14	28 15	17 4	16 12	22 3	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 6	10 6	10 8	Secunderabad	
...	...	...	18 1	17 1	23 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 15	Bolarum	
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	75 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
1 0	11 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	Akola	
...	...	...	19 0	16 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 8	100 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wun	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(a) Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar and wood rising; barley and gram falling. (b) Wheat, barley and gram falling. (p) Barley, jowar, gram and salt rising.
(q) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and salt falling; gram rising. (r) Barley falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spi*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	9 2	9 5	9 9	9 14	9 12	9 14	14 14	13 4	15 9	19 15	19 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 8	16 4	16 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	22
	Kishengurh	15 6	16 0	14 12	21 12	23 8	24 4	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	11 0	22 4	20 0	24 0	18 4	17 0	19
	Kerrowlee	17 8	18 2	19 6	26 14	27 8	28 12	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	15 6	25 0	25 0	30 0	20 11	20 7	24
	Ulwur	17 8	17 8	18 3	25 1	24 5	27 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	26 15	20 0	20 1	25
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 7	18 10	17 12	23 3	23 9	29 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 5	11 0	23 3	22 11	25 8	22 3	21 15	24
	Ajmere	15 8	15 0	14 4	22 8	22 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	19
	Deoli Cantonment	20 14	20 12	16 11	30 3	30 3	23 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	28 4	28 0	24 7	22 0	22 0	21
	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	17 4	25 0	25 0	28 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21
	Sirohee	14 8	14 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	20
	Abu	13 0	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 8	6 2	6 12	7 8	7 10	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15
	Aundra	14 2	13 8	15 4	23 0	23 0	24 0	6 8	6 10	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17
	Bálmere	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	15 0½	19 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	13 10¾	12 1¾	24 3½	23 7	16 6½	9 6	10 2½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	19 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 4	16 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Partábgurh („)	15 7	15 2	13 14½	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	12 8	12 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 8	15 10	16 4	21 4	22 8	21 4	6 14	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	18 12	21 4	17 8	17 8	18
	Bikaneer	11 12	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	3 4	6 8	6 4	6 10	...	...	...	14 9	15 0	21
	Boondee	23 0	25 0	19 0	38 8	39 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	33 12	36 8	27 0	...	19 0	..
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	15
	Tonk	21 4	21 4	16 0	29 8	29 12	23 12	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 8	8 8	9 4	31 0	31 0	30 12	22 8	23 4	22
	Jhallawar	19 11	19 11	17 3	21 15	23 14	11 15	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	11 3	29 7	30 15	25 6	17 2	17 2	18
	Shahpoora	17 12	18 6	15 9	26 4	26 12	20 9	9 0	8 11	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 4	26 4	25 0	21 1	19 0	20 0	17
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

IA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884—*concluded.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

er Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, ree, Cheena Cornloo, rhwa, Nuglee), Panis, Miliaceum, &c			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
30 8	26 6	23 8	24 0	30 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 3	11 14	11 6	11 5	11 1	10 14	Coorg	Coorg
...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	14 8	15 0	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	23 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	..	25 0	26 14	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 9	14 14	13 12	13 4	14 4	Kerrowlee	
...	...	24 12	24 4	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
...	...	22 10	22 15	29 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 6	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	22 8	22 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	29 12	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 2	14 12	13 10	13 10	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
								R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	20 0	20 0	23 4	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
...	...	17 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Abu	
...	...	17 4	17 8	19 4	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4	Anadra	
...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Bálmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
...	...	20 0	19 0	24 0	*	*	*	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 3	11 0½	11 0½	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
								S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch					
...	...	15 10	16 6½	15 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 5½	11 5½	11 5½	10 15	10 15	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
								R a. p	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	36 4	32 8	33 12	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	28 7	21 14	20 15	...	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 2	Partabgarh (")	
...	...	19 12	18 12	21 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	2 9 9	2 9 9	2 8 0	15 10	15 10	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	19 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	36 8	38 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	13 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	Boondee	
...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 12	Kotah	
...	...	29 0	28 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	165 0	13 8	13 0	14 10	13 4	12 12	14 6	Tonk	
...	...	27 10	25 10	27 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 14	11 1	11 1	10 10	Jhallawar	
...	...	24 0	23 0	20 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 3	14 4	13 14	14 2	14 1	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dholpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Indore Gwalior Goona Bagnelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 686 AND 687 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 29th MARCH 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort			Rice. Common			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a.	R a.	R a.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
																													per md.					
Raj-pootana.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	15 2	15 5	12 13	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	12 8	12 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	20 5	...	...	...	2-4-6	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 2

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BARBOUR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1883-84 IN THE PUNJAB.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS	Area in acres	Cultivated area in acres	Area irrigated		Comparison with last Crop		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
							April		May		June		July		August		September.		Total	
			1883 84	1882-83	Increase	Decrease	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882.	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883-84	1882-83.
alla	1,644,849	951,990	2,576	2,798		222		0 15	1 97	0 30	2 58	6 00	8 23	17 96	6·24	13 03	10·03	2 70	20 05	40 14
il	1,553,990	680,319	47,325	39,005	8 230	...	0·10	1 57	1 64	0 64	2 82	2 57	3 76	6 01	0 60	2 76	6 77	4 06	15 69	19 40
ak . . .	1,150,350	906,022	39,640	35,530	4,110	...		.	0 80	0 20	1 70	2 20	3 70	5 50	0·30	2 80	5 20	2 20	11 70	12 00
i	804,933	525,076	37,018	34,300	3,318	..	0 10		0 9	0 40	4 3	2 30	2 8	12 20	0 1	3 50	5 5	5 50	14 7	23 90
ar	2,265,428	1,161,761	41, 01	33,019	7,282			0 10	1 0		1 6	0 30	4 1	12 30		0 50	1 7	2 10	8 4	15 20
. . . .			32,597	26,887	5,710	...	.		0 8	.		1 20	3 5	15 80		0 60	5 5	1 50	9 8	19·10
ner			418	234	194								..					.		
la	.		948		918	...										.	.			
AL W J CANAL .	7,408,550	4,225,068	202,323	172,753	29,792	222							. .	.						
aspur . . .	1,168,314	856,230	19,310	18,619	691		0 4	0 40	2 0		1 0	0 61	2 5	8 20	4 1	6 05	8 7	5 80	18 7	21 06
tsar . . .	1,000,798	766 773	63,088	52,525	10,563	.	1 4	0 80	2 0	0 40		0 90	11 8	13 00	4 3	10 80	12 1	11 90	31 0	37 20
re .	2 394,552	1,164,021	78,529	75,326	3,203	.	..	1 20	4 7	0 20	0 3	0 60	2 7	17 20	1 2	8 60	13 0	10 50	21 9	38·90
AL B D CANAL .	4,509,664	2,787,024	160 927	146,470	14,457									.		.				
AND TOTAL .	(1) 11,918,214	(2) 7,013,592	363,250	(3) 319 223	44,240	222	.	...	..		.								...	.

	Acres
Area irrigated in kharif, 1883-84 . . .	363,250
Ditto ditto 1882 83 . . .	319,223
Net decrease .	44,027

1) (2) and (3) —These figures differ from those shown in the Returns for Kharif, 1882 83, in consequence of the omission from this Return of the Districts irrigated by the Inundation ls, for which Returns will be separately furnished—*vide* Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No 177 I, dated 4th May 1883

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal	Rohtak	Delhi	Hissar	Jind	Bikaner	Kalsia	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Total.
cane	272	4 984	11,090	16,694	76	2 044	.	71	4 721	4 497	1,658	.	46,114
. . . . .	1,628	20 602	4,486	9,107	6,701	8 655	..	757	9,189	19,610	7,837		88 672
n	12	11,073	16,486	4,441	24,849	11,563	338	5	1,012	8,124	18,723		96,629
o							.	.				. .	
s	664	10,660	7,509	7,373	9,575	10 335	80	115	4,388	20,857	50 313		131,935
Total Kharif, 1883 84	2,576	47,325	39,640	37,618	41 201	32,597	418	948	19,310	63,088	78,529		363,250
Total Kharif, 1882-83	2,798	39,005	35,530	34,300	33,919	26,887	224		18,619	52,525	75,326*	...	319,223

These figures differ from those shown in Return No. II for Kharif crop of 1882-83, in consequence of the omission from the present statement of the area irrigated in the Lahore ct by the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals—*vide* note attached to Statement No I

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops	Western Jumna Canal				Hari Doab Canal			Total
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division	Total	
-cane	855	4,814	20 571	25,240	4,808	6,066	10,874	46,114
. . . . .	10,886	19,008	22,044	51,938	9,989	27,247	37 636	88 572
. . . . .	1,940	46,590	20 250	68 770	4,813	23,046	27,859	96,629
. . . . .	5,336	26 468	14,573	46,377	18,331	67,227	85 558	131,935
Total Kharif, 1883-84 .	19,017	96,868	86,438	202,323	37 341	123,586	160,927	363,250
Total Kharif, 1882 83	14,874	80,348	77,541	172,753	33,041	112,529	146,470	319 223

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Joint-Secretary to Govt, Punjab, P W D, Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84. UP TO 31st JANUARY 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·25	3,073·60	796	. .	. . .	Gurdáspur	14,039	1·5	0·7	Wheat	135,237	On the Bári Doáb Canal the area irrigated up to date is 18,662 acres more than last year, but 8,294 less than in January 1883. The increase during the month was only 14,463 acres, but the second watering (Kor) proceeded steadily. The demand was much in excess of the supply.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·3		544	. .	. . .	Amritsar	86,234	1·3	0·3	Barley	1,195	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·2		324	. .	. . .	Lahore	109,096	1·0	0·4	Mixed grains	5,774	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	17	. .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous	67,163	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·60	1,681	. .	. . .	. . . . .	209,369	. .	. .	. . . . .	209,369	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	1,535	. .	. . .	. . . . .	190,707	. .	. .	. . . . .	190,707	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·30	2,546	475	. .	605,747 kurries, bullies, &c.; 90 cubic feet timber, and 16,348 mds. fuel.	Umballa	439	1·41	. .	Wheat	175,504	On the Western Jumna Canal the operations of the month show an increase of area irrigated of 45,010 acres, and of 53,383 acres as compared with January 1883. The increase is principally in the Delhi, Rohtak and Jhind Districts. Most of this irrigation is for a first watering.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·12		444	. .		Karnál	49,048	1·16	0·30	Barley	4,811	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·04		634	. .		Delhi	47,965	0·90	. .	Mixed grains	32,319	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	6·53		218	. .		Rohtak	52,173	0·60	. .	Miscellaneous	28,982	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	23	. .		Hissár	47,878	0·70	0·20	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jhind	43,980	2·00	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bikaner	77	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	56	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	1,794	. .	605,747	. . . . .	241,616	. .	. .	. . . . .	241,616	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	1,780	. .	257,023	. . . . .	188,253	. .	. .	. . . . .	188,253	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Lahore	16,000	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 117,604 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year; this is due to the unfavorable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Montgomery	30,000	0·52	0·15		. . .	
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mooltan	141,550	0·21	. .		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Dera Gházi Khan	36,949	0·29	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	143,950	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	368,449	. .	. .	. . . . .	368,449	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	486,053	. .	. .	. . . . .	486,053	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	450,985	. .	. .	. . . . .	450,985	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 72,025 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883.
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	378,960	. .	. .	. . . . .	378,960	

E, *Colonel, R.F.,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883-84, UP TO the 29th FEBRUARY 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1884. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	7·24	950	489	59,530	43,684
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	4·86	1,100	700	110,874	75,462
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	5·73	925	680	115,318	94,506
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·41	925	570	121,600	107,166
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·24	1,300	700	167,181	152,527
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·46	975	380	37,658	22,009
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·97	600	322	63,337	59,894
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	2·7	825	338	104,317	103,734
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·42	975	689	139,984	135,764
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	4·29	950	556	66,651	53,318
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	. .	. .	9,525	5,424	986,450	848,064
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·19	1,300	697	149,657	125,591
Agra Canal	8·50	6·31	1,300	755	149,032	84,870
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	41,111	43,750
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,012	2,871
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,306	7,768
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	381	486
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,168	771
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,339,117	1,114,171

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October 1883 to end of Feb. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	51,996	611	938	566	3,679	57,790	1·7	4·3
Muzaffarnagar	94,527	7,020	1,691	8,126	6,303	117,667	·6	3·0
Meerut	177,965	20,223	2,448	18,991	3,670	223,297	. .	3·0
Bulandshahr	94,110	26,453	2,841	18,229	10,568	152,204	. .	2·6
Aligarh	65,795	33,936	2,186	1,946	17,877	121,740	·1	1·8
Muttra	6,628	6,697	14,214	12,191	19,762	59,492	·2	1·8
Agra	13,423	4,077	3,596	9,134	7,086	37,316	. .	1·2
Etah	44,551	18,199	1,095	4,512	7,789	76,146	. .	1·8
Mainpuri	63,277	26,783	1,126	3,532	5,643	100,361	. .	1·7
Fatehgarh	33,093	9,611	242	5,855	1,581	50,382	. .	2·0
Etáwah	65,493	33,871	824	1,114	6,541	107,843	. .	1·8
Cawnpore	49,654	69,530	1,064	3,188	2,919	126,355	. .	2·4
Delhi	86	67	57	49	379	638	. .	2·7
Gurgaon	13,764	6,961	11,090	7,181	14,912	53,908	. .	2·6
Dehra Dún	6,076	123	42	478	587	7,306	1·9	5·3
Bijnor	3,175	40	138	33	626	4,012	. .	3·0
Tarái	1,961	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,961	·1	3·2
Pilibhit	3,712	812	362	813	. .	5,699	. .	3·3
Bareilly	30,630	1,250	321	1,250	. .	33,451	. .	2·7
Jhánsi	163	. .	165	39	14	381	·5	1·0
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	1,095	73	1,168	. .	1·3
Total	820,079	266,264	44,443	98,322	110,009	1,339,117	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	690,897	248,157	33,675	83,791	57,651	1,114,171	. .	. .
Increase	129,182	18,107	10,768	14,531	52,358	224,946	. .	. .
Decrease	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		4,269
" of Lower Ganges Canal		1,518
		5,787
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	3,139	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,285	
	5,424	
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, Pasri escape	3	
Meerut Division, ditto	173*	
Mainpuri ditto, Lower Ganges Canal, Bewar Branch	3	
Cawnpore ditto, ditto, at tail	96	
Percolation from the Narora Division	52	
Ditto ditto Mainpuri do. Bewar Branch.	36	
	363	
		5,787

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the division was heavily tatiled during the month on account of low supply in the canal; second and third waterings of rabi and paleo for the next sugar crop was done. There was no improvement in river supply.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was a very heavy demand for water during the month of rabi crops. Only a small area of new irrigation was effected, as the supply was only sufficient to keep up the existing irrigation.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that owing to the deficiency of water in the main canal no new irrigation could be attempted. Every effort was and is being made to complete the irrigation of that already done. The mean daily discharge of the distributaries in the division equals 477 cubic feet.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand for water during the month was enormous, and great difficulty was experienced in meeting the demand with the small supply in the canal.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that this estimate is probably 10 per cent. below the actuals, and that the supply was very short.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a strong steady demand throughout the month, but unfortunately the supply available was very little over half the requirements. The increase as compared with last year is due entirely to the dry season, and would have been very much greater had more water been available.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the increase over the area irrigated in the corresponding month of previous year would probably have been greater but for the low supply in the river.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the weather was cloudy, with a few light showers: owing to low supply for half the month little new irrigation was effected.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the increase is entirely in wheat; no rain, westerly winds, very heavy demand, and an insufficient supply of water. The river sank below the zero of the Khara gauge. Unirrigated crops going off.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the supply was insufficient. Some outlying crops will be lost, but prospects of outturn are generally good.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that no rainfall was record d during the month. There was a steady demand for rabi second and third waterings and for first watering at the canal tails. There was a general demand for sugar paleo, especially towards the end of the month. About 2,500 acres have been watered for sugar. The supply being much below average, and rabi taking two and three waterings, the result is a smaller rabi area than last year.

Executive Engineer, Dun Canals, reports that there was slight rain at the beginning and end of the month, but not sufficient to reduce demand for canal water to any appreciable extent.

No remarks from the other divisions.

NOTE.—In addition to the above 1,712 acres of sugarcane (kharif) were irrigated by the Rohilkhand Canals.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th March 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	600	...	600	...
Gram	...	...	300	...	300	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	1,030	...	1,030	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	1,220	...	1,220	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	500	...	500	...
Total	...	...	4,650	...	4,650	...
Cotton	...	...	1,545	...	1,545	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	19,092	...	...	...	19,092	...
Miscellaneous goods	50	...	6,295	...	6,345	...
Firewood	175	...	...	...	175	...
Bamboos	...	...	200	...	200	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	400	...	400	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	400	...	400	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	19,317	...	13,490	...	32,807	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	27,745	...	18,050	...	45,795	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	8,428	...	4,560	...	12,988	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	Agra Canal. 1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,205	1,682
Ton mileage	131,755	187,733
Value of goods	R 47,637	59,430
Number of passengers	10	...

Decrease of traffic is probably due to low supply in Canal.

Allahabad,
The 19th March 1884.

[illegible] V. CONDUITT,
Offg Asst. Secy [illegible] W P and Oudh

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Through Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic.						Remarks.
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
Grains.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	2,275	. .	4,630	. .	6,905	. .	. .	. .	2,095	. .	2,095	. .	1,053	. .	700	. .	1,753	. .	3,328	. .	7,425	. .	10,753	. .	
Gram	1,587	. .	. .	. .	1,587	. .	230	. .	. .	. .	230	. .	1,031	. .	. .	. .	1,031	. .	2,848	. .	. .	. .	2,848	. .	
Rice	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	65	. .	. .	. .	65	. .	65	. .	. .	. .	65	. .	
Paddy or dhán	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bejhar or mixed grain	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	125	. .	. .	. .	125	. .	60	. .	. .	. .	60	. .	185	. .	. .	. .	185	. .	
Dál: Urd	. .	. .	200	. .	200	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	856	. .	. .	. .	856	. .	856	. .	200	. .	1,056	. .	
Dál: Múng	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	81	. .	. .	. .	81	. .	923	. .	. .	. .	923	. .	1,004	. .	. .	. .	1,004	. .	
Dál: Arhar	485	. .	. .	. .	485	. .	200	. .	. .	. .	200	. .	1,916	. .	. .	. .	1,916	. .	2,601	. .	. .	. .	2,601	. .	
Dál: Masúri	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Juár	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	125	. .	. .	. .	125	. .	113	. .	. .	. .	113	. .	238	. .	. .	. .	238	. .	
Bájra	. .	. .	12	. .	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	2	. .	12	. .	14	. .	
Maize or Indian-corn	110	. .	. .	. .	110	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	110	. .	. .	. .	110	. .	
Barley	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50	. .	. .	. .	50	. .	50	. .	. .	. .	50	. .	
Total	4,457	. .	4,842	. .	9,299	. .	761	. .	2,095	. .	2,856	. .	6,069	. .	700	. .	6,769	. .	11,287	. .	7,637	. .	18,924	. .	
Cotton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,367	. .	2,367	. .	. .	. .	5,196	. .	5,196	. .	. .	. .	7,563	. .	7,563	. .	
Oil-seeds	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	. .	10	. .	130	. .	114	. .	244	. .	130	. .	124	. .	254	. .	
Salt	495	. .	. .	. .	495	. .	. .	. .	984	. .	984	. .	. .	. .	2,987	. .	2,987	. .	495	. .	3,971	. .	4,466	. .	
Metals	5,465	. .	925	. .	6,390	. .	2,019	. .	. .	. .	2,019	. .	1,828	. .	908	. .	2,736	. .	9,312	. .	1,833	. .	11,145	. .	
Building materials	124,777	. .	15,402	. .	140,179	. .	16,100	. .	2,650	. .	18,750	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	140,877	. .	18,052	. .	158,929	. .	
Miscellaneous goods	1,290	. .	2,785	. .	4,075	. .	50	. .	3,174	. .	3,224	. .	29,108	. .	37,663	. .	66,771	. .	30,448	. .	43,622	. .	74,070	. .	
Firewood	3,150	. .	45,146	. .	48,296	. .	2,627	. .	7,000	. .	9,627	. .	2,561	. .	. .	. .	2,561	. .	8,338	. .	52,146	. .	60,484	. .	
Bamboos	. .	. .	6,150	123,000	6,150	123,000	. .	. .	85	1,700	85	1,700	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,235	124,700	6,235	124,700	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	. .	. .	4,908	5,810	4,908	5,810	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,908	5,810	4,908	5,810	
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	6,483	8,516	1,185	1,185	7,668	9,701	6,805	9,072	17,486	23,315	24,291	32,387	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13,288	17,588	18,671	24,500	31,959	42,088	
Timber: Logs	975	49	. .	. .	975	49	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	975	49	. .	. .	975	49	
Miscellaneous timber	. .	. .	106	212	106	212	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	315	630	120	240	435	870	315	630	226	452	541	1,082	
Live-stock	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Grand Total	147,092	8,565	81,449	130,207	228,541	138,772	28,362	9,072	35,851	25,015	64,213	34,087	40,011	630	47,688	240	87,699	870	2,15,465	18,267	164,988	155,462	380,453	173,729	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	32,360	. .	90,317	199,380	122,677	199,380	17,507	36	40,748	18,000	58,255	18,036	26,941	8,730	49,561	4,650	76,502	13,380	76,808	8,766	180,626	222,030	257,434	230,796	
Increase	14,732	8,565	. .	. .	105,864	. .	10,855	9,036	. .	7,015	5,958	16,051	13,070	. .	. .	. .	11,197	. .	138,657	9,501	. .	. .	123,019	. .	
Decrease	. .	. .	8,868	69,173	. .	60,608	. .	. .	4,897	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,100	1,873	4,410	. .	12,510	. .	. .	15,638	66,568	. .	57,067	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	4,507	8,395	2,140	2,358	2,810	3,222	9,457	13,975
Ton mileage	208,244	407,629	165,557	117,299	566,989	837,406	940,790	1,362,334
Value of goods	1,30,006	1,05,623	1,63,186	1,23,974	2,89,396	2,87,414	5,82,586	5,17,011
Number of passengers	77	73	. .	38	6	132	83	243

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th March 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LIX OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd March 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 3rd March 1883. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st March 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 1st March 1884. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd March 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd March 1883. Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 1st March 1884. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 1st March 1884. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
15th Mar. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,18,990	692	176	77,629	441	55,12,897	606	41,50,941	499	. . .	13,61
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	95,877	175	547	1,15,304	211	45,10,208	172	52,87,067	201	7,76,859	
15th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,83,693	420	739	2,13,808	289	92,46,690	284	1,04,32,103	294	11,85,413	. .
15th ditto	Madras	861	1,21,222	141	861	1,26,504	147	63,51,041	153	62,49,237	151	. . .	1,01,80
15th ditto	South Indian	655	72,362	110	655	74,773	114	34,89,851	111	36,60,026	116	1,70,175	. .
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,26,315	567	1,458	6,20,274	425	3,13,67,298	448	3,03,91,927	436	. . .	9,75,37
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,64,126	573	461	2,61,400	567	92,25,400	416	1,05,48,514	476	13,23,114	. .
	TOTAL	4,830	17,82,585	369	4,897	14,89,692	304	6,97,03,385	300	7,07,19,815	302	10,16,430	. . .
	State.												
22nd Mar. 1884	East Indian	1,507	9,98,301	662	1,509	9,96,884	660	4,17,44,881	575	4,63,27,095	639	45,82,214	. .
15th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,911	114	56	7,480	134	2,06,543	127	2,77,346	105	70,803	. . .
15th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,776	65	27	1,497	55	66,959	51	72,434	55	5,475	. . .
15th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	51,672	225	239	43,370	181	20,70,018	186	19,78,126	175	. . .	91,89
15th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	3,035	95	32	3,765	118	96,187	63	1,26,671	82	30,484	. . .
15th ditto	Tirhoot	159	17,488	110	193	21,401	111	6,17,705	144	8,35,743	100	2,18,038	. . .
16th Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	9,179	161	. .	(b) . . .	. .	(c)4,47,918	170	(d)3,97,479	152	. . .	50,439
22nd Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	12,376	90	138	11,813	85	5,03,131	76	5,26,463	79	23,332	. . .
22nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,140	95	12	1,015	85	43,846	76	42,899	74	. . .	947
22nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,74,894	246	1,117	2,75,090	246	98,94,618	184	1,19,25,517	222	20,30,899	. . .
22nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	. .	140	13,550	97	. . .	. .	4,16,404	89	4,16,404	. . .
15th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,811	329	45	14,607	325	5,75,040	265	6,89,179	319	1,14,139	. . .
15th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	33,635	126	149	27,024	181	7,08,890	132	11,37,675	159	4,28,785	. . .
15th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	46,893	291	208	53,286	256	14,07,510	181	14,16,245	182	8,735	. . .
22nd ditto	Sindia	75	7,912	105	75	8,287	110	2,88,620	80	3,20,841	89	32,221	. . .
15th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	65,704	156	447	56,329	126	27,21,251	137	29,31,687	143	2,10,436	. . .
15th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	2,16,696	328	660	90,487	137	49,69,600	156	63,09,824	199	13,40,224	. . .
15th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,661	72	. . .	. .	(e)22,004	50	22,004	. . .
	TOTAL	3,326	7,62,122	229	(f)3,580	6,32,662	176	2,46,17,836	159	2,94,26,537	177	48,08,701	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
15th Mar. 1884	Bengal Central	21	1,150	55	114	6,264	55	(g)19,030	46	1,18,328	59	99,298	. . .
8th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	1,878	48	. . .	. .	(h)57,549	45	57,549	. . .
	TOTAL	21	1,150	55	153	8,142	53	19,030	46	1,75,877	53	1,56,847	. . .
	Native States.												
15th Mar. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,127	94	193	19,129	99	7,53,080	81	8,27,696	89	74,616	. .
22nd ditto	Jodhpore	19	996	52	19	980	52	(i)23,046	34	38,430	42	15,384	.
15th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,860	131	121	16,931	140	7,85,528	135	8,01,737	138	16,209	. . .
15th ditto	Mysore	86	4,751	55	86	4,844	56	2,75,478	67	2,72,556	67	. . .	2,922
	TOTAL	419	39,734	95	419	41,884	100	18,37,132	92	19,40,419	96	1,03,287	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,103	35,83,892	355	f10,567	31,68,764	300	13,79,22,204	288	14,85,89,743	299	1,06,67,479	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	6,93,25,182	145	7,46,56,487	150	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	6,85,97,082	143	7,39,33,256	149	53,36,174	. . .

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th February 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 1st March 1884.
(f) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(g) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 3rd March 1883.
(h) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 1st March 1884.
(i) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 3rd March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 5th April 1884.

No. LX of 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open	Receipts for week ending 10th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
th Mar. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,11,353	647	176	80,271	456	56,24,250	666	42,32,156	499	...	13,92,094
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	547	96,541	177	547	1,19,582	219	46,06,748	172	54,09,844	202	8,03,096	...
ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	676	2,84,862	421	739	2,23,655	303	95,31,552	287	1,06,55,758	295	11,24,206	...
ditto	Madras	861	1,20,394	140	861	1,30,781	152	64,71,435	153	63,89,531	151	...	81,904
ditto	South Indian	655	63,091	96	655	76,769	117	35,52,942	111	37,37,865	116	1,84,923	...
th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,64,189	593	1,458	7,03,686	483	3,22,31,487	448	3,11,28,782	437	...	11,02,705
th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.	461	2,68,016	581	461	2,76,879	601	94,93,416	410	1,08,25,738	479	13,32,322	...
	TOTAL	4,830	18,08,446	375	4,897	16,11,623	329	7,15,11,830	302	7,23,79,674	302	8,67,844	...
	State.												
nd Mar. 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,21,950	678	1,507	9,48,913	629	4,27,66,331	577	4,72,76,008	639	45,09,677	...
th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	43	4,463	104	56	7,180	128	2,11,006	127	2,84,561	106	73,555	...
th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,945	72	27	1,585	59	68,904	52	74,124	56	5,220	...
th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	51,189	223	239	31,860	133	21,21,207	186	20,12,484	174	...	1,08,723
th ditto	Kaunia Dhurla	32	3,306	103	32	3,671	115	99,493	63	1,30,482	83	30,989	...
th ditto	Tirhoot	159	18,207	145	193	21,398	111	6,35,912	142	8,59,211	101	2,23,299	...
th Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	9,642	169	...	(b)	...	(c)4,47,918	170	(d) 3,97,479	152	...	50,439
nd Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	13,800	100	138	12,685	92	5,16,931	76	5,37,145	79	20,214	...
nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,190	99	12	799	67	45,036	76	43,698	74	...	1,338
nd ditto	Rajputana Malwa	1,116	2,83,787	254	1,117	2,81,170	252	1,01,78,405	186	1,22,18,652	223	20,40,247	...
nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	140	14,030	100	...	...	4,25,686	88	4,25,686	...
th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	19,253	428	45	16,897	375	5,94,292	269	7,04,939	320	1,10,647	...
th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	37,753	253	149	34,054	229	7,46,643	135	11,69,982	160	4,23,339	...
th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	161	50,855	316	208	63,903	307	14,58,365	184	14,80,078	185	21,713	...
nd ditto	Sindia	75	7,434	99	75	8,810	117	2,96,054	81	3,29,651	90	33,597	...
th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	65,225	155	447	55,232	124	27,86,476	137	29,86,919	142	2,00,443	...
th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	660	1,87,971	285	660	1,05,000	159	51,57,571	159	64,52,253	199	12,94,682	...
th ditto	Amritsur-Pathankot	...	...	...	51	3,442	67	...	...	(e) 25,446	51	25,446	...
	TOTAL	3,326	7,56,020	227	3,589f	6,61,716	184	2,53,64,213	166	3,01,32,790	177	47,68,577	...
	Assisted Companies.												
Mar. 1884	Bengal-Central	21	1,186	56	114	6,762	59	(g)20,215	46	1,25,496	58	1,05,281	...
th ditto	Assam	...	...	...	39	2,038	52	...	...	(h) 59,587	45	59,587	...
	TOTAL	21	1,186	56	153	8,800	57	20,215	46	1,85,083	53	1,64,868	...
	Native States.												
h Mar. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	22,807	118	193	20,541	106	7,76,374	82	8,48,941	90	72,567	...
nd ditto	Jodhpur	19	713	38	19	880	46	(i)23,759	34	39,310	42	15,551	...
h ditto	Nizam's	121	14,613	121	121	17,519	145	8,00,140	134	8,17,894	138	17,754	...
ditto	Mysore	86	4,964	57	86	5,531	64	2,80,442	67	2,78,087	66	...	2,355
	TOTAL	419	43,097	103	419	44,471	106	18,80,715	92	19,84,232	97	1,03,517	...
	GRAND TOTAL	10,103	36,30,699	359	f10,567	32,75,523	310	14,15,43,304	289	15,19,57,787	298	1,04,14,483	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,09,54,650	145	7,62,05,787	150	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	..	...	7,05,88,654	144	7,57,52,000	148	51,63,346	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th February 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 8th March 1884.
(f) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(g) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 10th March 1883.
(h) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 8th March 1884.
(i) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 10th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 7th April 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen heavily in Cachar and Sylhet and parts of Upper Assam, and smaller quantities along the Malabar Coast. Slight showers have also occurred in parts of Bombay, Mysore, Central India and the Punjab, and at Dacca in Bengal, and Lucknow.

The standing crops in the Madras Presidency continue generally favourable, but the outturn of those recently harvested has for the most part been below the average. In Coorg rain is much needed for the coffee blossoms, and prospects are bad owing to low prices. In Bombay the harvesting of the *rabi* has been completed in several districts. A scarcity of drinking-water exists in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi. In Hyderabad and Berar harvesting operations are still in progress, and in the Akola district preparations have commenced for the ensuing *kharif*. In Central India and Rajputana reaping is nearly over, and prospects are fair; but there is a scarcity of water in Marwar. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest has begun in three districts. Prospects continue generally satisfactory, except in the south-eastern districts where the crops on unirrigated land have failed. In the North-Western Provinces and Ondh strong west winds have prevailed, and the weather has been unusually warm. A scarcity of water and fodder exists in some places. The *rabi* harvest is not yet over. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* is being threshed, and preparations for *kharif* ploughings are reported from one district.

Rain is much needed throughout Bengal for the cultivation in progress, and drinking-water is scarce in several districts. Dry west winds have prevailed and done much damage to silkworms and the mango crop. The *rabi* harvest is nearly over. In Assam the weather has been stormy and rainy. Cultivation is in progress, and prospects are satisfactory; but rain is needed in Gauhati, where none has fallen. In Burma the rice crop has been reaped and no agricultural operations are going on.

Cholera and small-pox continue prevalent in most provinces, particularly in Bengal. Small-pox has abated in Rangoon.

Prices are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 9th)		
Bellary (April 5th)	·03	Harvest sugarcane, yield average; *cholam* and cotton below average.
Kurnool („ „)	.....	Standing crops fair; harvest cotton, yield about half. Fever in one taluka, Small-pox in four, and cattle-disease in six talukas.
Ganjam ...	.....	Small-pox slight in two talukas.
Kistna ...	.....	No report received.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, *cumbu*, and *cholum*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, yield average in 4 talukas, and below average in three. Fever and small-pox in parts; 5 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	.....	No report received.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks. Paddy harvested in 2 talukas, yield average. Small-pox prevalent in places; 3 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	.....	No report received.
Travancore ...	1·06	Ploughing begun. Fever in Trevandram, and small-pox in other parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 9th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 6th 5 feet 7 inches against 2 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in five talukas. Cattle disease in six talukas. Preparations for *kharif* going on. No fresh case of small-pox in Karachi since 23rd; one death. Disease also in 19 villages in districts; 72 fresh cases; no deaths, 46 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30, and 32, Dadu 36 and 40, Sakro 16, 28, and 36, and Sujawal 34 and 36 respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Wheat harvest in progress. River at Kotri on 7th 5 feet 10 inches against 3 feet on same date last year. Weather warm. Small-pox in 10, fever in 3, and cattle disease in 4 talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 34½, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton picking and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Fever in Sanand, Parantij, and Viramgam; small-pox in Dhobra, Modasa Viramgam, and Parantij. Wheat 27 and *bajri* 31 pounds.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Measles in Amroli and Baroda Divisions; chicken-pox in Navsari; cattle disease and small-pox in Kherralu. Harvesting of *rabi* and cotton picking continue. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 24 pounds.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat and Pardi 22 cases, 13 deaths. *Juari* 36, and *nagli* 42 pounds.
Násik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Public health generally good Small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori and Kalvan talukas. Seven deaths from cholera in Nasik city during past fortnight. *Bajri* 31, wheat 34½, and rice 21.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 3 degrees warm to 1 degree cool; vapour in air excessive on 5th and 6th. Abnormal wind northerly on 2nd.
Poona ...	·60 on the 4th	Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed. Small-pox in 6 talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* 29 and *juari* 28, pounds.
Ahmednagar ...	·59	Public health good. Reaping of *rabi* finished in parts; threshing in progress; *bajri* maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat; *juari* maximum 60 in Sangamner, mininum 24 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	Slight rain in Barsi, Karmala and Sangola talukas.	Reaping operations completed. Weather hot. *Juari* 41 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in Dharwar, Gadag and Bankapore.	Harvesting of wheat almost over; cotton picking in progress. Small-pox in 9, fever in 1, and cattle disease in seven talukas. Cholera in a village of Navalgund, 2 fresh cases, 3 fatal. Scarcity of drinking water in some villages of Navalgund, Gadag and Dharwar. Rice ·29 to 40 and *juari* 55 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	1·11 in Sirsi.	Second crop rice plants ready for harvest on coast. Locusts from Karwar taluka have gone towards Supa. Small-pox continues; 33 deaths in Kumta and five in Sirsi; cattle disease and fever in four talukas. Rice common Karwar 13½; district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	Slight shower of rain on 3rd.	General health good. Weather hot. Small-pox still prevalent in the province. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha country, and in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier. *Rabi* reaping completed in Nasik, Sholapur, and parts of Ahmednagar. Scarcity of drinking water continues in three talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi. Cholera in 8 districts; fever, small pox and cattle disease in some districts.
Bengal—(April 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food grains unchanged. Cattle disease prevails; cholera reported from Cox's Bazar, otherwise general health good.
Dacca ...	·05	Sowings of early rice, *til* and *jute*, going on. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Many cases of cholera in Harirampore.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops unchanged. Land is being prepared for the cultivation of *aus* and *amun* paddy. Prices of common rice stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with strong westerly winds. Rain much wanted for sowings of *boro* and *aus* paddy, and cultivation of sugarcane and mulberry; water has in many places to be brought from a distance. Cholera prevails in the town of Rungpore, and in Thannas Jellinghee and Mirzapore.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; rain sadly wanted for paddy sowings. Cholera reported from several police stations.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No crops of importance on the ground; *rabi* outturn four annas. Rain wanted for sugarcane and *til*.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Wheat and pulses being harvested; cultivation of *aus* paddy in some places collected; prospects of crops continue good. Prices of food grains stationary. Thermic diarrhœa has appeared in the town.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; *cheena*, the only standing crop, flourishing well; the *mung* and *rabi* sown in low lands in the north does not promise well. Rice thirteen seers and fourteen chattacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* yield fair in the north, but bad in south. Sowings in great part delayed, but those in low lands have germinated. Rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting almost completed Small-pox still reported from Behar and Sudder Sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting nearly completed. Rain urgently wanted for *mung*, *cheena*, indigo and paddy sowings. Price of rice rising, that of other grains stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Falling of *mohwa* flowers continue; mango promises well; *rabi* harvest over. Preparations for next sowings continue. Small-pox still reported from the Giridi sub-divisions. Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Dalna* ripening, in some places being cut. Ploughing progressing. Common rice selling at from 18 to 24 seers in town, and 22 to 30 seers in interior. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was no rain throughout the province, except a nominal fall at Dacca, which is one of the reporting districts, and a slight shower in Mymensing. Rain is very much wanted for cultivation everywhere, and in many districts for drinking purposes also; *rabi* harvest nearly completed everywhere. *Dalna* paddy in Orissa ripening, and in some places harvesting commenced. *Mohwa* flowers in Chota Nagpore continue to fall. Prices of food grains generally stationary. The dry, scorching heat of the west wind has killed about five-eighths of the mulberry silk worms, and has destroyed about seven-eighths of the mango crop in Maldah Cholera and small-pox prevalent in almost every district of Bengal proper; cholera is still bad at Sara in Patna, and Harrirampore in Dacca.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 9th)	No rain ...	Weather hot. Bazars well supplied. Prices stationary. Small-pox continues in the city, and some cases of cholera are reported.
Allahabad ...	.....	Hot weather set in. *Rabi* harvesting nearly completed. Prices slightly rising. Water scarce in places. Small-pox of mild type prevails, otherwise district healthy.
Gorakhpur ...	No rain ...	High winds. Harvest up to expectation. Small-pox prevalent. Prices slightly falling.
Jhansi ...	" ...	Harvesting of *rabi* nearly over. Prices stationery. Health of people and cattle good.
Agra ...	" ...	Harvest in progress. Fever and small pox abating. Prices steady.
Bareilly ...	.....	Harvest progressing. Prices of *bajra* and *juar* rising. Health generally good. Weather very windy and hot.
Meerut ...	No rain ...	High west wind, nights cool. Harvest half finished. Health good. Fodder scarce. Prices easier.
Kumaon	" ...	Prices stationary. General health good. Typhus cases decreasing; cattle disease continues.
Lucknow ...	Slight showers on the morning of the 7th in Thasils Lucknow and Mohunlalgunge.	Threshing and winnowing in progress; outturn fair; markets well supplied. Prices almost stationary. Condition of people fair. Condition of cattle good.
Partabgarh ...	.....	Prices steady. Harvesting nearly completed. Small-pox very bad.
Sitapur ...	No rain.	Strong westerly wind during the week. Scarcity of fodder reported. Markets freely supplied. Prices steady.
Fyzabad ...	"	Weather growing hotter; strong west wind continues. Sugarcane being planted. Small-pox still continues. Prices steady. No cattle disease.
Rae Bareli ...	.....	Weather hot; strong west wind continues. Harvest proceeding. Supplies abundant. Prices stationary. Small-pox continues.
Cawnpore ...	.....	Weather clear and warm. *Rabi* nearly all cut, and sugarcane being sown. Health of people and cattle good. Prices steady.
Farukhabad ...	.....	West wind blowing. Harvest nearly over. Prices stationary. No cattle disease. Health of people fair.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in Lucknow. The weather is still very hot, with strong west winds. The harvest is in progress. Markets are well stocked, and prices generally are stationary. Scarcity of fodder is reported from some places, and there is also a little cattle disease. Small-pox is still prevalent in places, but the general health is good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 9th)	.....	Small-pox continues. Reaping commenced. Prices also are stationary.
Hissar (" ")	.....	Health good. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Canal yield poor, and *barani* almost nil. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa (" ")	.....	Health good. *Rabi* crops suffering. Prospects below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur (" ")	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting commenced. Cotton sowings continue Prices steady.
Amritsar (" ")	.....	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Sialkot (" ")	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore (" ")	.....	Health good. State of crops good, except at those places where crops were damaged by hailstorm. Prices stationary.
Lahore (" ")	Slight rain ...	Health and crop prospects good. Prices falling.
Rawalpindi (" ")	·3 ...	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr ...	Health and condition of crops good. Prices fluctuating.
Peshawar ...	·8 ...	Health and *rabi* crops good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in one or two districts. Health generally good. Crop prospects also generally good, except in the south-east. Harvesting has commenced in the Delhi, Hissar, and Jullunder districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 9th)	.....	Weather clear and hot. Prospects good. *Rabi* harvest completed. Public health good. Cattle disease prevails in Nagpur and Umrer. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ „)	.....	Weather cloudy and close. Reaping and threshing in progress. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 8th)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. *Rabi* harvest nearly completed; threshing in progress. Health good. Prices steady.
Seoni („ 9th)	.....	Heat increasing. Threshing in progress. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable and occasionally cloudy. Winnowing in progress. Fever prevalent; small-pox 9 cases, 1 death. Wheat 22, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ „)	.....	Weather warm, night cool. Reaping continues. Preparations for *kharif* ploughing in progress. 21 cases of cholera, 10 deaths. Prices steady; *juari* 22½ seers per rupee.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Raipur (April 9th)	.....	Weather hot, nights cool. *Rabi* crops almost gathered in; threshing of wheat and gram commenced. Small-pox in Drug. Rice 25 and wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ „)	.....	Weather warm and cloudy, nights cool. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Prospects good; threshing and winnowing in progress. Cholera continues in Khandwa.
British Burma— (April 5th)		
Akyab ...	.....	Public health good; 3 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 23 to 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon ...	.....	Thirteen deaths from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	.....	Fifteen deaths from cholera and five from small-pox; 53 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.....	Ten deaths from small-pox; all deaths not reported. Disease prevalent; 24 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy increased 5 per cent. In Moulmein town only a few cases of small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo ...	.....	Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	Public and cattle health good. No change in price of paddy.
Sandoway ...	.....	Public and cattle health good. Weather warm.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health good; Slight mortality among cattle in Hmawbi township. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	.....	Report not received.
Tharrawaddy ...	.....	One death from small-pox; 46 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 96 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	.....	Two deaths from cholera, and one from small-pox in town; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	.....	Twenty-four deaths from cholera, and 12 deaths from small-pox; 7 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	.....	Six deaths out of 49 cases of small-pox in town; 3 deaths in Kyangin. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 98 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo ...	.....	Eight deaths from small-pox; 36 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	.....	Twelve cases of small-pox in town, and a few others all over the district; cattle healthy. Paddy at Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	.....	Report not received.
Mergui (March 22nd & 29th)	.....	Public and cattle health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still prevalent over the province, but abated considerably in Rangoon. Cholera in Bassein and Thongwa; cattle in good health. Price of paddy keeping steadily up.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 9th)...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot, but mornings and evenings continue cool. High winds commencing about noon, and approaching in afternoon to a gale blowing during the week; rain wanted for agricultural operations. Cases of small-pox reported from Shastra and Barpetta. Ploughing operations for the *aus* in progress. Cholera reported in some mouzahs of the district.
Sylhet („ „)	2·77	State and prospects of crops good. Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Cachar („ „)	3·44	Weather rainy nightly; severe storms at times, accompanied by very large hail stones. Ploughing for *dumahi* and *mirahi* crops commenced in some parts of the district. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. 24 deaths from cholera, and 20 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	4·02	Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 9th)		
Bangalore ...	Slight rain yesterday.	
Mysore ...	·25	Weather seasonable. Crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Small-pox prevalent in parts; public health otherwise good. Prices stationary.
Mercára ...	·04	Notwithstanding the large crop sent to market coffee prospects are very dismal owing to fall in price by one-third. Rain much needed. Expected blossom has suffered in parts of the country from want of showers. Prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 9th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Rabi* harvest almost completed; wheat 18 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops progressing; preparations for ensuing *kharif* sowing commenced.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Tabi crops progressing; *rabi* being reaped. Cholera prevails in one taluka. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11¼, white *juar* 17, yellow *juar* 20¼, and *tur* 19¼ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 9th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather normal Health good. Prospects favourable.
Morar ...	*Nil*	Health good. Weather warm.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot. Health good.
Neemuch ...	Slight rain	Weather seasonable. A case of small-pox occurred in hospital.
Goona ...	.....	Health and prospects good. Harvesting continues.
Agar ...	Slight showers of rain during last week.	Health and prospects good.
Schore ...	... ..	Weather hot. Prospects and public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Harowti (April 5th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm. Grain being threshed. Some small-pox. Prices steady.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	...	Weather rather unsettled. Some mention of small-pox.
Ajmere („ 8th)	*Nil*	High winds. Prices stationary. Small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Crop prospects unchanged. Prices stationary. Health good.
Ulwur („ „)	...	Crops being cut. Prices of wheat and barley falling, *bajra* and *juar* steady, gram rising. Small-pox continues.
Abu („ 9th)	...	Weather seasonable; occasional clouds; High winds.
Sirohi („ 6th)	...	Tanks nearly dry; wells fair. Health good. Crops cut.
Marwar („ 4th)	...	Jodhpore city tanks all empty; water obtained from wells. Health good. Crops good. Winds high. Scarcity of drinking water is being felt in Jodhpore. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 6th)	...	Tanks, wells, and health good. Wheat crops being harvested. Weather cloudy and windy.

Abstract showing the Result of Emigration from the Port of Calcutta during the month of January 1884.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Jamaica.				Natal.				Mauritius.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years ...	12	11	23		8	12	20		.		...	...	.		...		...	...	..		13	16	29		9	14	23		42	53	95	
From 2 to 10 years .	37	19	56		19	23	42		..	..	...				...			...	...		25	14	39		19	12	31		100	68	168	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ..	83	38	121		88	40	128				..	.	.		...			.	...		72	28	100		89	25	114		332	131	463	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	197	78	275		230	96	326		.	.	...	..	.		...		.	.	..		211	94	305		211	99	310		849	367	1,216	
„ 30 „ 40 „	33	8	41		24	8	32				...				.		.	.	..		10	11	21		20	3	23		87	30	117	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	5	3	8		..	...	..				..	.		...	...	...			...	.	1		1		...	1	1		6	4	10	
Above 50 „ ...	.	...	...		.	...	...				...		.	...	...	...	.	..	...		...	...	...		...	...	..		...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	367	157	524		309	179	548			..	...	.			.	...	.	.	..		332	163	495	.	348	154	502	.	1,416	653	2,069	

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Jamaica.			Natal.			Mauritius.			Surinam.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
Orissa	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Western Bengal ...	...	...	..	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	3	6	
Central ditto ...	1	...	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	10	13	..	...	...	5	16	21	
Eastern ditto ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Behar	113	52	165	63	12	75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	47	137	128	58	186	394	169	563	
North-Western Provinces	160	76	236	170	81	251		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	91	56	147	157	82	239	578	295	873	
Oudh	55	10	65	77	51	128	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	10	56	40	12	52	218	83	301	
Central India ...	1	...	1	13	8	21	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	15	49	7	...	7	55	23	78	
Punjab	6	...	6	14	6	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	2	28	10	2	12	50	10	66	
Nepal	2	...	2	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	13	2	15	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	29	19	48	20	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	20	58	...	...	...	87	51	138	
GRAND TOTAL ...	367	157	524	369	179	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	163	495	348	154	502	1,416	653	2,069	

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Jamaica.			Natal.			Mauritius.			Surinam.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
Brahmins, high caste ..	49	12	61	69	29	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	19	75	57	28	85	231	88	319	
Hindoos: Agriculturists.	119	42	161	114	42	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	52	140	103	43	146	424	179	603	
Hindoos: Artisans ...	15	5	20	23	8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14	3	17	14	3	17	66	19	85	
Hindoos: Low castes	151	70	221	104	54	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	65	194	130	53	183	517	242	759	
Musulmans	33	28	61	56	46	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	24	69	44	27	71	178	125	303	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	367	157	524	369	179	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	163	495	348	154	502	1,416	653	2,069	

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	1,238	528	1,766
2. Musulmans	178	125	303
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,416	653	2,069

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th April 1884.

No. 616.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers, not exceeding 12 in number, of Raja Jaganath Singh of Pawayan, in the Shahjahanpur district, North-Western Provinces, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of that Act other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

The 17th April 1884.

No. 620.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule :—

13*A*. Licenses to possess and carry arms in places to which Section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, applies may be granted by the District Magistrate, on plain paper and without fee, to the heirs of persons to whom arms have been presented by or under the orders of Government, in respect of any such arms which they may inherit. Such licenses shall be granted in Form VIII prescribed by Rule 13.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 15th April 1884.

No. 89.—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

MEDICAL.

The 18th April 1884.

No. 159.—The services of Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

SANITARY.

The 18th April 1884.

No. 75.—Surgeon A. Barclay, M.B., Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted

privilege leave for one month and four days, with effect from the 21st instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th April 1884.

No 507.—Under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XI of 1880 (The Burma Courts Act, 1880), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint temporarily, with effect from such date as he may take charge of his duties, Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Barrister-at-Law and 3rd Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta, to be Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

No. 511.—Mr. J. Lowis, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant to the Government Advocate in British Burma.

No. 513.—The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th May next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 18th April 1884.

No. 516.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 481, dated the 10th instant, *for* Mr. T. W. Smyth, B.A., C.S., Barrister-at-Law, *read* Mr. J. W. Smyth, Barrister-at-Law.

POLICE.

The 14th April 1884.

No. 86.—The services of Mr. W. Campbell, District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 17th April 1884.

No. 93.—The following appointments are made in the Police of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. H. A. Playfair to be Assistant District Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Messrs. H. P. K. Skipton, C. W. McIvor, Norman Maclean, and Herbert Spence to be Assistant District Superintendents, 2nd Grade.

Mr. Cyril Seagrim to be Assistant District Superintendent, 2nd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*

Messrs. Hughes Hallett and George J. Duff to officiate as Assistant District Superintendents, 2nd Grade.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 18th April 1884.

No. 269 R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of), 1874, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to extend Bombay Act V of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code), with the exception of Section 85 and of the last fifteen words of Section 58, to the district of the Panch Mahals.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 16th April, 1884.

No. 752 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 104 G., dated the 17th January, 1884, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Victor Escher, as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Aden, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 17th April, 1884.

No. 779 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw as Acting Consul for Portugal and Acting Vice-Consul for Spain, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw.

GENERAL.

The 15th April, 1884.

No. 741 G.—The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 27th February, 1884:—

Consequent on the promotion of Mr. P. J. C. Robertson to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class—

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant I. MacIvor to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

No 745 G.—Misr Rama Charan, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is granted six months' leave, without allowances, in extension of the leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification, No. 488 G. G., of the 6th April, 1882.

The 16th April, 1884.

No. 749 G.—Surgeon H. N. V. Harington, Officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D.

The 17th April, 1884.

No. 770 G.—The services of Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 20th March, 1881.

No. 772 G.—Foreign Department Notification, No. 375 G., of the 26th February, 1884, making certain changes in the Berar Commission, is hereby cancelled.

No. 774 G.—Purshotam Rao Narayen, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Judge of the Small Cause Court at Akola.

MILITARY.

The 15th April, 1884.

No. 743 G.—The following regimental orders, issued by the Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 19th March, 1884, are confirmed :—

Major J. H. L. Greenfield having reported his departure yesterday on subsidiary leave to enable him to appear before a medical board at Bombay, with a view to obtaining leave on medical certificate, Lieutenant and Adjutant J. A. Bell is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, from the 18th March, subject to confirmation.

The 17th April, 1884.

No. 776 G.—Captain R. A. Gilchrist, Squadron Officer, and Officiating Squadron Commander, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 26th February, 1884, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Hastings Fraser, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th April, 1884.

No. 1334 I.—The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled, *viz.*,—

No. 284 I.J., dated the 10th October, 1879.

No. 61 I.J., dated the 27th May, 1880.

The 16th April, 1884.

No. 1356 I.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has and exercises full jurisdiction within those portions of land which are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway (including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within the Feudatory States of Khairagarh and Nundgaon: In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification :—

1.—All laws for the time being in force in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces shall be deemed to be in force in the aforesaid land.

2.—All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the aforesaid land.

3.—The administration of the Police within the aforesaid land shall be vested in the District Superintendent of Police for the time being of Bhandara, who shall exercise within the aforesaid land the same Police powers as he may exercise for the time being in the District of Bhandara in subordination to the same authorities, as he may, when exercising these powers, be for the time being subordinate to within the said district of Bhandara.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th April 1884.

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 321.
C. P. C.
PAGE 14.
Section 21.
Strike out this Section.

P. A. A. C.
PAGE 271.
Section 12.
For "Rs. 3,600" *substitute* "Rs. 3,750"

No. 324.
C. P. C.
PAGE 108.
Schedule D.

Substitute the following for the Schedule :—

SCHEDULE D.
(*See Section 175.*)

List of Colonial Treasurers, District Paymasters, and other Imperial Agents in the Colonies.

Station.	Designation of Agent.
Bahamas	The Acting District Paymaster.
Barbados (including British Guiana, Trinidad, &c.)	The District Paymaster.
Bermuda	The District Paymaster.
British Columbia...	The Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt Yard (British Columbia).
Canada East, Montreal District. / Canada West, London and Ottawa Districts.	The District Paymaster, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Canada West, Hamilton District.	The Staff Officer of Pensioners, Toronto, Canada West, and the District Paymaster, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Canada West, Toronto District.	The Staff Officer of Pensioners, Toronto.
Cape of Good Hope ...	The District Paymaster, Cape Town.
Ceylon	The District Paymaster.

Cyprus ...	... The District Paymaster.
Falkland Islands ..	... The Colonial Treasurer.
Fiji Islands ...	... The Governor.
Fort Garry ...	... The District Paymaster, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Gambia ...	... The Colonial Treasurer.
Gibraltar ...	... The District Paymaster.
Gold Coast ...	... The Acting District Paymaster, Cape Coast Castle.
Honduras ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
Hong-Kong ...	... The District Paymaster.
Jamaica ...	... The District Paymaster.
Lagos (Africa) ...	... The Colonial Treasurer.
Malta ...	... The District Paymaster.
Mauritius ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
Natal ...	... The District Paymaster, Pietermaritzburg.
New South Wales	... The Colonial Treasurer, Sydney.
New Zealand ...	... The Colonial Treasurer, Wellington.
Nova Scotia (including London, Montreal, Ottawa, and part of Hamilton Districts).	The District Paymaster, Halifax.
Queensland ..	... The Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane.
Sierra Leone ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
South Australia ...	... The Colonial Treasurer, Adelaide.
St. Helena ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
Straits Settlements	... The District Paymaster.
Tasmania ...	... The Agent for Imperial Expenditure, Hobart.
Transvaal ...	... The British Resident, Pretoria.
Vancouver's Island	... The Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt Yard (British Columbia).
Victoria ...	... The Colonial Treasurer, Melbourne.
Western Australia	... The Colonial Treasurer, Perth.

C. L. C.

PAGE 229.

Schedule C.

Substitute the following for the Schedule:—

SCHEDULE D.

(*See Section 161 (a) (2).*)

List of Colonial Treasurers, District Paymasters and other Imperial Agents in the Colonies.

Station.	Designation of Agent.
Bahamas ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
Barbados (including British Guiana, Trinidad, &c.)	The District Paymaster.
Bermuda ...	... The District Paymaster.
British Columbia ..	... The Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt Yard (British Columbia).
Canada East, Montreal District ... / Canada West, London and Ottawa Districts	The District Paymaster, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Canada West, Hamilton District	The Staff Officer of Pensioners, Toronto, Canada West, and the District Paymaster, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Canada West, Toronto District	The Staff Officer of Pensioners' Toronto.
Cape of Good Hope ...	The District Paymaster, Cape Town.
Ceylon ...	The District Paymaster.
Cyprus ..	... The District Paymaster.
Falkland Islands ...	... The Colonial Treasurer.
Fiji Islands ...	... The Governor.
Fort Garry ...	... The District Paymaster, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Gambia ...	... The Colonial Treasurer.
Gibraltar ...	... The District Paymaster.
Gold Coast ...	... The Acting District Paymaster, Cape Coast Castle.
Honduras ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
Hong-Kong ...	... The District Paymaster.
Jamaica ...	... The District Paymaster.
Lagos (Africa) ...	... The Colonial Treasurer.
Malta ...	... The District Paymaster.
Mauritius ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
Natal ...	... The District Paymaster, Pietermaritzburg.
New South Wales	... The Colonial Treasurer, Sydney.
New Zealand ...	... The Colonial Treasurer, Wellington.
Nova Scotia (including London, Montreal, Ottawa, and part of Hamilton Districts).	The District Paymaster, Halifax.
Queensland ...	... The Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane.
Sierra Leone ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
South Australia	... The Colonial Treasurer, Adelaide.
St. Helena ...	... The Acting District Paymaster.
Straits Settlements	... The District Paymaster.
Tasmania ...	... The Agent for Imperial Expenditure, Hobart.
Transvaal ...	... The British Resident, Pretoria.
Vancouver's Island	... The Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt Yard (British Columbia).
Victoria ...	... The Colonial Treasurer, Melbourne.
Western Australia	... The Colonial Treasurer, Perth.

No. 420.—In exercise of the authority vested in him by Section 6 of 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104, the Secretary of State in Council of India has directed the following addition to be made to Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code:—

C. L. C.

PAGE 155.

Add the following Section after Section 36:—

36*A*. A Judge applying for privilege leave (whether the leave be under Section 34 or Section 36) must record a declaration that he has no intention of resigning his office and retiring from the service or of taking leave of any kind for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying for permission to resign his office and retiring from the service, or to take leave within three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of intention.

No. 461.

C. P. C.

PAGE 49.

Section 104.

Rule 2.

Insert the following as a footnote to the word "notice" in line 1 of this Rule:—

"I would draw your attention to the necessity of securing that officers, whom it may be decided to remove from the service for any cause, shall in future receive timely *official* notice that their services are to be dispensed with." (*Para. 4 of despatch from Secretary of State, No. 59, Financial, dated 13th March 1884.*)

No. 332.—Babu Ishan Chandra Basu, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, assumed charge of his duties before noon on the 3rd April 1884.

No. 333.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General, made over charge of his duties as Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr. O. T. Barrow, B.C.S., after noon on the 7th April 1884.

No. 334.—Mr. W. D. F. Cowley having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, British Burma, and Mr. H. J. Brereton having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Mr. Cowley made over, and Mr. Brereton assumed,

charge of the duties of Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, after noon on the 28th March 1884.

No. 452.—*Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1884, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	5,93,58 550	1,15,91,239	21,72,966	1,37,64,205
Allahabad ...	51,60,660	20,44,400	...	20,44,400
Lahore ...	75,52,350	87,03,630	...	87,03,630
Bombay ...	3,58,47,240	2,19,[illegible]6,638	43,28,087	2,62,34,725
Kurrachee ..	20,62 020	38,55,235	9,500	38,64,735
Madras ...	1,36,91,065	96,61,200	7,00,000	1,03,61,200
Calicut ...	9,07,825	4,22,190	...	4,22,190
Rangoon ...	20,85,100	21,07,325	...	21,07,325
Total ...	12,75,65,410	6,03,54,857	72,10,553	6,75,65,410
Price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs 6,[illegible]21,700, held under Section 19 of the Act ...				6,00,00,000
Grand Total ...				12,75,65,410

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th April, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 204.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India :—

With effect from the 14th April, 1884—

Major E. H. H. Collen, First Assistant Secretary and Officiating Deputy Secretary, to be Deputy Secretary, *vice* Colonel W. M. Lees, who vacates the appointment on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, Second Assistant Secretary and Officiating First Assistant Secretary, to be First Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major E. H. H. Collen.

Major T. Deane, Third Assistant Secretary and Officiating Second Assistant Secretary, to be Second Assistant Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank.

Captain W. J. B. Bird, Officiating Third Assistant Secretary, to be Third Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major T. Deane.

No. 205.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant James Andrew Brown, Seaforth Highlanders, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry,—21st February, 1883.

No. 206.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

Lieutenant E. R. Owen, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 13th April, 1884.

No. 207.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel M. Elliot, R.A., to be Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India, *vice* Colonel T. E. Hughes, appointed Director General of Ordnance in India. Dated 12th April, 1884.

No. 208.—QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Strong, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be an Assistant Quarter Master General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel H. A. Little, appointed Commandant, 12th Native Infantry. Dated 26th March, 1884.

No. 209.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Brigadier-General L. W. Buck, Madras S. C., Commanding the Western District, Cannanore, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, during the absence on furlough of Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B. Dated 18th March, 1884.

No. 210.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H. A. K. Jennings, R.A., to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories.

No. 211.—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. E. S. Carter, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to be Controller of Military Accounts;

Major C. G. Cautley, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade;

Major M. A. Rowlandson, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade;

Major H. F. Woodcock, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade;

Captain R. T. Hawkes, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade;

Lieutenant W. H. Young, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class,—

with effect from the 20th March, 1884, *vice* Colonel D. B. Young, Controller of Military Accounts, deceased.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 212.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. P. Sherriff, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year and 74 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Beddy, Bengal S. C. Commandant, 29th Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Major E. A. Money, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. Landon, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon G. S. Griffiths, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon S. F. Bigger, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 213.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Hanna, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 214.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 14th March, 1884, pages 1259 and 1260.

INDIA OFFICE;
14th March, 1884.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel St. George Caulfeild, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th March, 1884.

Major Charles Walter Campbell, of the Bengal Army. Dated 24th January, 1884.

Major Edwin Robert Ives, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st February, 1884.

Brigade-Surgeon William Watson, of the Bengal Army. Dated 21st December, 1883.

Brigade-Surgeon Benjamin Williamson, of the Madras Army. Dated 27th January, 1884.

Surgeon-Major William Pierce Kelly, of the Madras Army. Dated 28th January, 1884.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. George Caulfeild, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th March, 1884.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Walter Campbell, of the Bengal Army. Dated 24th January, 1884.

Major Edwin Robert Ives, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st February, 1884.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Henry King, of the Madras Army. Dated 16th August, 1883.

Brigade-Surgeon Alfred Sanderson, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 20th December, 1883.

NOTE.—The date of the retirement from the service of Surgeon-Major J. Davies, of the Bombay Army, is altered to the 17th October, 1882 (*vide London Gazette*, 27th October, 1882).

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major William John Vousden, V.C. Dated 8th January, 1884.

Captain Arthur Fishe. Dated 15th January, 1884.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Arthur Cautley Bunny. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Charles Stuart Wheler. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Thomas Haughton Eyre. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Charles Mordaunt Fitzgerald. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Edward Benjamin James Vaughan. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Claude Frederick Gambier. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Francis George Lawrence Mainwaring. Dated 30th December, 1883.

William Grenville Mansel. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Mossom Innis Gibbs. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Edmund George Barrow. Dated 30th December, 1883.

William Selwood Hewett. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Alexander William Dennistown Campbell. Dated 30th December, 1883.

Charles Hamilton Des Vœux. Dated 10th January, 1884.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Philip Warren Sutherland. Dated 18th December, 1883.

Brigade-Surgeon Alfred Eteson, M.D. Dated 20th December, 1883.

London Gazette, dated the 18th March, 1884, page 1306.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 18th March, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Thomas Edmond Strong, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 4th January, 1884.

George Fergus Graham, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th January, 1884.

Alexander Copland, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th January, 1884.

Daniel Wilson Laughton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th January, 1884.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Edwin William Allum, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 3rd January, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 215.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers have been transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified ;—

Conductor William Howes, Ordnance Department,—4th March, 1884.

Conductor Alexander Anderson, Ordnance Department,—16th April, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 216.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Cadell, V.C., Bengal S. C.,—17th April, 1884.

No. 217.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Munnings Lees, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance,—14th April, 1884.

No. 218.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Kote-Duffadar Tofa Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Torah, deceased,—21st December, 1883.

31st Native Infantry.

Jemadar Syud Ahmed Shah to be Subadar; Havildar Mullah to be Jemadar, *vice* Diam Khan, invalided,—21st March, 1884.

No. 219.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Biluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major J. E. P. Mosley, Commandant, Biluch Guides, to be Major-Commandant.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 220.—Surgeon Alfred John Wall, M.D., half-pay list, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 26th February 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 17.—The services of Captain E. H. Ensor, Assistant Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, for employment as Officiating Port Officer and Collector of Customs, Akyab.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 14TH APRIL, 1884.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 8th to the 14th April, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
William Henry Oglander-Hennah. (a)	Lieutenant ...	1st Dragoon Guards.	16th May, 1883.	Will left	4,687 0 10	*Nil*	14th June, 1884.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Captain W. J. Hennah, 2, Dudley Villas, Hastings.
Executors—Captain Hennah and Fredk. Blake, Newport, Isle of Wight.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1884.

No. 87.—Major-General J. G. Medley, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class I, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, who vacates his appointment under the operation of Public Works Department Notification No. 293, dated 3rd September 1880, is reappointed to the Department as a Chief Engineer, Class I, and retains the same appointment.

The 15th April 1884.

No. 88.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Public Works Department have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government from 28th March 1884 :—

Captain R. H. Brown, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. W. P. Foster, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 17th April 1884.

No. 89.—Babu Brij Mohan Lal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assam, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1884.

No. 90.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 148G., dated 1st February 1884, and in supersession of Notifications Nos. 206, 219, 258, 283, 296 of 1883, and 4, 8, 34 of 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	Present grade.	Grade to which promoted.	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Penny, E. ..	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	Permanent ...	1st May 1883.
Von Ahn, C. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Newcombe, A. C. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Sharp, F. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Bailey, R. J. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Brook-Fox, F. G. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Leslie, M. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Fox, H. H. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	Do. ...	Do.
Wallace, J. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Shedlock, O. J. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Hewitt, St. J. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
Gyan Chunder Roy ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Do. do.	*Sub. pro tem.*	Do.
Sage, E. M. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Smith, F. St. G. M. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Scott, F. W. M. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
St. Clair, Hon'ble L. M. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	Temporary ...	24th July 1883.
Gilbert, W. R. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	Reversion ...	20th Aug. 1883.
Preonath Banerjee ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	Temporary ...	23rd Aug. 1883.
Bhagut Singh ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	6th Sept. 1883.
Coode, M. P. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	20th Sept. 1883.
Gilbert, W. R. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	9th Nov. 1883.
St. Clair, Hon'ble L. M. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, tempy. rank.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	Reversion ...	17th Nov. 1883.
Bhagut Singh ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	26th Nov. 1883.
Coode, M. P. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	30th Nov. 1883.
Gyan Chunder Roy ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Permanent ...	6th Dec. 1883.
Kench, H. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Do. do.	*Sub. pro tem.*	Do.
Gatherer, A. B. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade	*Sub. pro tem.*	1st Jan. 1884.
Gramatzki, E. L. ...	Do. 3rd do.	Do. 2nd do.	Do.	Do.
Laugharne, Capt'n M., R.E. ...	Do. 4th do.	Do. 3rd do.	Do.	Do.
St. Clair, Hon'ble L. M. ...	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	Do. 4th do.	Permanent ...	Do.
Sage, E. M. ...	Do. do. *sub. pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	Permanent ...	Do.
Campbell, W. B. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Do. do.	*Sub. pro tem.*	Do.
Preonath Banerjee ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Do. do.	Reversion ...	8th Feb. 1884.
Gilbert, W. R. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.	Do. ...	20th do.

No. 91.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 117, dated 14th March 1884, the services of Lieutenant J. Stewart, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 18th April 1884.

No. 92.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 146, dated the 14th March 1884, Captain G. Davidson, R.E., Executive Engineer, Sibi Division, held charge of the 1st Division Harnai Road from the 6th November 1883 to the 16th January 1884, in addition to his own duties, and from the 16th January his services were wholly placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 93.—The services of Captain G. Davidson, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th March 1884.

No. 94.—Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th April 1884.

It is ordered that the following rules be passed under section 4, clause (*e*), of Act 7 of 1882 to take effect from the 16th of April 1884:—

1. The Registrar on the Original Side shall have the custody of all instruments deposited in this Court under section 4, clause (*a*), of Act 7 of 1882.

2. A Register of all such documents shall be kept, under the following headings:—

1. Description of document.
2. Date.
3. By whom deposited.
4. When deposited.

The following fees shall be taken, by means of Court-fee Stamps, under section 4, clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*):—

For filing and registering every power, and filing every other document, R2.

For a certified copy—

When the copy is presented by the party, at 2 annas per folio.

When the copy is prepared in the office, at 4 annas a folio.

For searching and inspecting each set of documents, 8 annas.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
„ ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
„ H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
„ W. F. McDONELL.
„ H. T. PRINSEP.
„ A. WILSON.
„ L. R. TOTTENHAM.
„ A. T. MACLEAN.
„ C. D. FIELD.
„ J. F. NORRIS.
„ J. Q. PIGOT.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned student has passed the First M. B. Examination in the Second Division :—

Datta, Durlabhchandra . Medical College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th April 1884.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1884.

No. 429.—The unexpired portion of the one month's leave granted to Mr. E. C. Ryall, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, by Notification No. 404, dated 15th December 1883, is cancelled, with effect from the forenoon of 5th January 1884, the date on which he was recalled to duty.

No. 430.—Mr. Henry Arthur Charrier is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 431.—Mr. Philip Joseph Serrao is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 432.—Colonel W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, having been appointed to do special duty in England, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th January 1884, the following reversions are made in connection with the promotions and reversions which were announced in Notifications, Nos. 424, 425, 426 and 427, dated the 14th March 1884 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pullan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 7th January to 4th March 1884, both dates inclusive.

The officiating promotion of Major D. C. Andrew, S.C., to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Superintendents, from 5th March 1884, is cancelled.

Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 1st January to 4th March 1884, both dates inclusive.

The officiating promotion of Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., to the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents, will be dated 6th March 1884, and not the 5th.

The officiating promotion of Major S. H. Cowan, S.C., to the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents, from 6th March 1884, is cancelled.

Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, from 7th January to 4th March 1884, both dates inclusive.

The officiating promotion of Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., to the 4th Grade of Deputy Superintendents, will be dated 6th March 1884, and not the 5th.

The officiating promotion of Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E., to the 4th Grade of Deputy Superintendents, from 6th March 1884, is cancelled.

No. 433.—Lieutenant-Colonels W. H. Wilkins and W. F. Badgley, Deputy Superintendents, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, having returned to duty from furlough on the forenoon of the 14th ultimo, the following reversions will take place, with effect from the same date :—

Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

No. 434.—Major A. W. Baird, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, having availed himself, on the 4th instant, of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 169, dated 28th ultimo, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

No. 435.—Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under sections 70 to 75 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st May next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th April 1884.

No. 915.—Lieutenant L. Herbert, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted 90 days' privilege leave to study the native languages, under Bengal

Army Regulations, section 13, paragraph 2, he having completed ten months as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps.

The leave to date from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

M. J. MEADE, *Lieut.*,
2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 8th April 1884.

No. 930 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Koodrutoollah, attached to the Hospital of the Bikaneer Agency, is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force on duty with the Political Agent, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st January 1884.

No. 932 *G.*—First Class Hospital Assistant (No. 88) Mahomed Fakeer (1st), doing duty with the Erinpura Irregular Force, has been granted 60 days' leave of absence from the 1st February to the 31st March 1884.

No 934 *G.*—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 2nd April 1884, of the 90 days' privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 186C, dated 15th March 1884.

The 9th April 1884.

No. 943 *G.*—Captain F. G. Alexander, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, returned to duty, on the 3rd April 1884, from the 40 days' privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 682G, dated 10th March 1884.

2. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 946 *G.*—Mr. Joseph Edward Gabbett, Assistant Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is appointed to be Lieutenant in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 27th February 1884.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 7th April 1884.

No. 264.—Under Section 22, Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the district of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

The 12th April 1884.

No. 278.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 584 G., dated 21st March 1884, Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman, M.D., and Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D., respectively made over and received charge of the Office of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere, and medical charge of the Merwara Battalion, on the forenoon of 28th March 1884.

No. 280.—Dr. J. Crofts, Officiating Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be exercised within the precincts of the Ajmere Jail, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th March 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asstt. to the Chief Commr.

COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 14th April 1884.

Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbadra, is granted three months' privilege leave under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

A. D. CAREY,
Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 7th April 1884.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Sandford, Deputy Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted 12 months' leave out of India on medical certificate and 10 days' subsidiary leave.

The 11th April 1884.

No. 5.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 3 of the 22nd March 1884, Mr. P. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, availed himself of the nine months' leave on medical certificate and ten days' subsidiary leave therein granted, on the forenoon of the 11th April 1884.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th April 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab Port Blair Assam	Jan. 1884	Mar. 20, 1884
4	Rajputana Hurnai Road Command	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
6	Central Provinces Central India	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
8	Bombay Hyderabad (Imperial) Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
11	Madras British Burmah Coorg	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
14	Military Works	Do. ,,	Apl. 2, ,,
15	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ,,	Do. 4, ,,
16	Bengal	Dec. 1883	Mar. 8, ,,
	TELEGRAPH.		
1	Indo-European Telegraph	Jan. 1884	Mar. 29, 1884
2	Indian Telegraph	Do. ,,	Do 31, ,,

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	Jan. 1884	Mar. 19, 1884
2	Rajputana	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
3	Bombay	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
4	Madras British Burmah	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
6	Bengal	Do. ,,	Apl. 1, ,,
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Dec. 1883	Mar. 4, ,,
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	State Ry., Stores Branch	Jan. 1884	Mar. 15, 1884
2	Punjab	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
3	Bombay	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
4	Madras	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,
6	Bengal	Dec. 1883	Do. 15, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	State Rys., Stores Branch. Punjab Railway Surveys	Jan. 1884	Mar. 15, 1884
3	Garo Hills Survey Kokilamukh	Do. ,,	Do. 17, ,,
5	Amritsar & Pathankote	Do. ,,	Do. 19, ,,
6	Bhopal Sindia Indus Valley Kandahar Rohilkund & Kumaon N.-W. P. Light Railway Surveys. Bengal North-Western Railway.	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
13	Wardha Coal	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
14	Dhond & Manmad Behar-Assam Bombay Railway Surveys Sultanpur-Bogra	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
18	Naihati Northern Bengal Patna Gya Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Southern Mahratta Dacca & Mymensing Ry. Kawnea & Dhurla Ry. Western Deccan Ry. Chittagong Survey	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
27	British Burmah Punjab Northern Rewari-Ferozepur	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
30	Rajputana	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
31	Calcutta & South-Eastern Holkar Cuddapah-Nellore Madras Railway Surveys Bellary-Kistna Ry.	Do. ,,	Apl. 1, ,,
36	Tirhoot Jhansi-Manikpur	Do. ,,	Do. 3, ,,
38	Central Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 4, ,,
39	Tirhoot Ry. Extension	Dec. 1883	Feb. 26, ,,
40	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension.	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
41	Ramghat-Bhagwangola	Do. ,,	Mar. 8, ,,
42	Bengal Ry. Administrative Charges, Bengal Railway Surveys	Do. ,,	Do. 10, ,,
44	Cawnpore-Achnera N. W. P. Provincial Ry.	Do. ,,	Do. 15, ,,
46	East Indian	Nov. ,,	Feb. 11, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal Indus Valley	Jan. 1884	Mar. 25, 1884
3	Northern Bengal Kawnea & Dhurla	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
5	British Burmah	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
6	Punjab Northern	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
7	Calcutta & South-Eastern Naihati Wardha Coal Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,
11	Rajputana Rewari-Ferozepore	Do. ,,	Apl. 1, ,,
13	Tirhoot	Do. ,,	Do. 2, ,,
14	Cawnpore-Achnera	Do. ,,	Do. 4, ,,
15	East Indian	Nov. 1883	Feb. 11, ,,
	FOREIGN STATES. CAPITAL & REVENUE.		
1	Nizam's	Jan. 1884	Mar. 29, 1884
2	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,

Simla, the 7th April 1884.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th April 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,15,56,859 12 5)	2,53,67,728	15	6
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,38,10,869 3 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,88,81,085	15	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,59,772	9	8
Sundries	13,89,336	5	1
RUPEES	7,00,07,435	2	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	32,68,912	4	0
Other authorized Investments	46,59,160	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,41,63,213	14	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	74,61,799	6	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,08,48,014	8	8
Balances with other Banks	5,55,133	8	8
Bullion	11,557	15	8
Dead Stock	11,74,167	4	9
Stamps	9,277	1	0
Sundries	5,06,388	3	4
	5,26,57,624	2	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 73,45,894 8 2)	1,73,49,810	15	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,00,03,916 7 8)			
RUPEES	7,00,07,435	2	5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th April 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 37·7.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th April 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,11,17,201 11 2)	2,43,92,428	10	6
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,32,75,226 15 4)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,82,70,088	6	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,83,459	9	1
Sundries	14,34,182	15	1
RUPEES	6,84,89,670	13	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	34,30,984	0	0
Other authorized Investments	46,36,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,33,19,754	14	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	75,33,751	4	4
Bills discounted and purchased	2,06,21,144	2	7
Balances with other Banks	6,57,107	7	4
Bullion	9,193	10	0
Dead Stock	11,78,223	9	0
Stamps	9,757	7	0
Sundries	5,03,197	5	4
	5,18,99,993	12	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 80,94,978 8 0)	1,65,89,677		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 84,94,698 9 6)			
RUPEES	6,84,89,670	13	11

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th April 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 37·2.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, this 9th day of April 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3—2776, Private J. Charles Bateman.
Age,—24 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Parish and County in which Born,—Linba, Canada, British North America.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform.
Waistcoat,— }
Breeches or Trowsers— }
Date of Desertion,—4th April 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd December 1880.
Place of Enlistment,—Bombay.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

R. L. DASHWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd East Yorkshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, this 9th day of April 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3—2841, Lance Corporal Sydney Kiddle Dalton.
Age,—28 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Parish and County in which Born,—Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.
Marks,—Small moles on neck and left breast, scar inner side, left wrist.
Trade,—Compositor.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform.
Waistcoat,— }
Breeches or Trowsers,— }
Date of Desertion,—3rd April 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—8th June 1880.
Place of Enlistment,—Bombay.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

R. L. DASHWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd East Yorkshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 17th day of April 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2169, Private David Thomas.
Age,—29 years.
Size,—5 feet 9¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—15th April 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—4th January 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Carnarvon.
Parish and County in which Born,—Llandewery, Carnarvon.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Mason.
Coat and Trowsers,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Under 5 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 17th day of April 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1983, Private James Jackson.
Age,—20 years.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—15th April 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—9th July 1878.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Mary's, Liverpool, Lancashire.
Marks,—Tattoo right forearm, scar on inner surface right arm.
Trade,—Shoe-maker.
Coat and Trowsers,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Under 7 years service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificate issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
April 7	2,34,029	. . .	. . .	2,36,032	39,63,986	22,53,848
" 8	. . .	. . .	221	2,35,824	39,65,223	22,54,074
" 9	. . .	. . .	1,713	2,34,072	39,66,973	22,55,824
" 10	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,34,072	39,66,973	22,55,824
" 11	Holidays.					
" 12						

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 14th April 1884

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
10	P 77—16783	100	Babu Rajkissore Mookerjee.
11	P 77—50716	100	Gooty Ram.
12	P 77—97028	100	Sukhut Ram.
13	P 39—93923	50	Babu Bholanath Mookerjee.
14	P 48—60382	1,000	Babu Grishchunder Bag.
15	P 45—16397 " —16398	500 500	Dabee Pershad.
17	P 77—88008	100	Niranjun Ram Matiganah.
19	P 77—24852 " —70197	100 100	Uddoy Ram.
20	P 39—99449	50	Babu Baneymadhub Mookerjee.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th April 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General,
in charge, Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th April 1884.

Bateman, W. E.
Beer, Rene' de.
Brown, Sir John Campbell.
Carr & Sons.
English, R. E.
Furdomji & Co.
Hughesdon, Edward.
Martin, C. N.
Martin, Mrs. Norman.
Kelley, A.
Sherwin, Dr. Reginald.
Strakes, A. H.
Wilson, Arthur.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. R.
Adelsward, C. Baron D.
Armistead, Henry.
Atkinson, R. P.
Bagrs, W. H.
Black, Mrs. L. G.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Bloomfield, Lieut.-Col. A.
Bridgnell, James Lyne.
Brown, John.
Bundara, Joseph.
Chapman, Mrs.
Chatterton, Miss.
Clifton, Mr.
Cooper, Robert.
Daniel, Chaim.
D'Silva, J. A.
Dease, Mrs. P. P.
DeLittle, E.
Durrant, G. F. N.
E. T.
Exhibitor.
Fioravanti, Filippo.
FitzGerald, W. M.
Fleming, Miss.
Fordyce, B. E.
Freese, G.
Geddard, George J.
Gompertz, Rev. James.
Gore, J. F. W.
Graham, R. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chane Reni.
H. S. W.
H. T. G.
Hankuwiz, C.
Hart, C. F.
Hennis, W.
Henry, Dans.
Horsfall, Geo. Hodgson.
Hoogwerf, E. H.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Innes, U. B.
Jackson, W. E.
James, Charles.
Jennings, Mrs.
Johnson, J. W.
Jopp, C. A.
Jordan, Miss A. J.
Joyner, Colonel.
Kellner, E. Rubre.
Kennedy, W. B. R.
Kennedy, Wilfred.
Kingsley, James.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Liebe, Augustus.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingstone, Archibald.
Lockhart, G.
M. K.
Maclachlan, J.
MacPhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
McCafferty, Mrs.
McInes, R.
Milner, R.
Mitchell, A.
Morris, H.
Moulden, Bayfield.
Meyers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylne, F.
Norman, Frank.
Olman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Quildon, J.
Raymond, Ross.
Redfern, R.
Rey, Madame Victoria.
Richards, Albert.
Rigby, Miss.
Roberts, T. A.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Robinson, Aubrey.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubeto, Manuel G.
Rutherfurd, R. C.
Sabat, Bichara et Georges.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Simpson, Albert B. A.
Stagg, J. E.
Stolterfoht, Ed.
"Sympathy."
Thomann, H.
Thomson, W. A.
Tupper, C. L.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Waller, G.
Want, Mrs. J. R.
Wasserman, Zaser.
Webster, E. A.
Williamson, W. F.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters.

Ezekiel, J. J. Judah.
Healy, J. H. G.
Izambert, Alexander.
Jamsedji S. Bhamghara.
Jones, R. Calville.
Richy, Lazer.
Wincham, W.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	25th April	Str. *Nowshera.*
Madras and Ceylon	19th "	P. & O. Str. *Kaisar-i-Hind.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	22nd "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	21st "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th "	Str. *Hensada.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	24th "	Str. *Cocoonada.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	25th "	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal, can be forwarded.

NB.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M

R. H. KELLY,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئيناڈين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اوسكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه انه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سولهه روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پوند كے ٹين كا بارهٔ آنه '

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنكونا فبريفيوج - يعنے تپ كي دوا

سركاري كارخانے مين سرخ سنكونا كي چهال سے ايك نئي اور اصلاح كي هوئي دواے مركب تيار كي گئي هى - كونيايين كے عوض مين يهه دوا به نسبت معمولي غير صاف كيئے هوئے فبريفيوج كے زياده تر بے نقص هى - يهه دوا عهدهداران سركار علم خلايق اور خيراتي كامون كے ليئے اور هر شخص جو بيس پونڈ يا اوس سے زياده ايك وقت پر لے بوٹانك گارڈن معروف كه كمپني باغ كلكته كے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قيمت پر بحساب ۲۴ روپى في پونڈ خريد كر سكتا هى - اور جمله خاص و عام كو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانك گارڈن سے صرف انقد قيمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا فروشون سے بهي به قيمت ۳۲ روپى في پونڈ مل سكتي هى - مگر محصول ڈاك بارهٔ آنه علاوه هى '

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
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Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1881, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the First Quarter ending 31st July 1883, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the past Year 1882.

PARTICULARS.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1883.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	83,90,522 1 7	78,82,328 10 1	5,08,193 7 6	. . . . .
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from May to July 1883 in the Widows' Fund	1,16,105 12 6	1,14,251 1 9	1,854 10 9	. . . . .
Subscriptions from May to July 1883 in the Children's Fund	78,492 14 10	77,235 4 0	1,257 10 10	. . . . .
Entrance fees, &c., from May to July in the Charges, General	438 2 0	555 14 6	. . . . .	117 12 6
Total Receipts	1,95,036 13 4	1,92,042 4 3	A3,112 5 7	117 12 6
Grand Total	85,85,558 14 11	80,74,370 14 4	B5,11,305 13 1	117 12 6
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	80,507 4 2	77,760 2 1	2,747 2 1	. . . . .
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	55,291 9 3	52,096 3 11	3,195 5 4	. . . . .
Pay of establishment, including office rent and contingencies	9,958 0 6	9,770 13 11	187 2 7	. . . . .
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	10,565 14 11	9,053 8 4	1,512 6 7	. . . . .
Amount of divisible surplus passed to credit of Subscribers of five years' standing and upwards in the Widows' Fund	1,12,245 11 0	81,863 4 0	30,382 7 0	. . . . .
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	70,793 4 0	51,744 12 0	19,048 8 0	. . . . .
Total Disbursements	3,39,361 11 10	2,82,288 12 3	57,072 15 7	. . . . .
Balance in favour of the Fund	82,46,197 3 1	77,92,082 2 1	C4,54,232 13 6	117 12 6
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to Subscribers	45,759 0 0	33,402 0 0	12,357 0 0	. . . . .

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,510	1,000	1,483	984	27	16	. .	. .
Ditto of Incumbents	383	559	368	543	15	26	. .	. .
Ditto of Subscribers sharing abatements	1,036	691	984	676	52	15	. .	. .

	R a. p.
A—Net increase	2,994 9 1
B—Net increase	5,11,188 0 7
C—Net increase	4,54,115 1 0

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

H. RONALDSON, JAMES BELL, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary,*

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

FUND OFFICE,

The 24th March 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

CIVIL SUIT No. 366 OF 1882.

Between Tanjore Mahomed Abdoolah, a Mahomedan inhabitant, unemployed, residing at No. 5, 6, 7, Appoo Maistry Street in the Black Town of Madras . . *Plaintiff*,

and

1. Tanjore Mahomed Causim, a Mahomedan inhabitant, and the executor with Probate of Roshen Bee, deceased, residing at No. 31 in Appoo Maistry Street aforesaid, and 2. Tanjore Mahomed Ibrahim, at present supposed to be residing at Patna but latterly residing at No. 1, Appoo Maistry Street aforesaid . . . . *Defendants*.

Summons for settlement of Issues.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To

Tanjore Mahomed Ibrahim, the 2nd Defendant.

Plaint filed on 15th November 1882. Order for 7th Summons made on 20th March 1884. Summons issued on 1st April 1884.

WHEREAS, the abovenamed Plaintiff hath instituted a Suit in our said Court against you by filing a plaint, a copy whereof accompanies this summons, we command you to appear in our said Court in person or by an Attorney or Vakil of our said Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on Thursday the 1st day of May 1884 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff. And take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence. And you will bring with you or send by your Attorney or Vakil any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Witness, THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES ARTHUR TURNER, KNIGHT, C.I.E., *Chief Justice*, at Madras, the 1st April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

H. GARDINER,
Assistant Registrar.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 034039, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for ₹2,000, standing in the name of Pandit Ambika Prasad, of Daragunj, Allahabad, by whom it has never been endorsed to any other person, has been stolen away by burglars from his house on the night of the 23rd March 1884. Application for stopping payment on the above and interest thereupon, as well as for the issue of a duplicate, will be made in due course to the Public Debt Office.

AMBIKA PRASAD.

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th March 1884.

Lost or Destroyed

The undermentioned Government Securities particularized at foot standing in the names of Romananth Tagore, Mothooranauth Tagore, and Brojendronauth Tagore, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the undermentioned Notes and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office. An application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate notes in favor of the representatives of the proprietors:—

Treasury Bills at 2½ pie per diem.

No. 1, dated 17th May 1859, for ₹1,000.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, same date, same amount.

No. 25, dated 16th August 1859, for ₹1,000.

Nos. 4 and 5, dated 23rd June 1859, for ₹200 each.

No. 5, dated 16th August 1859, for ₹5,000.

No. 33, dated 27th September 1859, for ₹5,000.

No. 40, dated 30th November 1859, for ₹5,000.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
10, Government Place, East,

Attorney for Baboos Chundermohun Chatterjee and Khettermohun Mookerjee, the sole Surviving Executors of the late Moharajah Romanauth Tagore,

and

Attorney for Baboo Sreenauth Tagore, the sole Executor of the late Mothooranauth Tagore,

and

Attorney for Sreemutty Mooktokassy Dabee, the Widow of the late Brojendronauth Tagore.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1883-84.

No. 488I., dated 22nd February 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A., B., and C. 18, showing irrigation operations, for kharíf 1883-84, of canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The kharíf season of 1883-84 (from 1st April to 30th September 1883) began unfavourably for canal irrigation, as the rainfall in January and March enabled the sugarcane sowings in many places to be carried out without canal water, and the late rabi threw back the indigo sowings. In June the demand for water was on the increase till the latter portion of the month, when the monsoon broke generally. During July the demand for water on the Eastern Jumna Canal was heavy, and failure of rain in August created a general demand.

2. The returns show a satisfactory increase in irrigated area of 86,337 acres over last year's totals, which were the highest then on record. The increase in assessments, however, amounts to ₹8,731 only, as the increase under acreage is chiefly on account of 4th class crops, which pay the lowest water-rate.

3. Table I shows the areas of the principal crops for the past four years :—

TABLE I.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	135,292	164,569	197,978	154,725
Rice	135,570	101,755	96,357	106,443
Bájra and juár	43,266	4,141	5,104	35,770
Maize	89,274	22,376	33,411	89,101
Other food-grains	9,207	6,887	5,982	13,399
Fodder crops	7,924	4,554	9,930	18,885
Fibres	63,680	63,247	49,722	88,395
Dyes	194,983	319,992	316,872	294,408
Miscellaneous	20,943	18,504	24,354	24,621
TOTAL	700,139	706,025	739,410	825,747

There is a falling off of 43,253 acres in sugarcane owing to the market being overstocked from the plentiful supply of the previous year. The falling off in indigo, 22,464 acres, is due to the late rabi, which prevented more extensive sowings. The defect under these two staple kharíf crops has been made up by the large increase under cotton, rice, maize, bájra, and other inferior grains. This was the result of the deficiency of rain towards the end of the season when cultivators, to save their crops, were compelled to take canal water.

4. Table II compares by canals the irrigated areas for the two years 1882 and 1883 :—

TABLE II.

CANALS.	1882.	1883.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	335,570	384,118	48,548	. . .
Lower Ganges	199,115	203,677	4,562	. . .
Agra	52,263	73,436	21,173	. . .
Eastern Jumna	112,483	117,958	5,475	. . .
Rohilkhand	32,663	39,333	6,670	. . .
Dún	5,520	5,293	. . .	227
Bijnor	1,678	1,707	29	. . .
Hamírpur Lakes	76	170	94	. . .
Jhánsi Lakes	42	55	13	. . .
TOTAL	739,410	825,747	86,564	227

There is again a large increase on the Upper Ganges Canal, which is fairly distributed over all divisions excluding the Northern, which has almost the same area as in the previous year. The Lower Ganges Canal shows a small increase of 4,564 acres. This practically represents the advance of the new divisions, as the increase in the Etáwah Division is met by a decrease in the Cawnpore Division.

The prospects of the Agra Canal appear to be decidedly improving.

The increase on the Eastern Jumna Canal is principally under maize and cotton.

On the Rohilkhand Canals the great increase under rice makes up for the decrease under sugarcane and other crops.

5. Table III gives the assessments on account of occupiers' rate for the last four years:—

TABLE III.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	R	R	R	R
Upper Ganges . . .	9,09,785	9,69,853	11,01,884	11,11,826
Lower Ganges . . .	4,15,906	4,92,948	5,11,884	4,89,448
Agra	98,055	1,68,898	1,57.621	1,97,823
Eastern Jumna . . .	3,99,757	4,29,219	4,55,995	4,38,560
Rohilkhand	46,857	33,527	32,800	32,174
Dún	17,115	15,7[illegible]2	16,839	15,302
Bijnor	4,781	5,378	3,019	3,760
Bundelkhand	479	131	116	628
TOTAL .	18,92,735	21,15,706	22,80,290	22,89,021

The rate per acre, R2·77, is less than that of the previous year, when it was R3·08. This is due to the decrease in area under sugarcane, which is a 1st class crop.

6. On the whole, the steady extension of the irrigated area and the increase in the total sum of assessments, are signs of good management and careful departmental supervision.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments, and to Local Departments; and that it be published in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr., N.-W. P., and Chief Commr. of Oudh.

J. G. FORBES, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., I. B.

No. A 18.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1883-84.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and of Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area irrigated.		1883-84 as compared with 1882-83.		Rainfall in Kharif Months of 1883 and 1882.												Total.	
			Kharif 1883-84.	Kharif 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.			
							1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	57,844	57,019	825	. .	·2	·2	1·2	·2	4·2	2·0	4·3	18·5	·2	10·8	3·9	4·8	14·0	36·5
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	90,510	86,325	4,185	. .	. .	·6	2·0	·5	7·0	·9	4·2	16·7	·2	4·6	3·9	5·4	17·3	28·7
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	151,134	137,061	14,073	. .	. .	·2	·4	·5	2·1	2·0	4·2	13·3	1·0	6·0	4·8	3·3	12·5	25.3
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	103,291	88,942	14,349	. .	. .	·3	2·3	·6	2·8	3·3	5·7	10·7	·7	1·9	5·3	2·9	16·8	19·7
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	72,327	56,456	15,871	. .	·3	·2	1·1	·3	5·5	8·1	8·4	10·8	1·0	2·6	1·0	1·8	17·3	23·8
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	31,278	22,863	8,415	. .	. .	. .	1·1	. .	3·3	2·5	7·7	14·7	·2	4·4	1·3	3·8	13·6	25·4
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	15,953	13,998	1,955	. .	. .	·1	·4	·7	1·5	1·1	10·9	19·3	. .	3·4	3·8	2·5	16·6	27·1
Etah	967,680	620,800	39,054	37,192	1,862	. .	. .	. .	1·2	. .	2·1	8·9	5·6	17·5	3·2	7·3	6·4	·3	18·5	34·0
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	54,923	48,591	6,332	. .	. .	. .	1·0	2·0	1·1	9·8	7·7	9·8	·7	3·7	9·1	·6	19·6	25·9
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	21,725	22,083	. .	358	. .	. .	·5	1·0	·4	6·1	7·2	9·0	3·4	6·7	3·8	·6	15·3	23·4
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	59,786	60,265	. .	475	. .	. .	·3	·4	·6	4·8	9·7	10·2	1·6	8·6	5·8	·3	18·0	24·3
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	54,126	52,398	1,728	. .	. .	·4	. .	·3	·8	9·8	9·8	7·9	4·1	8·6	2·7	1·2	17·4	28·2
Delhi	817,280	532,480	222	27	195	. .	. .	. .	·9	. .	4·3	1·1	2·8	12·2	·1	4·1	5·5	5·5	13·6	22·9
Gurgáon	1,267,200	967,680	27,016	16,211	10,805	. .	. .	. .	·3	·2	3·1	·8	6·1	7·9	. .	1·8	7·2	3·2	16·7	13·9
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	5,293	5,520	. .	227	·2	1·4	·4	2·7	13·6	3·9	13·1	29·8	. .	12·6	7·3	·8	34·6	51·2
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	1,707	1,678	29	. .	. .	·2	·6	1·2	5·9	3·0	5·1	15·7	5·0	14·0	4·0	2·5	20·6	36·6
Tarái	588,793	144,230	3,545	3,749	. .	204	. .	. .	1·1	7	1·1	10·1	12·0	19·5	13·0	28·9	7·4	3·5	34·6	62·7
Pilibhít	873,094	1,228,040	6,363	4,055	2,308	. .	. .	. .	1·5	1·7	4·2	5·7	10·9	17·0	6·0	15·3	2·4	5·8	25·0	45·5
Bareilly	1,037,416		29,425	24,859	4,566	. .	. .	. .	1·4	3·0	·8	5·4	7·5	22·9	2·5	12·6	1·8	3·0	14·0	46·9
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	55	42	13	. .	. .	·1	·9	·5	2·2	9·6	7·2	25·5	1·0	8·3	2·0	3·1	13·3	47·1
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	170	76	94	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	2·5	15·9	14·4	7·4	1·2	6·4	7·4	1·3	25·5	31·0
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	825,747	739,410	87,605	1,268	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
			Net Increase		86,[illegible]	. .														

W. P. VONDER HORST,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. B 18.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1883-84.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Districts.

Crops		Sahárunpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgáon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Grand Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
I.—Gardens and orchards	1	1,065	809	1,570	1,194	820	234	735	669	640	342	637	1,069	1	71	276	1	4	10	262	2	28	10,439	1
II.—Sugarcane	2	16,109	41,418	61,725	5,297	615	769	1,122	1,444	2,947	2,247	5,717	5,553	..	626	781	1,533	613	1,392	4,658	26	133	154,725	2
III.—Cereals. Rice	3	30,212	21,736	10,561	270	463	1	18	932	2,342	581	2,167	897	..	17	4,093	..	2,928	4,906	24,302	9	8	106,443	3
III.—Cereals. Bájra	4	27	73	70	291	99	375	202	191	427	8	128	32	2	465	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2,393	4
III.—Cereals. Juár	5	30	..	846	3,920	2,648	5,503	4,458	2,360	4,327	274	3,264	499	32	2,506	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	33,377	5
III.—Cereals. Maize	6	4,704	8,625	30,825	17,299	10,186	32	166	4,015	4,900	2,428	1,885	3,927	..	53	3	..	..	8	15	..	..	89,101	6
III.—Cereals. Miscellaneous	7	469	622	194	139	107	105	52	472	1,670	185	2,000	87	..	32	..	168	..	34	29	..	1	6,366	7
IV.—Pulses	8	285	3,832	902	150	58	785	43	11	..	..	..	..	..	967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,033	8
V.—Fodder crops	9	1,131	3,316	10,264	3,834	285	2	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,885	9
VI.—Fibres. Cotton	10	1,407	5,176	15,071	18,476	9,245	14,674	3,575	3,022	2,257	215	587	163	70	13,858	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	87,807	10
VI.—Fibres. Other fibres	11	60	3	..	..	9	124	123	107	189	2	47	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	683	11
VII.—Dyes. Indigo	12	1,509	4,546	18,377	52,161	47,427	8,374	5,115	24,136	32,578	14,274	40,489	39,479	116	5,508	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	294,211	12
VII.—Dyes. Other dyes	13	..	..	45	95	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	13
VIII.—Drugs. Opium	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
VIII.—Drugs. Other drugs	15	90	33	59	23	6	..	..	8	25	21	11	11	..	..	140	..	..	3	15	..	..	445	15
IX.—Oilseeds	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
X.—Miscellaneous (including water-nuts)	17	746	321	595	142	303	299	344	1,634	3,621	1,148	2,854	2,402	1	201	..	5	..	5	11	10	..	13,642	17
Total Kharíf, 1883-84	..	57,844	90,510	151,134	103,291	72,327	31,278	15,953	39,054	54,923	21,725	59,786	54,126	222	27,016	5,293	1,707	3,545	6,363	29,425	55	170	825,747	..
Total Kharíf, 1882-83	..	57,019	86,325	137,061	88,942	56,456	22,863	13,998	37,192	48,591	22,083	60,265	52,398	27	16,211	5,520	1,678	3,749	4,055	24,859	42	76	739,410	..

W. P. VONDER HORST,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. C 18.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1883-84.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Number.	Crops.	Ganges Canal.					Total.	Lower Ganges Canal.					Total.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canal.	Dún Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Bijnor Canals.	Grand Total.	Number.
		Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.		Nazora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.						Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.			
1	I.—Gardens and orchards	295	642	705	1,071	1,420	4,133	183	310	1,106	931	266	2,796	1,927	1,000	276	276	2	28	1	10.439	1
2	II.—Sugarcane	23,655	20,304	34,945	4,672	1.641	85,217	609	1,375	4,949	8,599	1,328	16,860	41,016	2,496	6,663	781	26	133	1,533	154,725	2
3	III.—Cereals. Rice	18,620	1,355	8,141	421	1,572	30,109	101	944	1,229	3,525	56	5,855	34,215	18	32,136	4,093	9	8	. .	106,443	3
4	III.—Cereals. Bájra	75	145	. .	260	122	602	107	346	3	248	24	728	25	1,035	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,398	4
5	III.—Cereals. Juár	. .	1,757	. .	3,166	4,643	9,566	596	2,436	476	4,656	515	8,679	30	15,092	10	. .	. .	. .	. .	33,377	5
6	III.—Cereals. Maize	1,539	9,534	14,095	15,804	14,301	55,273	915	3,203	6,195	3,262	110	13,685	19,972	145	23	3	. .	. .	. .	89,101	6
7	III.—Cereals. Miscellaneous	704	170	108	62	531	1,575	158	311	297	3,181	7	3,954	417	188	63	. .	. .	1	168	6,366	7
8	IV.—Pulses	1,674	1,363	1,915	27	63	5,042	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	196	1,795	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,033	8
9	V.—Fodder crops	1.264	1,846	7,434	3,955	3	14,502	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,383	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18.885	9
10	VI.—Fibres. Cotton	1,306	6,358	6,483	17,277	12,128	43,552	359	726	204	1,473	259	3,021	9,232	31,991	3	. .	8	. .	. .	87,807	10
11	VI.—Fibres. Other fibres	. .	. .	. .	. .	16	16	90	103	6	146	. .	345	63	259	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	683	11
12	VII.—Dyes. Indigo	1,048	21,012	10,176	41,452	60,018	133,706	10,048	25,067	34,173	46,193	21,659	1,37,140	4,669	18,574	122	. .	. .	. .	. .	294,211	12
13	VII.—Dyes. Other dyes	. .	. .	. .	197	. .	197	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	197	13
14	VIII.—Drugs. Opium	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14
15	VIII.—Drugs. Other drugs	. .	5	22	25	8	60	4	35	21	13	1	74	153	. .	18	140	. .	. .	. .	445	15
16	IX.—Oilseeds	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16
17	X.—Miscellaneous (including water-nuts)	. .	4	. .	77	487	568	1,460	2,032	1,644	2,357	3,047	10,540	1,660	843	16	. .	10	. .	5	13,642	17
	Total Kharif, 1883-84	50,180	64,495	84,024	88,466	96,953	384,118	14,630	36,888	50,303	74,584	27,272	2,03,677	117,958	73,436	39,333	5,293	55	170	1,707	825,747	
	Total Kharif, 1882-83	50,093	55,548	77,696	74,715	77,518	335,570	14,980	34,247	52,118	72,197	25,573	1,99,115	112,483	52,263	32,663	5,520	42	76	1,678	739,410	

W. P. VONDER HORST,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

COST OF CERTAIN METRE GAUGE RAILWAYS.

No. 265 R. C., dated Simla, the 9th April 1884.
OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Read—

Tabulated Statement showing the cost of certain Metre Gauge Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—This statement gives the mileage cost under the main heads of construction of 16 Metre Gauge Railways. In seven cases the figures give actual results for completed lines, some of which have been open for several years, *e.g.*, the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

2. The figures are interesting as showing how the capital cost varies with the nature of the country traversed and the amount of traffic to be dealt with; the effect of the former appears chiefly under the head "Construction of line," and the effect of the latter comes mainly under "Rolling Stock."

A heavy traffic, however, also increases the outlay on permanent way, owing to the provision of the additional sidings and crossing stations required to work it. The cost of buildings and appliances in like manner depends to a great extent on the traffic to be accommodated.

3. The mileage cost of the Northern Bengal Railway, *viz.*, Rs. 78,260, is the heaviest of those for which actual expenditure has been given in the statement. This is due to the large amount of waterway and the heavy banks on a large portion of the line; the fencing too is more complete than that of other open lines.

The varying cost of the main head "Ballast and Permanent Way" is due partly to varying prices of rails, and partly to distance of the line from port where the material is landed.

The Cawnpore-Farakhabad Railway, on the other hand, has cost only Rs. 36,486 per mile, but this line runs through an extremely easy country, as may be judged from the small amount under "Construction of line." The provision of rolling stock, moreover, is sufficient only for a moderate traffic.

4. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway, having a length of 1,118 miles, naturally passes through a country of varying features, and having been at work for several years with a good traffic, may be taken as a fair representative of metre gauge lines. But owing to the large reduction in the price of iron and steel during the last few years, this line could now be built and equipped up to its present standard at a less cost than that shown in the statement.

5. It may be inferred from a study of the past, in connection with the present price of materials, that a metre gauge line fully equipped and complete in all essentials for a traffic equivalent to receipts varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a mile per week, can be constructed through a country of average configuration at a cost varying from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 80,000 per mile.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these remarks and the tabulated statement be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. No. 265 R. C. of the 9th April 1884.

Statement showing the actual and estimated mileage cost of Metre Gauge Railways in India under main heads, exclusive of cost of steam ferries and of stores in stock and other suspense items.

Actual figures are for 31st March 1883.

Items making up construction of line.						Railways.	Length of line.	Preliminary expenses.	Land.	Construction of line.	Ballast and permanent way.	Stations and buildings.	Plant.	Rolling stock.	Establishment.	Total.
Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Tunnels.	Levelcrossings.	Fencing.	Total.											
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,349	26,828	...	353	3,257	35,787	Assam-Behar†	124½	536	3,086	35,787	24,366	4,114	1,294	4,572	6,769	80,524
6,316	14,204	...	224	1,949	22,693	Northern Bengal, Main Line and Extensions*	265½	504	3,350	22,693	21,659	9,725	3,088	8,659	8,582	78,260
11,036	16,601	2,213	647	752	31,249	Southern Mahratta†	377¾	1,182	1,361	31,249	20,493	8,074	1,630	6,680	4,336	75,005
5,197	17,005	383	372	690	23,647	Rajputana-Malwa, including Holkar*	1,118¼	1,876	691	23,647	23,271	9,762	1,675	12,271	1,526	74,719
19,337	13,828	1,046	480	3,637	38,328	Western Deccan†	242½	1,031	1,008	38,328	16,692	4,301	1,460	6,001	4,215	73,036
5,640	9,972	...	175	3,620	19,407	Dacca-Mymensingh†	85	783	966	19,407	22,715	11,143	1,796	9,065	4,231	70,106
...	...	...	...	...	...	South Indian*	653½	834	...	17,879	20,453	6,885	1,982	9,226	9,002	66,261
5,361	15,029	1,093	284	242	22,009	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh* ...	149	1,450	259	22,009	17,221	6,829	1,951	6,017	4,971	60,707
2,799	6,400	...	454	3,043	12,696	Tirhoot Extensions†	102	386	1,747	12,696	28,428	5,615	426	5,439	2,043	56,780
6,060	13,886	...	182	307	20,435	Cuddapah-Nellore†	66	500	500	20,435	16,987	4,546	2,000	6,000	4,545	55,513
1,829	6,374	..	423	1,032	9,658	Bengal and North-Western† ...	432	172	1,140	9,658	22,046	3,915	1,240	9,455	1,193	48,819
1,220	715	...	733	3,408	7,036	Rewari-Ferozepore†	299	378	365	7,036	21,555	7,002	540	6,733	3,662	47,271
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore*	86	1,092	700	11,527	17,608	4,360	716	7,040	4,210	47,253
4,346	11,786	...	55	85	16,272	Bhavnagar-Gondal*	192½	267	...	16,272	14,402	3,068	1,764	6,238	2,559	44,570
1,938	2,683	...	335	599	5,555	Farakhabad-Hathras†	110	436	848	5,555	18,437	5,042	366	5,193	1,351	37,248
...	...	...	...		...	Cawnpore-Farakhabad* ...	86	348	733	5,181	16,496	3,791	534	7,062	2,341	36,486

* Actuals to end of 1882-83.

† Estimates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LXI OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th March 1883 Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 15th March 1884 Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
29th Mar. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,14,131	664	176	80,783	459	57,38,381	668	43,17,313	499	. . .	14,21,068
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	98,547	180	547	98,513	180	47,05,296	172	55,06,849	201	8,01,553	. . .
22nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,92,638	433	739	2,13,014	288	98,24,190	289	1,08,68,772	295	10,44,582	. . .
22nd ditto	Madras	861	1,27,040	148	861	1,20,600	140	65,98,475	153	64,86,152	151	. . .	1,12,323
22nd ditto	South Indian	655	69,990	107	655	77,812	119	36,22,932	111	38,17,658	117	1,94,726	. . .
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,48,306	650	1,458	6,19,684	425	3,31,70,793	455	3,17,43,627	437	. . .	14,36,166
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,83,945	616	461	2,39,143	519	97,77,362	423	1,10,69,044	480	12,91,682	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	19,34,597	401	4,897	14,49,554	296	7,34,46,429	301	7,38,09,415	302	3,62,986	. . .
	State.												
29th Mar. 1884	East Indian	1,507	9,74,996	647	1,509	8,69,054	576	4,37,41,327	579	4,81,45,062	638	44,03,735	. . .
22nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,474	104	56	6,480	116	2,15,480	123	2,91,041	106	75,561	. . .
22nd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,762	65	27	1,382	51	70,666	52	75,811	56	5,145	. . .
22nd ditto	Northern Bengal	230	47,706	207	239	30,990	130	21,68,913	186	20,46,632	173	. . .	1,22,281
22nd ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,859	89	32	3,227	101	1,02,352	64	1,34,044	84	31,692	. . .
22nd ditto	Tirhoot	159	16,422	103	193	18,268	95	6,52,334	141	9,02,823	104	2,50,489	. . .
23rd Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	10,411	183	. .	(b) . . .	. .	(c)4,58,657	171	(d)4,05,626	151	. . .	53,031
29th Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	13,067	95	138	8,523	62	5,29,998	77	5,47,407	79	17,409	. . .
29th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	899	75	12	718	60	45,935	76	44,416	74	. . .	1,519
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,75,533	247	1,117	2,25,270	202	1,04,53,938	187	1,24,47,955	223	19,94,017	. . .
29th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	. .	140	14,990	107	. . .	. .	4,36,024	87	4,36,024	. . .
29th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,499	411	45	10,118	225	6,12,791	272	7,15,546	318	1,02,755	. . .
29th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	37,529	252	149	31,203	209	7,84,172	138	12,01,840	161	4,17,668	. . .
22nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	39,924	248	208	59,395	286	14,98,290	186	15,39,402	188	41,112	. . .
29th ditto	Sindia	75	7,432	99	75	8,470	113	3,03,486	81	3,38,121	90	34,635	. . .
22nd ditto	Punjab Northern	422	59,637	141	447	47,428	106	28,46,113	137	30,34,347	142	1,88,234	. . .
22nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,78,821	271	660	1,16,100	176	53,36,392	161	65,87,212	200	12,50,820	. . .
22nd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,750	54	. . .	. .	(e)28,196	51	28,196	. . .
	TOTAL	3,326	7,14,975	215	(f)3,589	5,85,312	163	2,60,79,517	163	3,07,76,443	177	46,96,926	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
29th Mar. 1884	Bengal Central	21	900	43	114	6,688	59	(g)21,115	46	1,33,338	59	1,12,223	. . .
15th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	1,965	50	. . .	. .	(h)61,552	46	61,552	. . .
	TOTAL	21	900	43	153	8,653	57	21,115	46	1,94,890	54	1,73,775	. . .
	Native States.												
15th Mar. 1884	Bhavnagar-Goondal	193	20,155	105	193	15,850	82	7,96,559	83	8,69,186	90	72,627	. . .
29th ditto	Jodhpore	19	834	44	19	790	42	(i)24,594	34	40,585	43	15,991	. . .
22nd ditto	Nizam's	121	15,892	131	121	16,451	136	8,24,281	136	8,38,356	139	14,075	. . .
15th ditto	Mysore	86	6,437	75	86	4,857	56	2,86,879	67	2,82,944	66	. . .	3,935
	TOTAL	419	43,348	103	419	37,948	91	19,32,313	93	20,31,071	97	98,758	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,103	36,55,816	363	(j)10,567	29,50,521	279	14,52,20,701	290	15,49,56,881	299	97,36,180	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,26,09,479	145	7,75,85,371	150	. . .	. .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,26,11,222	145	7,73,71,510	149	47,60,288	. . .

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th February 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th March 1884.
(f) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(g) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 17th March 1883.
(h) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 15th March 1884.
(i) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 17th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 12th April 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 686, 687, 710 AND 711 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 29th MARCH AND 12th APRIL 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	2nd half of February 1884.																																
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 13	11 0	11 6	12 0	12 0	12 12	9 9	10 11	10 2	11 1	12 0	11 2	29 10	28 8	31 5	...	...	...	34 11	35 2	35 1	32 7	30 9	33 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	11 2	4 0	17 0	13 7	16 0	17 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	43 0	35 1	32 0	30 0	32 0	180 0	168 0	172 6	12 4	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 4	13 3
	Tumkur	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	14 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	43 0	41 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	12 4	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 12	12 12	13 14	15 4	13 12	...	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 8	28 0	30 0	33 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	10 4	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 12
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	..	16 13	16 13	16 13	15 12	19 15	19 15	18 14	37 13	37 13	40 15	...	...	...	37 13	37 13	36 12	31 8	31 8	36 12	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	...	11 9	9 7	9 7	10 8
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	39 0	26 0	26 0	33 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
	1st half of March 1884.																																
Central India.	Indore	17 2	17 7	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 10	25 4	20 6	18 7	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 6	10 14	11 6
	Gwalior	17 15	17 9	17 1	24 3	24 10	21 8	7 7	7 7	7 11	8 10	8 12	10 3	23 5	23 5	25 9	21 0	20 1	22 7	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	24 14	127 12	127 12	123 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14
	Goona	24 0	23 4	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	34 0	35 0	37 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 1	24 12	19 13	29 10	29 8	38 13	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 5	...	...	42 8	28 6	29 4	35 0	...	...	...	33 2	32 12	37 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	11 10	12 1	11 6	11 4	11 5

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain continues to fall in Assam. Slight showers have also occurred in parts of Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Upper Sind, Hyderabad, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces.

The standing crops in the Madras Presidency and Mysore are generally in fair condition, but the paddy crop in Malabar is in need of rain. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in several districts of the Bombay Presidency, and is approaching completion in others. Locusts are reported to be numerous in Kanara. Water continues scarce in parts of Dharwar. Some damage has been done by hail to standing crops in Hyderabad. In Central India and Rajputana harvesting and threshing are going on, and prospects appear fair. In the Punjab prospects remain unchanged; in the south-eastern districts, where harvesting has commenced, there will be a short yield; elsewhere the crops promise well. In the Ferozepore district the crops have been partially injured by a hailstorm. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is nearly over, and a fair outturn has been obtained in most districts. Water and fodder for cattle are scarce in some localities, and hot westerly winds continue to prevail. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* grains have come into market, but the exports of wheat are small.

In Bengal most crops have been cut, and rain is needed everywhere for the cultivation of early paddy. In Assam the prospects are good, and paddy sowings are in progress. Rain is, however, needed in Gauhati. In Burma there are no crops on the ground.

Small-pox, cholera, and fever are prevalent, especially in the southern Presidencies, Bengal, and Burma. Cholera is severe in parts of the Moorshedabad and Pubna districts.

The price of paddy is rising in some districts of Burma and in Durbhunga in Bengal; elsewhere prices appear to be generally stationary, with local fluctuations.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 16th)		
Bellary (April 12th)	.....	Harvest sugarcane, yield average, *cholum*, cotton below average.
Kurnool („ „)	.....	Standing crops fair; harvest cotton yield below average; fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 10 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam („ „)	.....	Small-pox slight; fever in one taluk.
Kistna („ 9th)	.....	Standing crops generally good; small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Ditto („ 12th)	.....	Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	.....	Standing crops good, except in one taluka; harvest paddy, *cholum* yield below average; small-pox prevalent; 6 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore („ „)	·02	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, dry grains yield about average. Fever, small-pox in parts.
Tanjore („ 9th)	.....	Standing crops generally good; harvest, paddy and dry grains yield below average; 56 deaths from cholera.
Ditto („ 12th)	.....	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains yield below average, 58 deaths from cholera.
Madura („ „)	·66	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks, harvest paddy yield average; small-pox prevalent in some taluks. 9 deaths from cholera.
Malabar („ 9th)	·004	Third crop paddy slightly affected from want of rain. Small-pox slight in all taluks. Fever in parts; 15 deaths from cholera.
Ditto („ 12th)	·28	Third crop paddy not in satisfactory condition. Small-pox slight in all taluks. Fever in parts. Cholera slight in one taluk.
Travancore („ „)	·139	Ploughing commenced. Fever and small-pox prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 16th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 14th 5 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Three cases of small-pox remaining in Karachi on 7th. Disease in 12 villages; in districts 21 fresh cases; no deaths; 21 remaining sick. Fever in 4 talukas. Cattle-disease in 7 talukas. Prices wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32; in Sehwan 32 and 36, in Ghorabari 20, 21 and 32, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 34 and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River at Kotri on 13th, 5 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in 9, fever in 3, and cattle-disease in 5 talukas. Wheat 27, *bajri* 34, *juari* 30, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton picking continues. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Fever in Viramgam, Sanand, and Parantij. Small-pox in Dholera, Viramgam, Dundhuka, and Parantij. Wheat 28 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Measles in Amreli town and in Baroda and Naosari divisions. Chicken-pox in Naosari and small-pox in Amreli division. Slight cholera in Vilachha taluka in Naosari division. One death is reported to have occurred in the city of Baroda. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and cotton picking in progress and completed in Amreli division. Prices *bajri* 32 to 33 and rice 23½ pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat, 40 cases; 28 fatal. *Juari* 34 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Public health generally good. Small-pox in parts of Sinnar, Dindori, and Kalvan talukas. No cattle-disease. Seven deaths from cholera in Nasik taluka during the week. *Bajri* 31, wheat 34½, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Temperature normal. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 9th, northerly from 11th to 14th.
Poona ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* completed. Prices *bajri* 33 and *juari* 34; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee. Two fatal cholera cases in Haveli taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good. Reaping of *rabi* finished, except at Parnar; threshing continues. *Bbajri*, maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Nagar. *Jowari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed throughout the district. Weather hot, with clouded sky. *Jowari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of wheat completed, that of late *jowari* commenced. Cotton picking in progress. Fever in 3, cattle-disease in 5, and small-pox in 10 talukas. Cholera in a village of Nawalgand; no fresh cases. Scarcity of drinking water in some villages of Dharwar, Nawalgand and Gadag talukas. Rice 29 to 40 and *jowari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop rice harvest commenced. Locusts in great numbers in Ankola taluka; measures taken to destroy them. Small-pox subsiding in Kumea, 5 deaths in Honore and 4 in Sirsi. Cattle-disease and fever in Ankola and Yellapur taluka. Common rice in Karwar 13¼, district average 15⅓ seers per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Small-pox less prevalent in some parts. *Bajri* 31 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Upper Sind frontier. Scarcity of drinking water continues in 3 talukas of Dharwar. *Rabi* harvest completed in Nasik, Poona and Sholapur; in progress in other districts. Cholera in parts of nine districts. Small-pox in almost all districts. Fever and cattle-disease in a few.
Bengal—(April 16th)		
Chittagong ...	·46	Days hot, with south-westerly wind at intervals. Nights cool. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	·47	Sowing of early paddy and jute going on. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Cholera still prevailing in Harirampore.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	Lands being ploughed for *aus* and *amun* crops, but rain is urgently required in parts for the cultivation of these crops. Prices of common rice stationary. Public health generally good, though cholera and small-pox is reported from many parts, especially in the suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	·29	Rain with hail fell on the 8th and 11th instant, slightly damaging mango. Rain hardly enough to soften the ground. More rain much wanted. *Boro* paddy in lowlands doing well. Cholera very bad in thanas Goas and Jellingee.
Rajshahye ...	Rajshaye, *nil*; Nattore, ·20; Nowgong, ·20.	Weather very hot. Rain is urgently wanted. Paddy sowings continue. *Boro* paddy in lowlands promises fair. Outturn of *cheena* good. Cholera general.
Burdwan ...	Raneegunge, ·35	No important crops on ground. Rain is urgently wanted.
Rungpore ...	1·15	Weather hot. Thermic diarrhœa still prevalent. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	*Cheena* only standing crop, promises well. *Mung* and paddy in low lands do not promise well. Rice 13 seers and 14 chittaks per rupee. Prospects of crops not good. Small-pox still prevalent, chiefly in Bhagalpur town.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Mangoes dropping off. Paddy not germinating. Rain much wanted. Wheat fair in north, very poor in south. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest over. Rain wanted for *mung* and *cheena*. Few cases of cholera reported from Barrh and Patna city. Small-pox still very prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest over. Agricultural operations stopped for want of rain. Price of rice rising. Public health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. No crops on the ground. Prices of food-grains stationary. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, but excessively hot. *Dalua* ripening and in some places being cut. Ploughing progressing. Price of rice almost stationary. Cases of small-pox reported from Kendrapara. Public health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in some districts and is still much wanted everywhere. No important crops on the ground. Mango crop considerably damaged for want of rain. *Mahua* is an excellent crop this year in Chota Nagpore. Cholera and small-pox still prevail, but the former is very bad in Goas and Jellinghee thanas in Moorshedabad and at Sara in Pubna. Prices of food-grains generally stationary, but price of rice rising in Durbhunga.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 16th)		
Benares (April 15th)	No rain ...	Hot wind blowing. Sugarcane being planted. Prices stationary. Small-pox and cholera in places in the city.
Allahabad („ 16th)	.....	Hot weather fairly set in. *Rrabi* harvest completed. Winnowing and threshing in progress. Melons in market. Sugarcane fields being irrigated. Prices slightly falling. General health good. Cattle generally healthy, but water and fodder scarce.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	No rain ...	High westerly wind blowing. Harvesting nearly finished; outturn up to expectation. Prices rising.
Jhansi („ 14th)	.....	Weather growing hotter. *Rabi* harvest completed. Prices nearly stationary. Bazaars well supplied. A slight outbreak of small-pox in Jhansi pargana only. Cattle-disease has nearly disappeared. Measures for relief not needed, but want of water for drinking felt in some places.
Agra („ 15th)	No rain ...	Harvest progressing. Prices stationary. Fever and small-pox abating. Slight sporadic cholera in the city.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Strong west wind blowing. Crops cut. Market steady. Health generally good.
Meerut („ „)	A thunderstorm on the 13th; ·20 rain in Baghpnt and a drizzle in Sirdhana and Meerut.	Harvest approaching completion early this year. Fresh fodder available. Prices as last week. Health good.
Kumaon („ „)	No rain ...	At times weather cloudy. *Rabi* prospects poor. *Kharif* sowing progressing. Prices stationary. A few cases of typhus and small-pox prevalent. Cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Strong wind blowing and dust throughout the week. Threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn good. Prices slightly falling. Market well stocked. Condition of people normal. Condition of cattle good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Hot west winds blowing. Threshing operations in full swing. *Sawan* ripening. Prices fairly stationary. Small-pox very prevalent.
Sitapur („ 16th)	.....	Strong westerly wind blew during the greater part of the week. The outturn of most grains said to be greatly below average, but prices keep steady.
Fyzabad („ 15th)	No rain.	Strong west wind continues. Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn fair. Bazaars well supplied. Prices stationary. Small-pox in parts of district.
Rae Bareli („ 14th)	.....	Weather getting hotter. Scarcity of water in wells reported. Cutting of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Prices stationary. Markets well stocked. Small-pox prevalent.
Cawnpore („ 15th)	.....	Weather clear. Temperature increasing. Crops all cut. Threshing and winnowing in full swing. Sugarcane, indigo, and extra crop being sown. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Harvest over, except in a few villages. Average outturn expected. Prices remain stationary. No cases of cattle-disease reported. Health of people fair.
		General Remarks.—There was a slight fall of rain in the Meerut district. High westerly winds continue. Harvest is nearly finished, and sugarcane and indigo are being planted. Prices are rising in Gorakhpur, but falling slightly in Lucknow and Allahabad. Elsewhere they are almost stationary. Small-pox is still prevalent in a few districts and slight cholera is reported from Benares and Agra, but the general health continues good. Cattle-disease has nearly disappeared in Jhansi, but it continues in Kumaun, otherwise cattle are generally healthy, though fodder and water are scarce in places.
Punjab—(April 16th)		
Delhi (April 15th)	.....	Reaping in progress. Prices almost stationary. Smallpox continues.
Hissar („ „)	.....	Health good. Prospects unchanged. Prices steady.
Umballa („ „)	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prospects below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting continues. Sugarcane weeded. Cotton sown. Prices steady.
Amritsar („ „)	.....	Health good. Prices fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Sialkot („ „)	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Barley being cut. Prices falling.
Ferozepore („ „)	.....	Health good. State of crops good, except where damaged by hail-storm. *Rabi* being cut. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	·2	Health and state of crops good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·4	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·13	Health good. Prospects fair. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar ...	·2	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in four or five districts. Health generally good. Crop prospects also generally good except in the south-east. Harvesting continues in Delhi, Hissar, and Jullundur districts, and has commenced in the Umballa and Ferozepore districts.
Central Provinces—(April 16th)		
Nagpur	.....	Weather clear and hot. Prospects good. Cattle-disease and small-pox prevail to some extent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	.....	Weather clear and warm. Harvesting continues. Health good. Prices unchanged
Saugor (April 15th)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing operations and general health good. Prices steady.
Seoni	·017	Weather cloudy occasionally. Threshing progressing. Prices of wheat slightly fallen Price of rice stationary.
Hoshangabad	.....	Weather seasonable with high winds occasionally. Winnowing in progress. Fever prevalent. Small pox 23 cases, with one death. Wheat 21, rice 11, and *jwari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	.....	Weather warm. Nights cool. Reaping nearly completed. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress. Cholera 8 cases, with 4 deaths. Wheat 16, rice 12½, and *jwari* 22½ seers per rupee.
Raipur	.....	Weather hot. Nights cool and pleasant. Threshing continues. Public health good. Prices fluctuating. Common rice 23 and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	.....	Weather warm. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Cholera continues in Khandwa, and small-pox is reported from Hoshungabad and Nagpur, but public health is generally speaking good. A very large export has commenced in linseed, but the wheat trade continues dull.
British Burma—(April 16th)		
Akyab (April 12th)	.....	1 death from cholera. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 20 to 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	.....	7 deaths from small-pox and 7 from cholera. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 108 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	3 deaths from cholera and 2 from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	.....	Small-pox still prevalent, but no reports of death received. Price of paddy unchanged. In Moulmein town a few cases of small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	.....	Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	.....	No report received.
Sandoway („ „)	.....	Public health good. Weather warm. Price of paddy Rs. 60 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health good. Slight mortality among cattle in Hmawbi township. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	.....	Report not received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	.....	4 deaths from small-pox. 32 deaths of cattle reported. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 96 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	.....	1 death from cholera and 10 from small-pox in town. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 88 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	.....	27 deaths from cholera and six from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	5 deaths from small-pox in town and 3 deaths from cholera in district. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thavetmyo („ „)	.....	1 death from cholera in town.
Shwaygyin („ „)	.....	A few cases of small-pox still all over the district. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ 5th)	.....	2 deaths from small-pox in town, disease confined to town and Central and Eastern townships. Price of paddy Rs. 57 to 62 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ 12th)	.....	2 deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 58 to 63 per 100 baskets.
Mergui („ „)	.....	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera in Pegu, Arakan and Irrawaddy Divisions; small-pox still prevalent, but severity of epidemic greatly decreased. Cattle healthy except in Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy. Price of paddy in parts slightly rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 16th)...	No rain.	Weather dry and hot, but mornings cool. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Parbetta. Rain wanted. Sowing of the *aus* in progress. Cholera on the decline.
Sylhet („ „)	3·51	Crop prospects good; *boro dhan* promises to be a heavy crop if harvesting be not interfered with by excessive rainfall.
Cachar („ „)	Weather rainy with hail on night of 13th to 15th, also severe storm on night of the 15th. Rainfall 6·19.	Ploughing for *dumahic* rops progressing; common rice 12 $\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. 10 deaths from cholera and 13 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	7·27	*Ahu dhan* being sown. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 16 th)		
Bangalore ...	·24	Standing crops in good condition. Season prospects and public health good.
Mysore ...	·07 Kolar ·31, Kadur ·70.	Crops good; prospects fair; standing crops in good condition. Sugarcane is being milled in all districts. Prospects of season and public health good.
Mercara ...	·27	Coffee blossom showers very partial; coffee market still much depressed; no demand; quotations nominal.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 16th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Rabi* harvest completed. Preparation for ensuing *kharif* commenced. Wheat 20 seers and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	·32	Standing crops have been damaged by hail in one taluka, in others crops are in good condition. Cholera in one taluka. Prices wheat 14¾, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 16½, yellow *juari* 20¼, and *tur* 19 seers per current sicca rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* crops almost gathered in. Preparations for ensuing *kharif* in progress.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather normal. Prospects favorable. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Fever prevalent in Lashkar. Nights continue cool, days warm. Prices stationary.
Sutna ...	.....	Some cases of small-pox reported in Rewah. Weather hot. Prospects fair.
Rutlam ...	.....	No reports received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	1 fatal case of cholera in Goona City. Harvesting still continues.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	...	Weather seasonable. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	...	Weather hot. Public health good. Prices stationary.
Manpur ...	...	Health good. Wheat harvesting in progress.
Rajputana—(April 16th)		
Abu („ 16th)	...	Weather seasonable; nights cold; cool breeze during day.
Sirohi („ 13th)	...	Tanks dry; wells low. Health good. Crops cut. Weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 11th)	...	Water in Jodhpore obtained from Ranisur. Health good. Crops almost harvested. Weather cloudy with sharp dust storms; heat moderate. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 13th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good. Crops being harvested; weather cool and cloudy.
Harowti („ 12th)	*Nil*	Threshing and winnowing in progress. Weather seasonable. Some cases of small-pox prevalent.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	...	High west wind blowing. Crops mostly harvested.
Ajmere („ 14th)	*Nil*	Cool winds blowing. Health good.
Jeypore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Crops prospects unchanged. Prices stationary. Health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No reports received.
Ulwur (April 15th)	...	Heat intense; weather windy. Wells fairly full. Health good.
Nepal—		
Nepal	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospect fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 17th April, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY took his seat as an Additional Member.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the law relating to Local Self-government in British Burma.

To amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

To amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875.

For the validation of decisions passed on appeal by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb.

To make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills, namely:—

To amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881.

To amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 1st May, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 18th April, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PROPOSED PENSION SCALE AND PROVIDENT FUND FOR ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 449, dated the 18th April 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Paragraphs 12 and 18 of a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 18, dated 22nd March 1883, regarding the improvement of the pension scale and the proposed institution of a Provident Fund for the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the following improved scale of ordinary pensions for the European Civil Engineers of the superior Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department and those who may be transferred from that branch to any other branch of the Department has been adopted :—

No. of years' service.	Sixtieth parts of average emoluments.	Subject to a maximum of	
10	20	1,000	On medical certificate.
11	21	1,400	
12	22	1,800	
13	23	2,200	
14	24	2,600	
15	25	3,000	
16	26		
17	27		
18	28		
19	29		
20 to 24	30	4,000	Without medical certificate.
25 and upwards		5,000	

All officers now in the Department will, at the time of retirement, be allowed the option between the above scale and the pensions allowable under present rules.

2. The following special additional pensions are also authorised, as rewards of approved service, for those officers who serve in the high and responsible positions of Chief and Superintending Engineers :—

	Extra pension over and above that allowable under the scale of paragraph 1.
To those who have served three years as Chief Engineers or who may have been graded as such ...	Rs. 2,000 per annum.
To those who may have served three years as Superintending Engineers ...	„ 1,000 „

3. The above rules will apply, without further interpretation, to classes I, II, and III (1) of Schedule B of the Civil Pension Code. How far they may be applied to other European Engineers is a matter regarding which orders must for the present be reserved.

4. The institution of a voluntary Provident Fund for all Civil Engineers of the Department on the following basis is sanctioned :—

(1) The contribution to be 5 per cent. on salaries to all subscribing to the fund, with voluntary contributions of a further 5 per cent.

(2) Compound interest at 4 per cent. on such payments to be annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer to be his absolute property to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service, or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

5. The new rules regarding pension embodied in the first 3 paragraphs of this Resolution will apply with retrospective effect from the 1st May 1883 to all classes of Civil Engineers to whom they are applicable.

Subscriptions to the Provident Fund may be made, under instructions that will issue hereafter, with effect from the 1st April 1884.

ORDERED, that copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department for information and guidance, and published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 107, dated 10th April, 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1882-83.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 43 W.I.—93, dated 5th March 1884, submitting Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind, for 1882-83 and Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital outlay of all kinds incurred up to the end of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 95,80,121, of which sum Rs. 62,32,677 were expended on Productive Public Works, and the balance on Ordinary Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

2. The gross assessed revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 29,48,986;* the maintenance charges direct and indirect, to Rs. 13,51,184, and the net revenue to Rs. 15,97,802. The net actual receipts from Productive Irrigation Works returned 4·25 per cent. and those from Ordinary Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept 12·95 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year.

		Rs.
Water share of land Revenue	...	32,52,517
Deduct average before improvement	...	4,40,327
Balance	...	28,12,190
Add Hakaba and Miscellaneous	...	1,35,511
Agricultural receipts	...	1,285
Total Rs.	...	29,48,986

3. The total area cultivated under the canals during the year amounted to 1,673,293 acres, including "Jaghir" land; the area of cultivation on which revenue was assessed amounted to 1,508,292 acres, and the Irrigation share of net consolidated assessment to Rs. 32,52,517, giving an average rate of Rs. 2·16 per acre. On the Ghár Canal, where the average rate of net assessed revenue has risen steadily from Rs. 2·43 per acre in 1879-80 to Rs. 3·14 per acre in 1882-83, it is explained that the increase is due to the introduction of the revised settlements under which there has been a slight increase in the rates of assessment, and men pay fairly for all land cultivated. The Irrigation share of net consolidated assessment during 1882-83, although nearly 4½ lakhs of rupees higher than the average of the previous 6 years, is about a lakh of rupees less than that of 1881-82, the decrease being due mainly to remissions on account of damage done to the crops by floods and rats in the Haidarabad and Karachi Collectorates.

4. The total expenditure on maintenance and revenue charges, excluding Rs. 1,40,485, outlay on improvements and extensions charged to Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 13,63,679, or 40·23 per cent. of the Canal revenue, giving a cost of maintenance per acre irrigated of Rs. 0·82, the corresponding outlay of 1881-82 having been Rs. 13,73,011 and the rate per acre Rs. 0·86.

5. The irrigating duty obtained from the water varied from 24 acres per cubic foot per second on the Fuleli with a discharge of 6,366 cubic feet per second to 62 acres on the Desert Canal with a discharge of 1,300 cubic feet per second.

6. The Government of India trusts that measures will be taken by the Government of Bombay to ensure a more punctual submission of this report in future.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

Also that a copy of this Resolution of the Report and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department.

Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Also that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

Also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

Nos. 43—93W. I. Resolution by the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—Irrigation, dated Bombay Castle, the 5th March 1884.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 93, dated 12th January 1884.

Submits, with his remarks, the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1882-83.

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind, dated 28th January 1884.

Forwards the above report with his observations thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1882 was the highest on record. It was nevertheless on the whole a favourable one.

2. The steady general increase in the area of Kharif cultivation is satisfactory.

3. The increase of cultivation and revenue in Upper Sind, especially in the Frontier Districts, is highly satisfactory. The Desert and Begari Canals worked well and carried an abundant supply of water throughout the season.

4. The Sukkur Canal shows marked improvement notwithstanding the serious difficulties it had to contend with owing to flood water having crossed and re-crossed it between Sukkur and Aladadance. Every endeavour should be made to ensure the Rabi supply in this canal as recommended by the Commissioner in Sind, timely notice of the same being given to the people.

5. The Eastern Nara Canals are reported to be now at their worst. A decrease of cultivation and revenue is recorded. The protective embankments are, however, well advanced and the land is recovering from the floods of past years. The works will now begin to show a gradual but steady increase up to their full capabilities, when the supply channel at Rohri should be deepened to ensure a proper Rabi supply for all the existing canals in this system.

6. The percentage of cost of establishment in 1882-83 works out to 25·55 on the expenditure incurred on maintenance and repairs for the whole Province and that of expenditure on revenue to 40·23 : and the cost of maintenance per acre of cultivation to 13 annas.

7. The total expenditure on maintenance and repairs and revenue charges during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 13,63,679.

8. The total area of cultivation was 1,673,293 acres and the canal revenue Rs. 33,89,313.

9. The necessity for escapes on the Fuleli Canal is very apparent, much injury having been caused by rain and flood canal water to the rice lands. It is hoped that the surveys which have been ordered will lead to some practicable remedy being devised.

10. It is satisfactory to learn that the embankments on both banks of the river in the Karachi District are being restored and strengthened. No time should be lost in making all these bunds staunch so that full benefit may be derived from the new settlements now being introduced into this part of Sind.

11. Government observe with much satisfaction the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner in Sind upon the officers of the Irrigation Department in paragraph 8 of his memorandum, dated 28th January 1884.

12. Every endeavour must be made to ensure the more punctual submission of this report in future years. Much of its value is lost when it falls so far out of date.

13. Copies of the report, of the Commissioner's endorsement thereon, and of the review of this Government, should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Remarks by the Commissioner on the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in Sind for the years 1882-83.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Garhi Yasin, 28th January 1884.

Submitted to Government.

2. The inundation of 1882 was, the Superintending Engineer states, the highest on record, and throughout the inundation season the river was higher than usual. The Kashmor bund fortunately stood this severe trial, though at times the cause of much anxiety; but the continuation of this bund from the Begari to Sukkur was breached and caused serious flooding over a large area, besides sweeping away a considerable length of the Indus Valley State Railway. South of Larkhana also floods swept across a part of the Shikarpur district, and here also considerable damage was occasioned. In Lower Sind too, breaches in the protective embankments were numerous, and very serious losses were suffered by the cultivators. In the Shikarpur Collectorate the flood waters permitted of extensive rabi cultivation, which recouped many cultivators and also Government for the losses to kharif crops; but in

Lower Sind the same compensation was not possible and the cultivators undoubtedly lost heavily, although remissions were granted. In spite of these disasters the year must be considered a favourable one on the whole, as is apparent from the table in the Superintending Engineer's third paragraph. In this table, however, there is an error; the irrigation share of the assessment for 1881-82 should have been shown as Rs. 33,10,233, not Rs. 33,57,557, as this latter sum includes Rs. 17,324 on account of village cesswhich should not have been included; but even if this deduction is made, the revenue for that year is still in excess of that for 1882-83. The revenue for 1881-82 as shown is, however, misleading owing to the inclusion in the sum entered of the assessment on a large area of fallow lands which was afterwards remitted; and had the system of excluding these lands from the revenue settlement which is now followed been in force last year, the revenue for 1882-83 would have been in excess of that for 1881-82. The Superintending Engineer correctly refers to this change in the method of treating fallows as explaining a decrease in the revenue from the Hyderabad district; but he does not seem to have known that the same cause explains the decrease in the Karáchi District also.

3. The table in paragraph 4 of the report shows clearly the increase or decrease in each division, and shows that the largest increase occurred in the Ghár Canals. This is attributed to the introduction of the revision settlement; but although a considerable part is due to this cause, an important share is also to be attributed to the Ghár having provided a really good supply of water during the year. It is hardly correct to lay it down (as has been done in this paragraph) that "an increased rate of Re. 1 per acre has been imposed on all rice grown on land assessed "for dry crops": the rice rate on such lands varies according to circumstances and depends on the settlement rates on rice lands of the same description as those on which rice is grown, though not assessed for it; in many cases the rate is less than that stated. All lands on which rice is regularly grown have, however, in the revision settlement been assessed as rice lands, and thus for the first time, as pointed out by Colonel LeMesurier, have contributed revenue in proportion to the supply of water they have consumed, and this undoubtedly is one of the main causes of the large increase in assessment in this District.

4. The remissions granted during the year were large as was to be expected with such heavy floods. The total (Rs. 2,11,706) shown in paragraph 5 does not correctly represent the remissions it was necessary to grant in consequence of floods, as some claims owing to pressure of work were not disposed of by Collectors till after the close of the revenue year. The Superintending Engineer has referred to a sum of Rs. 12,685 so granted; but other claims in the Shikárpur District, amounting to Rs. 33,187, have not been mentioned. These together make the remissions granted just after the close of the year Rs. 45,872, and the actual remissions out of the year's revenue Rs. 2,57,578.

5. The Superintending Engineer has stated the condition of each of the principal canals so clearly that it seems unnecessary for the Commissioner to add anything regarding them. He may mention, however, that the increase in cultivation referred to in paragraph 19 is a sign of the success of the Kashmor bund and of the improvements of late years to canals. The increase, the Commissioner is glad to state, is even more marked this season, and he believes it will continue for some years, until the lands devastated by the floods from Kashmor, now fortunately shut out, have again been brought under cultivation. The maintenance of the Kashmor bund is of such immense importance that its security should, if possible, be assured. The effects of its giving way are too serious to contemplate without alarm, and, therefore, as the Superintending Engineer states in paragraph 23 that "at one time fears were entertained that it would not stand," the conclusion naturally is that even yet the bund is not quite what it should be and that it should be further raised. Whatever the cause, it is beyond question that of late years the river has been subject to higher freshes than formerly, and it cannot be a wise course to trust to no higher flood than that of last year coming down in future. The continuation of the Kashmor bund to the south of the Sukkur-Begári bund is evidently still far from being in an effective condition. There were 86 leaks, 3 of which became breaches, which were the cause of serious losses to the people as well as to Government. It is to be hoped that this bund will be strengthened before next inundation.

6. The Commissioner would also draw particular attention to the remarks regarding the Sukkur Canal. This canal, as shown in paragraph 28 was much improved during the year, and the results are becoming apparent along the whole line of the canal. The Commissioner has recently been along several parts of this canal, and was glad to see that even now, at the end of January 1884, a good supply is flowing up to the tail of this canal. If this supply can only be maintained in future years, and timely notice is given to the cultivators, the area of rabi cultivation will be largely extended. A good supply of water for rabi cultivation would be an incalculable blessing to the cultivators of the district, and it is to be hoped that every endeavour will be made to improve it.

7. Colonel LeMesurier in paragraph 31 draws attention to the manner in which rabi cultivation has hitherto been treated in the Canal and Revenue Accounts. This some time ago attracted the attention of the Commissioner, who altered it from the present year 1883-84, and in future when lands classed as kharíf are cultivated as rabi, both the area under such cultivation and the assessment thereon will appear under the head of rabi, so that the inconvenience complained of by the Superintending Engineer has ceased to exist.

8. The particulars given regarding the different canals show that they worked well on the whole. The history of the year includes details of many floods, and this, it need, scarcely be said, means much trying work to officers of the Irrigation Department at the most trying season of the year, and involved much exposure in intense heat—heat such as is hardly known in other parts of India, and much credit is due to the officers of the Irrigation Establishment for their exertions.

9. In the latter part of the 51st and in the following paragraphs the effects of the floods in Lower Sind are referred to, and the large loss of revenue in consequence of the floods is detailed. The Commissioner has on several occasions urged on Government the necessity of more completely embanking this part of Sind, and some funds have now been granted for the purpose, so that he trusts that such losses as are described in the present report may never again be experienced. Colonel LeMesurier attributes too much of the loss to the old system of leases, for, as the Commissioner satisfied himself last year when in the Shahbandar District, a very large part of the leased lands are now under the Bigoti system; the old holders of leases having at their own request been allowed to relinquish them, as owing to constant floods and damage to canals they preferred to pay on their cultivation only. There is very little rabi cultivation in these districts, as they are not well suited for this class of cultivation. Wheat is blighted by the heavy fogs that prevail for months in the spring, and even barley rarely flourishes really well. The losses have been due to actual damage from floods, and in but a very slight degree to the old leases. Temporary settlements have already been introduced into some of the tálukas in this division, and will be general in a year or two. This change makes it all the more necessary to maintain the canals and embankments in good order.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation

WORKS

	Productive Public Works.				Irrigation and Navigation Ordinary Works for which Capital is				
	Desert Canal.	Begári Canal.	Eastern Nára Works.	Total.	Sukkur Canal.	Ghár Canal.	Alibhar Kacherj Canal.	Márak Great Canal.	Sarfráz Canal
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Outlay.									
During year ... Direct ...	1,40,444	95,854	1,97,665	4,33,963	41,822	.....	...	...	...
Indirect ...	2,715	1,562	4,593	8,270	976	1,992	...	63	...
Total ...	1,42,559	97,416	2,02,258	4,42,233	42,798	1,992	...	63	..
To end of year .. Direct ...	9,42,069	13,83,230	37,76,008	61,01,307	12,79,974	4,15,537	23,207	1,93,600	1,18,559
Indirect ...	34,532	42,601	1,54,237	2,31,370	55,901	25,440	710	7,548	6,121
Total ...	9,76,601	14,25,831	39,30,245	63,32,677	13,35,875	4,40,997	23,917	2,01,148	1,24,680
Gross Revenue.									
During year ... Direct ...	15,665	35,305	20,578	71,548	881	4,520	467	2,401	1,243
Indirect ...	96,068	1,60,714	1,18,633	3,75,415	66,177	5,10,859	7,123	60,782	12,955
Total ...	1,11,733	1,96,019	1,39,211	4,46,993	67,058	5,15,379	7,590	63,183	14,197
To end of year . Direct ...	28,159	72,834	4,52,889	5,53,882	7,174	1,56,854	8,311	35,266	20,766
Indirect ...	8,68,684	24,10,622	31,80,726	64,60,032	4,07,827	88,07,381	60,819	4,36,269	91,348
Total .	8,96,843	24,83,456	36,33,615	70,13,914	4,15,001	89,64,235	69,133	4,71,535	1,12,11[illegible]
Working Expenses.									
During year . Direct ...	21,350	87,006	69,503	1,77,859	57,754	1,44,042	4,601	16,937	11,5[illegible]
Indirect ...	387	2,139	1,474	4,000	1,051	2,006	96	260	254
Total ...	21,737	89,145	70,977	1,81,859	58,805	1,46,048	4,697	17,197	11,790
To end of year . Direct .	2,28,826	14,02,655	19,00,138	35,31,619	6,11,669	22,67,110	50,836	1,59,543	1,14,251
Indirect .	7,184	39,407	90,354	1,36,945	20,835	54,532	1,966	4,600	4,96[illegible]
Total ...	2,36,010	14,42,062	19,90,492	36,68,564	6,32,604	23,21,642	61,802	1,64,143	1,19,22[illegible]
Net Revenue.									
During year	89,996	1,06,904	68,234	2,65,134	8,253	3,69,331	2,893	45,986	2,40[illegible]
To end of year	6,60,833	10,41,394	16,43,123	33,45,350	−2,17,003	66,42,593	7,331	3,07,392	−7,10[illegible]
Simple Interest.									
During year	34,874	53,412	1,47,087	2,35,373	49,597	16,621	928	7,744	4,7[illegible]
To end of year	2,71,499	7,12,640	26,66,829	36,50,968	7,39,768	2,94,991	9,802	73,423	53,10[illegible]
Net Profit after paying off Interest.									
During year	55,122	53,492	−78,853	29,761	−41,344	3,52,710	1,965	38,242	−2,3[illegible]
To end of year	3,89,334	3,28,754	−10,23,706	−3,05,618	−9,56,771	63,47,602	−2,471	2,33,969	−60,20[illegible]

N. B.—Direct outlay under working expenses includes share of cost of collection in the Civil Department.

Works in Sind for and up to the close of 1882-83.

OPERATION.									REMARKS.		
REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ORDINARY WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.								
Fuleli. Canal.	Total.	Grand Total.	Under Executive Engineer, Shikárpur Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Ghár.	Under Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Fuleli.	Under Executive Engineer, Karáchi Collectorate Canals.	Total.		Expenditure.	Receipts.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
.....	41,122	4,75,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure on and Receipts from Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept:		
.....	3,031	11,301	...	...	...	...	...	...			
.....	44,853	4,87,086	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10,77,561	31,08,438	92,09,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BEGÁRI.		
43,286	1,39,006	3,70,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Kashmor and Begári Bund.*		
11,20,847	32,47,444	95,80,121	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									Clearance and extension of Buxaliwáh (excluding Sluice)	13,401	...
19,467	28,978	1,00,526	2,747	6,877	13,560	964	10,327	34,985	Strengthening and restoring Kashmor and Begári Bund	70,481	...
1,39,254	7,97,150	11,72,595	2,23,902	3,62,395	4,47,971	21,424	4,26,866	14,82,558	Survey of Unerwáh ...	561	...
1,58,721	8,26,128	12,73,121	2,26,649	3,69,272	4,61,531	22,388	4,37,708	15,17,543	Maintenance, conservancy and repairs of Kashmor and Begári Bund ...	39,891	...
									Maintenance of garden at Báldni	479	...
									Do. do. at Buxaliwáh.	242	...
4,94,887	7,23,261	12,77,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent of Telegraph Line and Office at Báldni ...	3,600	...
27,15,064	1,25,18,708	1,89,78,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	Repairing Nurwáh for Kashmor and Begári Bund	4,462	...
32,09,951	1,32,41,969	2,02,55,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	General Charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	19,203	...
									Share of collection charges in the Civil Department, Buxaliwáh... ...	114	...
1,62,562	3,97,432	5,75,291	1,39,581	1,46,118	2,08,927	23,113	2,45,995	7,63,734			321
4,492	8,159	12,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Irrigation Share of Land Revenue from Buxaliwáh ...	...	1,144
1,67,054	4,05,591	5,87,450	1,39,581	1,46,118	2,08,927	23,113	2,45,995	7,63,734	Total Begári ...	1,52,434	1,465
32,28,005	64,40,424	99,72,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, SHIKÁRPUR CANALS.		
1,02,666	1,89,060	3,26,005	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33,30,671	66,29,484	1,02,98,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Kasimpur Bund.*		
									Constructing a Sluice on Arorewáh (Zamídári Canal) in the 8th mile of Kasimpur Bund ...	1,399	...
−8,333	4,20,537	6,85,671	87,068	2,23,154	2,52,604	−725	1,91,708	7,53,809	Maintenance and clearance of Kasimpur Bund ...	8,111	...
1,20,720	66,12,485	99,57,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	General Charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	2,452	...
									Total Shikárpur Canals...	11,962	12
42,700	1,22,332	3,57,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Executive Engineer, Ghár*	...	64
9,65,818	21,36,903	57,87,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Executive Engineer, Eastern Nára*	...	1
									Executive Engineer, Fuleli	...	32
									Executive Engineer, Karáchi Collectorate Canals.	...	52
									Mathematical Instrument Depôt in Sind ...	743	803
−51,033	2,98,205	3,27,966	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10,86,538	44,75,582	41,69,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	(a) 1,65,139	2,429

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 5,718 debited to Agricultural Works in the accounts of the Executive Engineer, Fuleli, on account of Establishment employed Surveys in the Sibi District, as it does not pertain to Irrigation Works in Sind Province.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th April 1884.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a *Levée* at "Peterhoff" at 10 P.M. on Saturday, the 24th May 1884, being Her Majesty's Birthday.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 17th May 1884; and in doing so, to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them, and who must themselves attend the *Levée*. Presentation cards will then be forwarded to them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the *Levée* are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names *legibly* written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering "Peterhoff," and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The *Levée* will be closed by the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas being presented by their Commanding Officer to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

H. LEGGE, *Major*,
for *Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1884.

No. 12.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 3rd day of October, 1872, the provisions of the 33rd of Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the districts of Kohistán, Johí, Nasírábád, Sujáwál, Sehwán, Kakkar, Kambar, Jacobábád, Thul and Kasmor, bordering on the Frontier of Sind from Mithi on the Indus to the sea west of Karáchí;

And whereas the Governor of Bombay in Council has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. II OF 1884.

A Regulation to amend the Sind Frontier Regulation, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower District-officers on the Sind frontier to punish persons convicted of certain offences by Courts of Elders with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, in default of payment of fine, and to dispose in manner hereinafter provided of sums realized on account of fines;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. *(1)* This Regulation may be called the Sind Frontier Regulation, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 6 of Sind Frontier Regulation, 1872. V of 1872.

2. For the last thirty-three words of section 6 of the Sind Frontier Regulation, 1872, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Collector and Magistrate shall cause the decision of the Elders, in so far only as it extends to the punishment of the offender with fine, to be carried into effect as if it were a sentence of a Court, and may direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to two years: XLV of 1860.

"Provided that such imprisonment shall terminate whenever the full amount of the fine is either paid or levied by process of law.

"The Collector and Magistrate may also, when causing the decision of the Elders to be carried into effect, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

"*(a)* in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution; and

"*(b)* in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where, in the opinion of the Collector and Magistrate, such injury can be compensated by money.

"At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under the last foregoing paragraph."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 25th April 1884.

No. 687.—Mr. C. J. Weir, of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg.

MEDICAL.

The 24th April 1884.

No. 179.—The services of Surgeon D. G. Crawford are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th April 1884.

No. 553.—The Honourable W. Macpherson, C.S., took his seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

No. 555.—The Honourable H. Beverley, C.S., took his seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th April 1884.

No. 84.—The Reverend J. F. W. Gompertz, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Mr. Gompertz's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

EDUCATION.

The 25th April 1884.

No. 102.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Rutlam Central College, Central India, to the University of Calcutta up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, with effect from the 1st January 1884.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 25th April 1884.

No. 155 *S.*—Mr. R. Bruce Foote, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave under Section 72, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st May 1884, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th April, 1884.

No 1409 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Nobo Kristo Ghose, late an Assistant Superintendent of Police under the Government of Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The 21st April, 1884.

No. 799 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. W. Abel as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. Julius Schultze.

The 22nd April, 1884.

No. 938 *E.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Regulation shall extend to the Nága Hills district within the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and shall come into force in that district from this date.

The boundaries by which the Nága Hills district is separated from the adjoining territory in British India are the following, *viz.*,—

North.—From the sources of the Dikhru river, in the Rengma Nága Hills, a line along the summit of the hills from which the Langkungting, Borpung and Tarapung streams take their rise to the sources of the Dáhori Ján; thence down the Dáhori Ján until it meets the Kaliáni river; up the latter river to its junction with a small stream that flows into it from the west about half a mile above the Aitonia village of Kaliáni; thence in a straight line due east for about two miles until it cuts the Doigurung river; thence up the latter river until it meets the path leading from Marphuláni to the Námbor; thence along that path for about a quarter of a mile until it meets the Tára Ján; thence along the latter stream to its junction with the Dhansiri river; thence up the Dhansiri river to its junction with the Doyong; thence up the course of the Doyong to the place where the Sibságar Inner Line cuts that river; thence along the Sibságar Inner Line.

West.—From the peak 3 miles east of Semkhor down the Lángting river to where it is joined by the Lángreng river; thence up that river to its source; thence over the crest of the range to the sources of the Lumding river; thence down this river to its junction with the Lángphir river; thence by the combined streams till they fall into the Diyung; thence down the latter river till it is joined by the Lamasakhong stream; thence up the latter stream to its point of exit from the hills; thence along the foot of the hills in a succession of straight lines from headland to headland, that is to say, from the foot of one spur to that of the next in a straight line, not following all the sinuosities into the hills, crossing the Lonka Ján and the Dikhreng Khrong streams at their respective points of exit from the hills, as far as the exit from the hills of the Dimuru Ján; thence down the latter stream as far as the village of Kaki Ramsa, whence the line turns off to the north, following the path between Kaki Ramsa and the village of Sarkher to the latter village on the left bank of the Jamuna river; thence up the Jamuna river to its junction with the Samaguri Ján; thence up the latter stream for about two miles to its point of exit from the Rengma Hills; thence along the foot of the hills from headland to headland, crossing the Zikok, Dighulpani, Soladar, Longsompi, and Horghati streams at their respective points of exit from the hills, until the line meets the Dikhru river, which latter thence forms the boundary up to its source in the Rengma Hills.

No. 939 *E.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Regulation shall extend to the North Cachar Hills within the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and shall come into force in those hills from this date.

The boundaries by which the North Cachar Hills are separated from the adjoining territory in British India are the following, *viz.*,—

North.—Starting from the source of the Lumding river down to its confluence with the Diyung; thence along the course of the latter river to its junction with the Kopili.

West.—From the junction of the Diyung with the Kopili up the latter river to its confluence with the Dikisim; up the Dikisim river to its source; thence down the Artan and the Simleng rivers to where the latter river is joined by the Umlángso; up the latter river to its source near the Morilong or Kalangtam Hill.

South.—From the Morilang or Kalangtam Hill along the crest of the range to near Sherfaisip; thence down the spur terminating near the junction of the Kayong with the Jatinga river; from the junction of these two rivers up the spur to Phileng; thence along the crest of the Barail range to Peak N.; thence southwards along the crest of the ridge to Arkaisip; thence to the source of the Dikhun; down the latter river to its junction with the Lángkhao; thence along the 25th parallel to strike the Jhinám close to where the road from Báladhan to Hangrum crosses it; thence down the Jhinám to its confluence with the Jhiri.

East.—From the source of the Jhiri river westward along the crest of the Barail range to the source of the Lángting river near Semkhor; down the Lángting to its confluence with the Lángreng river; thence up the latter river to the point on the ridge whence the Lumding takes its rise.

No. 990 *E.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Regulation shall extend to the Dibrugarh Frontier Tract within the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and shall come into force in that tract from this date.

The boundaries by which the Dibrugarh Frontier Tract is separated from the adjoining territory in British India are the following, *viz.*,—

From Dijmur Guard, on the Dijmur river, along a straight line south-east to the mouth of the Sengaján river; thence along the right bank of the Brahmaputra, past Pobha and Sadiya to a point opposite where the Noa Dihing and Tengapani fall into the Brahmaputra; thence across the Brahmaputra along the left bank of the Noa Dihing to where the Dirák river falls into the Noa Dihing; thence up the left bank of the Dirak for about 6 or 7 miles to the point where the Dirak crosses the eastern boundary of the Megela mauza; thence west-south-west about 2 miles along the boundary of the Megela mauza, to where the Mailung Ján cuts that boundary; thence south about 6 miles along the boundary of the Megela mauza to the point where it is cut by the Dumdum Noi; thence south-east about 4½ miles along the boundary of the Megela mauza to where it reaches the Duármara *bíl*; thence, still along the boundary of the Megela mauza, south-west about 5 miles, to where the boundary meets the Dibru Noi near the Pangari Ali; thence west along the right bank of the Dibru about 9 miles, and across the Dibru to the Mákum-Dumduma road; thence south down the Makum-Dumduma road to a point where it comes within 1½ miles of the Makum Railway; then along a line 1½ miles eastward of that railway to the Dihing river; then up the right bank of the Dihing to a point opposite where the Tirap river falls into it.

No. 991 *E.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the Court-fees Act, 1870, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872, are not actually in force in the undermentioned districts:—

(1) The Gáro Hills district.

(2) The Khási and Jaintia Hills district.

(3) The Nága Hills district.

No. 815 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2764G., dated the 13th December, 1883, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. James Rose Hunter as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Madras, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 23rd April, 1884.

No. 821 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. D. Ralli as in charge of the Greek Vice-Consulate at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. T. D. Ralli.

MILITARY.

The 24th April, 1884.

No. 836 *G.*—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Pennell, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 839 *G.*—The following appointments are made, consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel C. H. Clay, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 20th April, 1884:—

Deoli Irregular Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, to be Commandant.

Major J. H. L. Greenfield, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Boileau.

Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Wing Officer and Adjutant, and Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on leave of Major Greenfield, or until further orders.

Mhairwarra Battalion.

Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Boileau.

Major P. W. Smith, Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Creagh.

Erinpura Irregular Force.

Captain F. G. Alexander, Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Mhairwarra Battalion, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Smith, and during the absence on furlough of Major A. R. T. McRae, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1455 *I.*—Whereas His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda and His Highness the Dewan of Pahlunpur have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of lands forming the Western Rajputana State Railway (including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings, and for other purposes connected with the railway) which lie within their respective territories:—In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the said lands the provisions of Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal

Code) and its amending Acts, namely, Act XXVII of 1870, Act XIX of 1872, and Act VIII of 1882, so far as they may be applicable.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simlà, the 25th April 1884.

No. 507.—Privilege leave for three months having been granted to Babu Rajaninath Ray, Officiating Assistant Comptroller General, and Mr. T. H. Biggs having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General in consequence, Babu Rajaninath Ray made over and Mr. T. H. Biggs received charge of the duties of Assistant Comptroller General after noon on the 5th April 1884.

No. 541.—Mr. C. G. Vansittart, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, assumed charge of the duties of the appointment before noon on the 1st April 1884, on return from leave on medical certificate out of India.

No. 559.—Mr. W. D. F. Cowley, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, British Burma, assumed charge of the duties of his appointment before noon on the 9th April 1884.

The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

No. 564.

C. P. C.

PAGE 100.

Section 182.

Strike out the words "or by a Guaranteed Railway Company" *in this Section.*

No. 615.—Mr. R. H. Kelly, having been appointed to officiate as Post Master, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Hutton, assumed charge of the duties of his appointment after noon on the 14th April 1884.

No. 616.—Mr. C. E. Crawley, having been appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces, made over charge of his duties as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, before noon on the 19th April 1884.

No. 631.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

March 1884. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In March.		To end of March.		Whole year.	
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	Revised, 1883-84.	Actuals, 1882-83.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	4,10	4,14	22,72	22,33	22,41	22,85
Opium ...	88	81	9,56	9,50	9,48	9,50
Salt ...	60	62	6,15	6,17	6,27	6,18
Stamps ...	33	31	3,50	3,38	3,50	3,38
Excise ...	41	41	3,82	3,61	3,77	3,61
Provincial Rates ...	34	34	2,81	2,69	2,73	2,68
Customs ...	18	21	1,19	1,30	1,25	1,30
Assessed Taxes ...	2	1	53	52	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only) ...	11	8	37	30	33	30
Registration ...	2	3	26	28	26	29
Tributes from Native States ...	16	17	71	69	72	69
Other Civil Revenue ...	29	30	2,99	2,97	3,10	3,09
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	7,44	7,43	54,61	53,74	54,34	53,89
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works ...	— 24	— 22	— 3,74	— 3,69	— 3,72	— 3,69
Opium ...	— 9	— 3	— 1,85	— 2,28	— 1,86	— 2,28
Exchange on transactions with London ...	— 36	— 25	— 3,99	— 3,21	— 4,03	— 3,24
Other Civil Expenditure ...	— 2,52	— 2,72	— 19,78	— 19,77	— 20,98	— 21,12
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	— 3,21	— 3,22	— 29,36	— 28,95	— 30,59	— 30,33
Extraordinary Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Department.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less than issues) ...	+ 3	+ 2	+ 43	+ 28	+ 47	+ 30
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above) ...	+ 2	+ 3	— 10	— 71	— 11	— 67
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+ 43	+ 41	+ 4,74	+ 4,44	+ 4,80	+ 4,21
Do. Repayment of Surplus profits, &c. ...	...	...	— 58	— 54	— 58	— 50
Military Receipts ...	+ 7	+ 13	+ 81	+ 1,09	+ 94	+ 1,16
Military Issues ...	— 97	— 1,02	— 11,64	— 12,49	— 11,80	— 12,53
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts ...	+ 23	+ 32	+ 2,39	+ 3,54	— 1,96	— 1,04
" " Issues ...	— 61	— 54	— 4,53	— 4,86		
East Indian Railway Receipts ...	+ 35	+ 45	+ 4,54	+ 4,47	+ 2,69	+ 2,67
" " " Issues ...	— 12	— 14	— 1,59	— 1,83		
Ordinary Branches Receipts ...	+ 22	+ 20	+ 1,88	+ 2,62	— 5,57	— 5,29
" " Issues ...	— 97	— 1,15	— 7,27	— 7,88		
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	— 1,32	— 1,26	— 10,92	— 11,87	— 11,12	— 11,69
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	+ 2,50	+ 2,00	+ 2,50	+ 2,04
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	+ 7	...	+ 36	— 16	+ 2	— 22
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £ ...	— 1,81	— 2,65	— 18,94	— 15,38	— 18,05	— 15,18
Other Debt heads (Net as above) ...	— 8	+ 14	+ 12	+ 92	+ 52	+ 97
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,82	— 2,51	— 15,96	— 12,62	— 15,01	— 12,39
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,09	+ 44	— 1,63	+ 30	— 2,38	+ 30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	12,10	14,38	14,82	14,52	14,82	14,52
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	13,19	14,82	13,19	14,82	12,44	14,82

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th April, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 221.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel R. J. C. Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General W. G. D. Maley, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 10th April, 1884.

No. 222.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade-Surgeon W. H. Corbett, Army Medical Department, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General W. M. Webb, on furlough. Dated 19th March, 1884.

No. 223.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain J. S. Frith, R.A., to be a Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class.

No. 224.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Bird, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel C. S. Maclean, C.B., who vacates;

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. B. Atkinson, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bird;

Major T. Shepherd, Station Staff Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson,—

With effect from the 1st April, 1884.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. W. Norman, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, to be Squadron Officer, on probation, *vice* Captain R. H. Forrest, transferred to the half-pay list.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., who vacates;

Colonel G. Stewart, Squadron Commander, Commandant of Cavalry, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Colonel Campbell;

Major R. C. Hutchinson, Squadron Commander, to be Commandant of Cavalry, *vice* Colonel Stewart;

Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., Wing Commander, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Hutchinson;

Captain F. D. Battye, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Hammond;

Lieutenant R. B. Adams, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Battye;

Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, Squadron Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Adams;

Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis, Wing Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Younghusband;

Lieutenant F. Campbell, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer,—

With effect from the 1st February, 1884.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Pratt, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel J. J. Boswell, C.B., who vacates;

Major J. B. Slater, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt;

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Hastings, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Slater,—

With effect from the 1st April, 1884.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Griffiths, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel P. C. Rynd, who vacates;

Major W. B. Aislabie, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths;

Major J. E. P. Mosley, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Aislabie;

Major W. C. Ramsden, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Mosley, seconded,—

With effect from the 1st April, 1884.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Higginson, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel F. J. Keen, C.B., who vacates;

Major A. Vallings, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Higginson;

Major H. Howell, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Vallings,—

With effect from the 1st April, 1884.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Major A. J. D. Hawes, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel H. P. Close, who vacates;

Major A. McC. Bruce, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Hawes;

Major A. Gaselee, Wing Officer, seconded, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Bruce,—

With effect from the 1st April, 1884.

No. 225.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant R. Percy-Smith, R.A., to be Officiating Subaltern.

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant R. Wapshare, attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant M. T. Shewen, attached to the 5th Bombay Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant W. H. Lewin, attached to the 14th Madras Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 226.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that all officers, not below the rank of field officers, who

proceed out of India on furlough on private affairs, or on medical certificate, and subsequently require an extension on private affairs, must themselves first obtain the permission of the Government under which they are serving, to apply for such extension.

2. This permission must be attached to the applications they submit to the India Office.

No. 227.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major E. G. Newnham, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 6th (Prince of Wales') Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year,—163 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. B. Aislabie, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 3rd Sikh Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 81 days under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 228.—Captain P. E. Henderson, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for 6 months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 229.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 25th March, 1884, page 1406.

INDIA OFFICE,
25th March, 1884.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Newdigate Addington Knightley Burne, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 8th October, 1880, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

Lieutenant Mordaunt Lea Shipley, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 1st November, 1880, but to rank from 27th August, 1880.

Lieutenant Lewis Ernest Cooper, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 24th September, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant John Russell Colquhoun Colvin, from the Northumberland Fusiliers. Dated 1st November, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Maurice Zouch Darrah, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 1st November, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Simpson Hackett Beresford Hobbs, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 1st July, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant William Charles Loudon, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 17th November, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

THE Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the half-pay list :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain Robert Henry Forrest. Dated 24th March, 1884.

* * * *

THE Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer from the half-pay list to the retired list :—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon Alfred John Wall, M.D. Dated 26th February, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 230.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B.,—19th April, 1884.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Philip Arnold Buckland,—24th April, 1884.

Lieutenant Bedford Morant Allen,—24th April, 1884.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major William Roche Rice, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon G. V. Currie, retired.—Dated 10th April, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Henry Cayley, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon A. J. Cowie, promoted.—Dated 19th April, 1884.

Surgeon-Major James Champion Penny, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon T. Mathew, M.B., retired.—Dated 24th April, 1884.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon Alexander Crombie, M.D.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon William Reed Murphy.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Charles Henry Joubert, M.B.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Edgar Geer Russell, M.B.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon John Scully.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Geoffrey Craythorne Hall.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Gopal Chunder Roy, M.D.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Adam Scott Reid, M.B.,—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon William Andrew Durnford Fasken, M.D.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Edward Lawrie, M.B.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Joseph Wilson, M.D.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Edward Mulvany.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon John Manook Zorab, M.B.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Russick Lall Dutt, M.D.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Girdharlal Ratanlal Daphtary, M.D.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon John Thomas Browrigg Bookey.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Alexander McGregor.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon James Young, M.B.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Joshua Duke.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

Surgeon Bankabehari Gupta, M.B.—Dated 30th March, 1884.
Surgeon John McConaghey, M.D.—Dated 30th March, 1884.
Surgeon Edward Palmer.—Dated 30th March, 1884.
Surgeon Alfred Henry Williams, M.B.—Dated 30th March, 1884.
Surgeon Robert Andrew King Holmes, M.D.—Dated 30th March, 1884.
Surgeon John Edward Charnock Ferris.—Dated 30th March, 1884.

No. 231.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps.

Volunteer Neville Alexander Innis Gibbs to be Lieutenant.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 232.—Major James Barry Slater, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 233.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation, with effect from the 1st March, 1884, of the Volunteers serving in the North-Western Provinces into four Administrative Battalions as specified below:—

1st Administrative Battalion comprising the—
Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Rohilkhund Volunteer Rifle Corps.

2nd Administrative Battalion comprising the—
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

3rd Administrative Battalion comprising the—
Ghazipore Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

4th Administrative Battalion comprising the—
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Farukhabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 234.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers.*

Captain A. R. Porter, Adjutant, late Ghazipore Volunteer Rifle Battalion, to be Adjutant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 18.—The following officers, on probation, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. R. H. Thompson, 2nd grade officer,—26th March, 1883.
Mr. C. H. Owen, 3rd grade officer,—1st April, 1883.
Mr. W. G. K. Mathews, Assistant Engineer,—7th March, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 19.—Mr. David Smith, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, to be Engineer, with effect from the 22nd April, 1884.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st April, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 27th March and the 21st April, 1884.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
King's Royal Rifle Corps ...	Lieutenant W. du V. Lysley ...	12th April, 1884	Ferozepore .	No will found.	...
Bengal Miscellaneous List ..	Sub-Conductor G. E. Taunton ...	7th April, 1884...	Simla ..	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 15th to the 21st April, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
William Charles Loudon(a)	Lieutenant ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	20th January, 1884.	Intestate	678 2 11	*Nil*	21st June, 1884.

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Father*—W. Loudon, Esq., 68, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Brother—Lieutenant F. Loudon, 25th Madras Native Infantry, Bellary, Madras.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April 1884.

No. 95.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 148 G. of 1st February 1884, and in supersession of Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 183 and 267 of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
Mr. G. V. Martyn ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade	3rd April 1883	*Sub. pro tem.*
„ C. W. Hodson ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 4th Grade	Do.	Permanent.
„ F. H. W. Morse ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	*Sub. pro tem.*
„ G. A. Anderson ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do. do.	Do.	Temporary.
Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 2nd Grade	1st May 1883	Permanent.
Mr. W. A. Lesmond ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 3rd Grade	Do.	Do.
„ B. P. Milsom ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 4th Grade	Do.	Do.
„ J. Elston ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ B. Baxter ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ D. Morris ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ F. H. W. Morse ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *sub pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ F. R. Bagley ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ J. M. Harman ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ F. E. Braham ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ T. J. Dumayne ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ G. Humfress ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ T. Ker ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ P. Duncan ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ H. B. Molesworth ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ H. H. Gahan ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Captain B. Scott, R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. E. W. Arundell ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ T. R. Wynne ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ J. Tait ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ E. I. Shadbolt ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ W. G. Allen ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ S. DeBrath ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	Do.	Do.
„ W. E. Newham ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ F. R. Tebbs ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ E. H. Clementson ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ G. P. Rose ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ P. H. Cresswell ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ G. A Saviello ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ J. P. Vansittart ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade	Do.	*Sub. pro tem.*
„ R. E. Wright ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ A. S. Gerrard ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Do. 3rd Grade	Do.	Do.
„ T. W. Grant ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Captain G. F. Wilson, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. 4th Grade	Do.	Do.
Mr. F. B. Hebbert ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ H. Luckstedt ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.

Names.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
Mr. J. M. Salmond ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	1st May 1883	*Sub. pro tem.*
„ H. S. Harington ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ T. Michell ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ G. Moyle ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ C. H. C. Bickerton ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ R. T. Denne ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	Do.	Do.
„ A. Bewley ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ W. Home ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ V. E. de Broe ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ J. E. Gabbett ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ H. S. Talbot ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Baboo Babu Mál ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. R. J. Woods ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ W. Chadwick ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ L. G. Prickett ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ J. P. Hogan ...	Do. 1st Grade	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	Do.	Temporary.
„ G. F. Lamb ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Captain G. F. Wilson, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	2nd May 1883	Permanent.
Mr. J. S. Brown ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	*Sub. pro tem.*
„ R. T. Denne ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	Do.	Permanent.
„ A. Greenlees ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Do. do.	Do.	*Sub. pro tem.*
„ W. C. Rennie ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., do.	16th Sept. 1883	Permanent.
„ J. C. Ledger ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	22nd do.	Do.
„ P. T. S. Large ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 2nd Grade	16th do.	Do.
„ H. Groves ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	22nd do.	Do.
„ R. A. Way ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 3rd Grade	16th do.	Do.
„ E. G. J. McCudden ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. do.	22nd do.	Do.
„ F. B. Hebbert ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 4th Grade	16th do.	Do.
„ H. W. Clift ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Do. 1st Grade	16th do.	*Sub. pro tem.*
„ W. Wiseman ..	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Do. 2nd Grade	16th do.	Do.
„ C. W. Hodson ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Do. 3rd Grade	16th do.	Do.
„ H. C. Knox ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. 4th Grade	19th do.	Do.
„ W. C. L. Floyd ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 2nd Grade	17th Dec. 1883	Permanent.
„ W. deW. Peel ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Do. 3rd Grade	Do.	Do.
„ T. W. Bartlet ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Do. 2nd Grade	Do.	*Sub. pro tem.*
Captain H. O. Selby, R.E. ...	Do. 4th Grade	Do. 3rd Grade	Do.	Do.
Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do. 4th Grade	2nd May 1883	Temporary.
Baboo Sheo Dayal ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	7th do.	Do.
Mr. M. J. Chabrel ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	15th do.	Do.
„ R. W. Roberts ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	23rd June 1883	Do.
„ H. H. Cole ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	1st July 1883	Do.
„ H. E. Haddon ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	4th do.	Do.
„ J. M. Montague ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	11th Aug. 1883	Do.
„ J. M Montague ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	25th do.	Reversion.
„ J. M. Montague ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	6th Sept. 1883	Temporary.
„ W. Michell ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	19th do.	Do.
„ E. Baker ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	14th Oct. 1883	Do.
„ F. Lang ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	20th do.	Do.
„ F. Lang ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	5th Nov. 1883	Reversion.
„ E. Baker ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ W. Michell ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	12th Nov. 1883	Do.
„ J. M. Montague ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	28th Nov. 1883	Reversion.
„ H. E. Haddon ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ W. H. Cole ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	7th Dec. 1883	Do.
„ R. W. Roberts ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	12th do.	Do.

Names.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
Mr. M. J. Chabrol ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	12th Dec. 1883	Reversion.
Baboo Sheo Dayal ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	26th Dec. 1883	Do.
„ J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	19th Jan. 1884	Do.
Mr. G. F. Lamb ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	21st do.	Do.
„ G. F. Lamb ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	25th do.	Temporary.
Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do. do.	10th Feb. 1884	Do.
„ J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	21st Mar. 1884	Reversion.
Mr. G. F. Lamb ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Do. do.	7th April 1884	Do.

The 22nd April 1884.

No. 96.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 13, dated 25th January 1884, the services of Major H. H. Cole, R.E., remained temporarily at disposal of that Department from 28th January to 31st March 1884.

No. 97.—Major R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management, is placed on special duty under the Director General of Railways, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th April 1884.

The 25th April 1884.

No. 98.—Mr. G. H. D. Walker, B.A., Assistant Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department and late Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, is appointed to the Accounts Branch, with rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, and is posted to the charge of the Public Works Accounts in Assam, but is temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner, Military Works Branch, until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilatio

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th April 1884.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of March 1884:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Departmental.		
Amya	British Burma	31st	Opened.
Badagara	Madras Presdy.	25th	Ditto.
Bassein	Bombay Presdy.	21st	Ditto.
Budaun	N.-W. Provinces	10th	Ditto.
Calcutta (Exhibition).	Calcutta	11th	Closed.
Hissar	Punjab	30th	Opened.
Haripur	Ditto	31st	Ditto.
Kaira	Bombay Presdy.	23rd	Ditto.
Mahé	Madras Presdy.	25th	Ditto.
Meerut City	N.-W. Provinces	3rd	Ditto.
Muzaffarnagar City.	Ditto	11th	Ditto.
Mooltan City	Punjab	31st	Ditto.
Nanpura (Surat)	Bombay Presdy.	17th	Ditto.
Palitana	Ditto	15th	Ditto.
Poonamallee	Madras Presdy.	11th	Ditto.
Rander (Surat)	Bombay Presdy.	21st	Ditto.
Ranipett	Madras Presdy.	25th	Ditto.
Rohtuk	Punjab	30th	Ditto.
Saifgunge	Purneah District.	20th	Ditto.
Shalkia	Suburbs of Calcutta.	10th	Ditto.
Tranquebar	Madras Presdy.	24th	Ditto.
Walajapet	Ditto	25th	Ditto.
Woriur (Trichinopoly).	Ditto	31st	Ditto.
	Railway.		
Pura	Cawnpore-Achneyra S. Ry.		Ditto.
Jasora			Ditto.
Khodaganj			Ditto.
Bhudanpore	E. I. Ry.	1st Feb.	Ditto.
Newar			Ditto.
Sanvordem	West of India Portuguese Gd. Ry.		Ditto.
Alfaudega			Ditto.
Toonghi	Dacca-Mymensing S. Ry.	7th Mar.	Ditto.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned student has passed the First M. B. Examination in the Second Division:—

Datta, Durlabhchandra . Medical College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th April 1884.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th April 1884.

No. 13.—The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary G. Murphy are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1884.

No. 2 *R.*—Mr. J. McCay, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Chapter X, Section 138, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1884.

By order of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, Mr. Edward C. Cotes is appointed First Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, on probation for two years, from the 12th April 1884.

H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Hony. Secretary to the Trustees, Indian Museum

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 18th April 1884.

No. 990.—First Class Hospital Assistant Ganesh Rai, of the supernumerary list at Indore, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 17th April 1884.

No. 1.—Mr. A. Stoddard, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, having been relieved, on the afternoon of the 9th instant, from the charge of Mhow Division to which he was appointed from the afternoon of the 9th January 1884, is now posted to charge of the Indore Division.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 19th April 1884.

No. 1022 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 354, Syud Sujjad Hoosein, doing duty with the Deoli Irregular Force, has been granted sixty days' leave of absence from the forenoon of the 2nd April 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 16th April 1884.

No. 290.—Under Section 39, Ajmer Courts' Regulation, Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, is appointed, until further orders, to be Magistrate of both the Districts of Ajmer and Merwara, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as defined in Section 32, Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 292.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 650 G., dated 3rd April 1884, Lieutenant T. C. Pears and Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, respectively, delivered over and assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, on the forenoon of the 31st day of March 1884.

No. 294.—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the District of Merwara, and is specially empowered to pass sentence of whipping under Clause 3, Section 32 of Act X of 1882, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his appointment.

The 20th April 1884.

No. 313.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 559, dated 18th March 1884, Captain W. H. C. Wyllie and Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, on the forenoon of the 7th day of April 1884.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th April 1884.

No. 54.—The Simla Office of this Department will be opened on the 21st instant.

Only emergent or confidential letters and telegrams should, however, be addressed to Simla, except by officers at that station.

All ordinary and routine correspondence, all bills and returns, should, unless otherwise specially ordered, be addressed to Lahore.

By Order, &c.,
J. W. McQUEEN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to Govt., Punjab, Mily. Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th April 1884.

No. 19.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Bellary Kistna State Railway, was granted one month and twenty-one days' furlough in India on medical certificate, from the afternoon of the 14th January 1884 to the forenoon of the 5th March 1884.

The 16th April 1884.

No. 21.—Mr. B. W. Blood, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, is granted eight months' furlough to Europe with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 12th April 1884, or from such subsequent date as it may be availed of.

The 17th April 1884.

No. 22.—Captain A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway Survey.

F. S. STANTON. *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 17th April 1884.

No. 6.—ERRATUM.—In Manager's Notification No. 5 of 11th April 1884, *for* "on the forenoon of the 11th April 1884" *read* "on the afternoon of the 1st April 1884."

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates, issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued of		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
April 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,34,072	39,66,973	22,55,824
" 15	. . .	. . .	2,48,236	434	42,20,534	25,09,386
" 16	. . .	. . .	. . .	434	42,20,534	25,09,386
" 17	2,86,876	. . .	. . .	2,87,310	42,20,534	25,09,386
" 18	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,87,310	42,20,534	25,09,386
" 19	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,87,310	42,20,534	25,09,386

R. V. RIDDELL. *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st April 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
21	P 39—46618	50	Babu Surut Chunder Chowdury.
22	P 77—47773	100	Babu Gopal Chunder Sen.
23	P 39—94021	50	Mr. A. S. Anderson.
24	P 45—17306	500	Buldeodas Juggurnath.
	" —11498	500	
25	P 47—32162	1,000	Babu Shibdyal Singh.
	" —32276	1,000	
	" —35375	1,000	
	" —27894	1,000	
	P 11—57789	500	
26	P 77—18690	100	Munshi Nurula Huq.
	" —67825	100	
27	P 77—80760	100	Babu Woomesh Chunder Banerjee.
28	P 77—89501 to " —89510	100 each.	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th April 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
1	E 13—43100	100	Captain A. H. Hewat, Mooltan.
2	E 1—64798	1,000	Nathoo Lambardar, Karnal.
	" —64799	1,000	

LAHORE,
The 19th April 1884

W. H. EGERTON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
1	B 79—73746	100	Post Master General Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 15th April 1884.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asst. Acctt. General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 10th of July 1883, treasure consisting of the undermentioned gold coins and jewels, valued at R313, was found under a ruined wall in the vacant ground in front of the house of one Nallathambi Goundeen, a ryot in Alampatti, a hamlet attached to Arur village, in Namkal Taluk, Salem District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George:—

Description of Coins and Jewels.

	R	a.	p.
16 Gold mohors, valued at R15 each	240	0	0
4 Gold mohors, valued at R7-8 each	30	0	0
2 Gold rings, worth about	35	0	0
2 Gold ear pendants, worth about	8	0	0
TOTAL	313	0	0

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear, either in person or by agent, before the Collector of Salem, on the 26th September 1884, in view to the matter being enquired into according to law.

C. W. W. MARTIN,
Actg. Collector of Salem.

The 12th April 1884.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March 1884 a copper idol of the Goddess Chelliyamman, 1½ feet high, valued at R200, was discovered by workmen when, under the orders of Nattu Rajagopala Iyengar and others, clearing the foundations of the Moongilamman pagoda, in the Shrotriem village of Mevalurkuppam, in the Conjeveram Taluq, Chingleput District, in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the above treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at Saidapet on the 15th day of September 1884.

J. F. PRICE,
Collector of Chingleput.

SAIDAPET,
The 9th April 1884.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that seventy-three Padshahi Rupees were found in Survey No. 1 of Mouje Hasanpur, Taluka Dholka, on or about the 4th of July 1883. Of this amount R47-8, which is still in cash, and R25-8 since converted into silver ornaments, are in the custody of the Mamlatdar of Dholka, in the Ahmedabad District.

All persons claiming the said treasure trove, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the said Mamlatdar on the 17th August 1884 at 10 A.M., in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. B. REID,
Acting Collector.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 17th April 1884.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878" that on or about the 10th January 1884, treasure consisting of the undermentioned copper idol, valued at R36-4, was found under ground in the punjah land at Mathiagudy hamlet of Yeravanjary Nannilam Taluk, Tanjore District:—

1 Copper (Goddess) idol, weighing 72½ seers.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his Office on the 24th September 1884, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. B. PENNINGTON,
Acting Collector of Tanjore.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Poona, E. I., this 16th day of April 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 11Bde.—2832, Private Joseph Bottomley.
Age,—23 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, pale; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—15th April 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Wanowrie Barracks, Poona, E. I.
Date of Enlistment,—15th May 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Warrington, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which Born,—West Derby, Liverpool, Lancaster.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Tailor.
Coat or Jacket,—Dark blue serge.
Waistcoat,—Ditto.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Light check tweed.
REMARKS,—Low shoes, black thorn stick, blue striped neck-tie, with ring on.
Under 5 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

PROCLAMATION.

Bangalore, the 17th April 1884.

The land specified in the undermentioned Schedule having been sold by public auction under Regulation III of 1880, being an Act for the recovery of the arrears of revenue in the Province of Coorg, it is hereby declared under Section 39 of the said Regulation that all the rights and property of the former landholder in the said land are lawfully transferred to the purchaser named in the said schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of former holder.	Name of Estate.	Situation of the Land and Description of Buildings, if any.				Extent in buttles.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.
		Taluk.	Nad.	Village.	Buildings, if any.			
1. Brahmin Nitturu Soobraya.	Ballialtevadawary.	Mercara	Mercara, Habrinad.	Hebattageri	None	60	Mr. Vanderlowen.	26th Nov. 1883.
2. Wotecolly Thimmappa.	Kundithwadawarga.	Ditto	Kaggodunad.	Katageri	Ditto	37½	Bantara Somappa.	Ditto.

W. HILL,
Commissioner.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd April 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,04,02,023	12	6	2,31,80,511	8	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,27,78,487	12	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,87,98,089	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,15,106	14	3
Sundries				15,15,117	9	2
RUPEES				6,79,18,337	1	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				31,88,226	0	0
Other authorized Investments				46,86,380	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,49 32,377	13	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				78,47,625	9	8
Bills discounted and purchased				2,04,06,180	0	2
Balances with other Banks				7,77,384	10	9
Bullion				6,142	13	0
Dead Stock				11,78,900	0	4
Stamps				9,774	4	0
Sundries				5,06,616	12	4
				5,35,39,608	0	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	63,73,603	9	1	1,43,78,729	1	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	80,05,125	8	9			
RUPEES				6,79,18,337	1	11

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 24th April 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 32·7.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 31st March 1884	54,100	13,32,373	29,42,800	2,41,18,000	1,02,04,200	2,75,13,537	2,65,11,200	9,26,22,110	46,33,400	1,00,25,900	10,13,89,400	11,60,28,700	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	20,89,67,610
Stock transferred to London	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	12,000	12,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	12,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2,000	2,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1884	. .	. . .	800	2,70,500	20,000	5,64,000	40,000	8,95,300	4,500	96,700	2,25,900	3,27,100	. . . .	. .	. . . .	12,22,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	74,700	2,500	10,78,400	77,700	12,33,300	. . . .	5,600	73,000	78,600	. . . .	. .	. . . .	13,11,900
	54,100	13,32,373	29,43,600	2,44,63,200	1,02,26,700	2,91,55,937	2,66,28,900	9,47,50,710	46,37,900	1,01,28,200	10,16,82,300	11,64,48,400	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,14,35,910
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	14,506	9,400	1,40,600	34,100	2,10,000	1,41,800	5,50,406	. . . .	1,63,000	17,54,800	19,17,800	. . . .	. .	. . . .	24,68,206
Balance on 15th April 1884	54,100	13,17,867	29,34,200	2,43,22,600	1,01,92,600	2,89,45,937	2,64,87,100	9,42,00,304	46,37,900	99,65,200	9,99,27,500	11,45,30,600	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	20,89,67,704

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1884, enfaced from India 4,896 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,166 lakhs.

„ 16th Feb. 1884	to 29th	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	5	„
„ 1st Mar.	„	to 15th Mar.	„	„	„	11	„	„	„	2	„
„ 16th	„	„ to 31st	„	„	„	4	„	„	„	16	„
„ 1st Apl.	„	to 15th Apl.	„	„	„	25	„	„	„	24	„
						4,941 lakhs.				4,207 lakhs.	
						4,207 „					
Balance against India						734 lakhs.					

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th April 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April 1884.

No. 351.—Mr. J. Cornwall is appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, Assam.

The 18th April 1884

No. 384.—Mr. L. A. Massa is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Director General, Post Office.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th April 1884.

Bateman, W. E.
Brown, Sir John Campbell.
Buttista, San Inan.
Carr & Sons.
Derrick & Co.
English, R. E.
Furdonji & Co.
Green, H. H.
Herriot, J.
Hooley, John Cutler.
Hughes, H A.
Hughesdon, Edward.
Jenkins & Co., Grinrod.
Murden, J.
Payne, William.
Kelley, A.
Scott, H. G.
Sherwin, Dr. Reginald
Smyth, Lieut. Morris H. (R.N.)
Strange, Mrs. Lumsden.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

A. R.
Adelsward, C. Baron D.
Armistead, Henry.
Atkinson, R P.
Baggs, W. H.
Beni Lall, Mr.
Black, Mrs L G.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Bloomfield, Lieut.-Col. A
Bridgnell, James Lyne.
Brown, John.
Bundsra, Joseph.
Chapman, Mrs.
Chatterton, Miss.
Clifton, Mr.
Cos, P. H.
Cooper, Robert.
Daniel, Chaim.
D'Silva, J. A.
Dease, Mrs. P. P.
DeLittle, E.
Dinshaw, H.
Durrant, G. F. N.
E. T.
Exhibitor.
FitzGerald, W. M.
Fleming, Miss.
Fordyce, B. E.
Freese, G.
G. V.
Geddard, George J.
Gompertz, Rev. James.
Gore, J. F. W.
Graham, R. W.
Gregory, Gaspor.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chaue Heni.
H. S. W.
H. T. G.
Hankuwiz, C.
Hart, C. F.
Heunis, W.
Henry, Dans.
Horsfall, Geo. Hodgson.
Hoogwerf, E. H
Huddlesson, S. E.
Innes, U. B.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jennings, Mrs.
Johnson, J. W.
Jopp, C. A.
Jordan, Miss A. J.
Joyner, Colonel.
Kellner, E. Rubre.
Kingsley, James.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Liebe, Augustus.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingstone, Archibald
Lockhart, G.
M. K.
Maclachlan, J.
MacPhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
McIntyre, Alfred H.
Milner, R.
Mitchell, A.
Morris, H.
Moulden, Bayfield.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylne, F.
Olman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Quildon, J.
Raymond, Ross.
Redfern, R.
Rey, Madame Victoria.
Richards, Albert.
Rigby, Miss.
Roberts, T. A.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Robinson, Aubrey.
Rono, T
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sabat, Richard et Georges.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Sheidrake, Miss.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Stagg, J. E.
"Sympathy."
Thomann, H.
Tupper, C. L.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Waller, G.
Want, Mrs. J. H.
Wasserman, Zaser.
Webster, E. A.
Wheler, Captain.
Zeuzins, U.

Registered Letters

Ezekiel, J. J. Judah.
Harenstein, Moritz.
Healy, J. H. G.
Izambert, Alexander.
Richy, Lazer.
Thomas, H. P.
Vallente, Geo.

Calcutta, the 26th April 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Madras and Ceylon	30th April	P & O. Str. *Pekin.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	29th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	29th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	28th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits . .	1st May	Str. *Malda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	1st "	Str. *Calcutta.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *viâ* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. H. KELLY,
Offg. Presidency. Post Master

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ٬

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه ٬

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنکونا فبریفیوج - یعنے تپ کي دو

سرکاري کارخانے میں سرخ سنکونا کي چھال سے ایک نئي
ور اصلاح کي ہوئي دواے مرکب تیار کي گئي ہی - کونیاین کے
عوض میں یہہ دوا بہ نسبت معمولي غیر صاف کیئے ہوئے
فبریفیوج کے زیادہ تر بے نقص ہی - یہہ دوا عہدہداران سرکار
عام خلایق اور خیراتي کامون کے لیئے اور ہر شخص جو بیس
پونڈ یا اوس سے زیادہ ایک وقت پر لے بوٹانک گارڈن معروف
کہ کمپني باغ کلکتہ کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قیمت
پر بحساب ۲۴ روپی في پونڈ خرید کر سکتا ہی - اور جملہ
خاص و عام کو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانک گارڈن سے صرف
انقد قیمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا فروشون سے بھي
بہ قیمت ۳۲ روپی في پونڈ مل سکتي ہی - مگر محصول ڈاک
بارہ آنہ علاوہ ہی ،

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables. 3 charts .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Official Quarterly Bengal Amy List, corrected up to 31st March 1884.

☞ *From January 1881 the price of the Army List has been reduced to 1 Rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

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Price—Bound copies	R45	0	0
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Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

ESTATE, RICHARD MACALLISTER, DECEASED.

In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, and of Section 320 of Act X of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Richard Macallister, late of No. 3, Waterloo Street, in the City of Calcutta, who died at Calcutta, aforesaid, on the 3rd day of April 1883, and probate to whose will was granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of June 1883, should send in their claims against the above Estate to the said undersigned at his Office, No. 3, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before Monday, the 9th day of June 1884, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate divided.

Dated this 18th day of April 1884.

LEO ZANDER,
Executor of the above Estate.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 034039, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for ₹2,000, standing in the name of Pandit Ambika Prasad, of Daragunj, Allahabad, by whom it has never been endorsed to any other person, has been stolen away by burglars from his house on the night of the 23rd March 1884. Application for stopping payment on the above and interest thereupon, as well as for the issue of a duplicate, will be made in due course to the Public Debt Office.

AMBIKA PRASAD.

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th March 1884.

Lost

North-West and Oudh Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore to Furruckabad Light Railway, Debenture No. 000888 of the 4 per cent., for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of T. F. O'Meara, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

T. F. O'MEARA,
Saharanpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		CEYLON.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
. . .	3,286	13,125 8	101	358 12	22	78 14	3,346	10,459 3	. .	. .	502	1,231 10	315	951 5	464	594 3	1,699	3,232 11	9,735	30,032 2
ived . .	2,031	10,803 1	101	326 3	39	104 11	3,832	14,727 14	2	6 13	542	1,555 8	345	1,039 15	. .	. .	1,700	3,144 9	8,592	31,708 10
TOTAL .	5,317	23,928 9	202	684 15	61	183 9	7,178	25,187 1	2	6 13	1,044	2,787 2	660	1,991 4	464	594 3	3,399	6,377 4	18,327	61,740 12
TRANSIT.																				
East to																				
st—																				
Vid Madras .	231	1,619 2	3	9 12	9	19 2	5,073	20,823 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,316	22,671 12
„ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
„ Laingha .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
From Ceylon .	47	128 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	417	1,105 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	464	1,234 0
West to																				
st—																				
Vid Madras .	910	4,712 8	87	213 12	. .	. .	3,721	14,769 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,718	19,696 0
„ Rangoon .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	19 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	19 2
„ Laingha .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	5 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	5 6
To Ceylon .	83	402 1	4	5 2	. .	. .	247	803 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	334	1,210 11
West to																				
st—																				
Vid Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	51 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	51 12
Vid Bombay .	2	3 12	. .	. .	3	22 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	26 10
East to																				
st—																				
From Ceylon .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	96	333 13	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	96	333 13
Vid Madras .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	76	260 14	76	260 14
„ Amur .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	6 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	6 0
„ Rangoon.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 3	. .	. .	1	3 3
TOTAL .	1,273	7,065 12	94	228 10	27	93 12	9,467	37,527 3	. .	. .	98	339 13	. .	. .	1	3 3	76	260 14	11,036	45,519 3
																		GRAND TOTAL .	29,363	1,07,259 15
																		Adjustments .	. .	+813 6
																		NET TOTAL .	29,363	1,08,073 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1883.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	2,031	3,286	5,317	33·83.	48·65	41·68
	„ Turkey	101	101	202	1·68	1·49	1·58
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	39	22	61	0·65	0·33	0·48
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	3,832	3,346	7,178	63·84	49·53	56·26
	TOTAL .	6,003	6,755	12,758	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LXII OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
29th Mar. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,07,061	622	176	70,167	399	58,45,442	664	43,86,695	497	. . .	14,58,74[illegible]
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,07,133	196	547	1,10,187	201	48,12,429	172	56,27,065	202	8,14,636	. . .
22nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,67,392	396	739	2,26,633	307	1,00,91,582	292	1,10,94,894	295	10,03,312	. . .
22nd ditto	Madras	861	1,28,774	150	861	1,25,226	145	67,27,249	153	66,20,950	151	. . .	1,06,29[illegible]
22nd ditto	South Indian	655	75,239	115	655	76,642	117	36,98,171	111	38,94,831	117	1,96,660	. . .
29th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,60,638	590	1,458	7,88,460	541	3,40,40,431	458	3,25,33,632	439	. . .	15,06,79[illegible]
22nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,59,977	564	461	2,54,628	552	1,00,37,339	426	1,13,34,708	482	12,97,369	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	18,06,214	374	4,897	16,51,943	337	7,52,52,643	304	7,54,92,775	[illegible]	2,40,132	. . .
	State.												
5th April 1884	East Indian	1,507	9,19,234	610	1,509	9,78,189	648	4,46,60,561	580	4,91,45,199	638	44,84,638	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,260	122	56	6,410	114	2,20,740	124	2,96,103	106	75,363	. . .
29th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,854	68	27	1,433	53	72,520	52	77,227	56	4,707	. . .
29th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	49,865	215	239	29,720	124	22,18,278	187	20,78,556	173	. . .	1,39,72[illegible]
29th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	3,089	97	32	2,742	86	1,05,441	65	1,37,271	84	31,830	. . .
29th ditto	Tirhoot	159	15,785	99	193	19,202	99	6,68,119	141	9,26,673	104	2,58,554	. . .
23rd Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	11,459	201	. .	(b) . . .	. .	(c)4,58,657	171	(d)4,05,626	151	. . .	53,03[illegible]
29th Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,292	82	138	11,592	84	5,41,290	77	5,59,953	79	18,663	. . .
29th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,269	106	12	727	61	47,204	77	45,277	74	. . .	1,9[illegible]
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,86,511	257	1,119	2,58,780	231	1,07,40,449	188	1,27,11,111	223	19,70,662	. .
29th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	(e)2,184	25	140	18,840	135	(e)2,184	25	4,54,918	89	4,52,734	. .
29th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,986	377	45	15,410	342	6,29,777	274	7,32,554	319	1,02,777	. .
29th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	35,864	241	149	38,986	262	8,20,036	141	12,41,329	163	4,21,293	. .
22nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	35,222	219	208	60,096	289	15,33,512	186	15,99,690	190	66,178	. .
29th ditto	Sindia	75	9,399	125	75	11,242	150	3,12,885	82	3,50,282	92	37,397	. .
29th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	53,852	128	447	68,973	154	28,99,965	138	31,03,320	142	2,03,355	.
29th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,43,439	217	660	1,06,900	162	54,79,831	162	67,03,213	199	12,23,382	. .
22nd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,086	61	. . .	. .	(f) 31,674	53	31,674	. .
	TOTAL	3,415	6,82,830	200	(g)3,491	6,54,139	182	2,67,50,888	159	3,14,54,777	177	47,03,889	.
	Assisted Companies.												
29th Mar. 1884	Bengal Central	21	1,122	53	114	6,308	55	(h)22,237	46	1,38,824	58	1,16,587	. .
22nd ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	2,389	61	. . .	. .	(i)63,941	46	63,941	. .
	TOTAL	21	1,122	53	153	8,697	57	22,237	46	2,02,765	53	1,80,528	. .
	Native States.												
22nd Mar. 1884	Bhavnagar-Goudal	193	19,507	101	193	21,794	113	8,16,066	83	8,86,272	90	70,206	. .
29th ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,180	62	19	800	42	(j)25,774	35	41,385	43	15,611	. .
22nd ditto	Nizam's	121	16,463	136	121	18,528	153	8,40,744	136	8,55,663	139	14,919	. .
22nd ditto	Mysore	86	5,596	65	86	4,833	56	2,92,475	67	2,87,777	66	. . .	4[illegible]
	TOTAL	419	42,746	102	419	45,955	110	19,75,059	93	20,71,097	97	96,038	. .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,192	34,52,146	338	g10,569	33,38,923	316	14,86,61,388	289	15,83,66,613	299	97,05,225	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,41,57,788	144	7,91,53,847	149	. . .	. .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,45,03,600	145	7,92,12,766	150	47,09,166	. .

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th February 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884.
(e) Total receipts for 5 days from 20th, the date of opening, to 24th March 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd March 1884.
(g) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(h) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 24th March 1883.
(i) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 22nd March 1884.
(j) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 24th March 1883.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 29th FEBRUARY 1884.

Canal division.	Water distributed during February 1884. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return, canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	0·6	3,073·60	102	. .	. . .	Gurdáspur	14,413	1·8	1·4	Wheat	139,183	The Bári Doáb Canal was closed morning of 6th February, and remained closed for repairs during the month. The area irrigated is 23,078 acres in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	0·8		166	. .	. . .	Amritsar	88,620	2·0	1·3	Barley	1,288	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	0·1		17	. .	. . .	Lahore	112,343	1·6	1·5	Mixed grains	5,963	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	46	. .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous	68,942	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·60	331	. .	. . .	. . . . .	215,376	. .	. .	. . . . .	215,376	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	193,298	. .	. .	. . . . .	193,298	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·18	2,546	685	. .	771,927 kurries, bullies, &c.; 90 cubic feet timber; and 25,707 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	645	1·78	. .	Wheat	185,543	The operations on the Western Jumna Canal during the month show an increase of 11,729 acres, and of 61,542 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The total annual area irrigated up to date is within 42,306 acres of the largest area ever irrigated in any year on the Western Jumna Canal.
Delhi do.	5·70	3·73		379	. .		Karnál	51,895	1·35	. .	Barley	4,864	
Hánsi do.	9·00	5·88		404	. .		Delhi	52,694	0·57	. .	Mixed grains	33,394	
Do. Balla Head	8·80	7·00		232	. .		Rohtak	55,960	0·48	. .	Miscellaneous	29,544	
Passed out of Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	8	. .		Hissar	47,925	0·50	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jínd	43,980	2·50	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bíkaner	77	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	169	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	1,708	. .	771,927	. . . . .	253,345	. .	. .	. . . . .	253,345	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	192	. .	294,826	. . . . .	191,803	. .	. .	. . . . .	191,803	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Lahore	17,015	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 136,715 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This is entirely due to the unfavorable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Montgomery	29,742	0·52	0·70		. . .	
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mooltan	141,550	0·28	0·3		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Dera Ghází Khan	39,053	0·28	0·57		. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	143,950	. .	0·3		. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	371,310	. .	. .	. . . . .	371,310	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	508,025	. .	. .	. . . . .	508,025	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	468,721	. .	. .	. . . . .	468,721	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 83,620 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	385,101	. .	. .	. . . . .	385,101	

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.F.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of December 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	296·06	47·50	18,065	55,265	. . .	14,395	219	. .	31	. .	. .	250	14,645	0·90	54·29	. .	85·04	
		Gobri	372·82	145·73	31·73	429	3,701	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	15	15	4,473	12,106	. . .	4,476	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	4,476					
		High Level, Section I.	675	62·98	62·98	11,423	15,294	. . .	11,598	. .	. .	3	. .	. .	3	11,601					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	. . .	. . .	1,203	9,978	. . .	939	12	. .	22	. .	. .	34	973					
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	. . .	. . .																
		Matchgong	650	. . .	. . .	6,963	22,309	. . .	7,481	. .	. .	56	. .	. .	56	7,537					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	. . .	. . .	147	265	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	233	. .	. .	233	233					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	6·51	6·51	668	801														
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	43,371	119,719	. . .	38,889	231	. .	345	. .	. .	576	39,465	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	123,823	. .	. .	270	. .	. .	270	124,093	. .	. .	. .	. .	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	36	. . .	85,149	84,947	. . .	85,222	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	85,222	. .	42·25	. .	61·26	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	14	. . .	10,360	9,625	. . .	10,353	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	10,353	1·48	50·73	. .	47·31	14 days ditto.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	. . .	. . .	. . .	217	902	. . .	393	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	393	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	95,726	95,474	. . .	95,968	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	95,968	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	98,750	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	98,750	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,799	207	28,209	7,975	6,522	. . .	8,589	7,188	382	. .	. .	16,159	22,681	. .	28·54	. .	26·52	
		Buxar	1,726	436	436	81,930	31,330	18,657	. . .	29,904	17,011	2,025	21	69	49,030	67,687					
		Arrah	1,660	963	487	110,574	60,324	53,549	. . .	39,416	13,724	1,548	186	7,003	61,877	115,426	. .	30·18	. .	25·21	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	331	725	831	556	214	. . .	280	43	. .	. .	. .	323	537	. .	32·66	. .	35·02	
		Patna				40,577	28,250	16,981	. . .	15,046	1,939	13	34	67	17,101	34,082					
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	262,171	128,435	95,923	. . .	93,237	39,905	3,968	241	7,139	144,490	240,413	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	70,087	. . .	50,229	12,338	9,824	91	1,489	73,971	144,058	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Grand Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	401,268	343,628	95,923	134,857	93,468	39,905	4,313	241	7,139	145,066	375,846	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	70,087	222,573	50,229	12,338	10,094	91	1,489	74,241	366,901	. .	. .	. .	. .	

The 1st April 1884.

C. W. ODLING,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,90	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,38	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—96*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	14,44	45	18,72	33,61	10,98	55	1,80	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	8,10	13	42,82	51,05	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,01	1,13,36	1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 22nd April 1884.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF F

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bajra (Cholum Bajra), *Penicillaria Spic*. Present fortnight.	Bajra. Past fortnight.	Bajra. Corresponding fort.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S.
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	19 6	17 14	17 14	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 10	10 2	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 5	28 2	28 2	33 13	29 11	27 11	23
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	...	...	..	...	12 14	12 14	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	26 14	...	...	
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	10 13	...	...	...	16 3	14 10	16 11	17 14	16 5	17 14	18 11	21 2	26 8	...	..	
	Nellore	10 13	11 3	9 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	14 8	14 8	14 0	22 2	22 2	23 0	...	...	22
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 14	13 5	25 5	25 5	25 5	29 0	29 0	31
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	15 2	28 13	27 13	33 0	30 2	30 2	30
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	33 0	41 3	22 10	22 10	33
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	15 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	28 13	33 10	32 8	32 8	31
	Madras	10 10	10 10	11 10	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	13 14	15 11	15 11	15 13	23 13	23 13	23 0	26 6	26 6	36
	Chingleput	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 13	15 13	16 10	...	...	...	...	21 2	21
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 6	16 14	16 0	16 14	25 8	33 11	25 8	29 11	29 11	29
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	16 8	14 6	14 14	19 3	...	..	..	23 14	24 10	32
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 6	15 13	20 5	...	...	...	31 13	...	38 3	29 0	31 14	34
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	18 6	16 11	16 11	18 13	...	...	...	25 6	27 14	33
	Madura	11 11	10 14	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	17 10	16 8	16 0	18 10	...	32 6	33 6	29 6	30 14	32
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 14	16 6	16 6	20 2	...	...	...	...	..	
	Coimbatore	14 13	13 2	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	22 10	22 10	27 8	31 13	31 13	31
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 6	12 0	12 0	11 3	16 14	21 10	18 5	19 10	21 11	21
	Salem	13 10	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	26 6	27 5	30 9	26 8	26 8	26
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	13 3	13 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	14 3	13 13	15 6	15 6	15 0	16 3	...	...	..	...	...	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	10 5	10 9	16 8	16 1	16 8	7 8	7 8	7 10	9 14	9 10	13 6	16 9	18 6	19 9	14 2	14 11	17
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	19 8	15 0	16 0	16
	Kaira	11 1	11 13	11 7	26 0	21 0	22 14	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	18 13	17 0	16 10	14
	Surat	11 2	11 2	12 1	11 4	12 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 9	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	19 5	14 3	14 3	14
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	13 7	16 0	16 0	17 9	13 12	13 12	14
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	10 0	19 10	19 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	17 8	15 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 2	7 0	10 12	10 12	12 10	16 14	16 14	18 9	14 4	14 4	16
	Násik	17 0	17 0	12 13	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	12 0	13 6	21 0	21 0	22 6	15 5	16 5	18
	Ahmednagar	14 12	15 9	14 4	...	...	12 0	8 9	8 9	9 9	10 12	11 1	12 11	17 5	17 5	27 4	15 5	14 11	21
	Poona	13 13	14 12	14 15	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 9	14 2	15 4	26 2	14 15	16 2	18
	Sholapur	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	15 15	14 4	34 8	20 3	20 3	35
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 8	22 0	21 0	16 0	14 8	17 8	7 12	8 0	6 12	13 0	12 8	12 8	28 0	27 0	31 0	27 0	25 0	29
	Satara	14 11	13 6	13 6	...	...	..	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 15	14 10	21 5	15 8	14 13	18
	Belgaum	19 13	18 8	19 0	13 0	12 12	12 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	21 10	21 7	24 0	20 10	19 8	26
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	23
	Ratnágiri	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	17
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	11
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	..	..	11 0	11 0	12 5	13 4	13 4	14 0	21 6	19 8	23 0	22 3	19 8	23
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	9 12	15 12	14 9	13 11	7 9	7 9	9 2	11 1	11 1	12 0	15 12	15 12	16 0	15 12	15 3	14
	Diesa	13 14	12 12	14 0	...	...		6 10	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2	9 0	18 0	17 12	20 0	20 7	20 0	18
	Nimach	18 8	18 0	15 0	34 0	28 0	17 8	9 4	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 [illegible]	10 0	30 0	28 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	17
	Nasirabad	18 1	18 0	15 12½	24 11½	24 0	22 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	22 8	23 8	18 0	18 0	19
	Rajkot	15 4	13 14	15 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	20 4	20 0	18 8	16 4	15 8	15
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 0	14 8	14 4	24 8	24 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	21 0	22 12	24 8	30 0	25 8	23 0	23
	Karachi	14 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	24
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 4	24 0	25 6	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	21 6	21 4	26 6	26 0	26 1	27
	Sukkur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 6	11 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 14	15 11	13
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	14 9	30 0	25 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	19 8	19 0	19 4	24 0	..	...	...	...	..	
	Bancoorah	16 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	16 8	16 4	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah	14 8	14 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	..	...	...	...	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt at Bhagulpore was 15 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

NDIA.

CE AND COMMERCE.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Rice. Past fortnight.	Rice. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Other Millets, Ragi, &c. (Varagu, Veragu, Sawee, Cholum, Coraloo, Murhwa, Kuglee, Panicum Miliaceum, &c.) Present fortnight.	Other Millets. Past fortnight.	Other Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	26 6	35 3	33 5	40 0	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	..	...					15 8	13 13	13 13
	Vizagapatam	28 5	20 3	44 8	45 10	35 2	93 5	93 5	87 8	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5			
	Godavery	32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	29 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10			
	Kistna	30 14	30 14	33 10	34 3	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 3	15 3	15 11	14 10	14 0	15 3			
	Nellore	25 0	30 0	25 0	29 14	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13			
	Cuddapah	30 0	30 0	35 5	37 13	36 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10			
	Anantapur	35 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	38 2	...	...	...	14 14	14 5	15 8	14 5	14 5	14 5			
	Bellary	31 0	33 0	37 0	37 0	34 11	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8			
	Kurnool	...	32 3	30 0	30 0	31 8	182 11	138 0	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6			
	Madras	28 2	28 13	26 8	26 8	26 14	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8			
	Chingleput	27 6	26 0	26 8	26 8	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14			
	North Arcot	35 14	32 8	32 8	33 8	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13			
	South Arcot	25 6	31 13	29 5	29 5	32 0	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	17 8			
	Tanjore	36 3	40 13	31 8	29 11	35 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 3	15 10	15 10	14 11			
	Trichinopoly	35 6	34 2	33 2	32 5	35 6	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3			
	Madura	31 0	40 5	37 6	37 6	43 10	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 5	17 5	15 6	16 13	16 13	15 0			
	Tinnevelly	...	...	29 11	29 11	34 10	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5			
	Coimbatore	29 8	31 3	38 0	39 14	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10			
	Nilgiris	21 10	23 0	24 2	23 3	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0			
	Salem	30 13	30 13	39 6	37 6	41 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	17 8	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6			
	South Canara	20 3	20 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	109 0	109 5	116 10	15 13	16 14	16 14	14 13	15 13	15 13			
	Malabar	22 10	21 14	26 14	27 11	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6			
Bombay.	Bombay	10 15	18 1	16 14	16 14	17 15	58 3	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6			
	Ahmedabad	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0			
	Kaira	18 13	...	16 10	16 10	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0			
	Surat	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9			
	Broach	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 9	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 1			
	Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4			
	Colába (Alibág)	...	...	13 8	13 0	15 0	120 0	115 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 0			
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	17 13	17 12	19 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 14	14 12	14 12			
	Násik	22 4	28 6	16 5	14 5	19 10	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 4			
	Ahmednagar	...	...	21 15	21 14	21 10	86 4	97 0	91 5	14 4	14 12	14 14	14 2	14 8	14 10			
	Poona	15 6	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	15 4	14 7	14 7	15 0			
	Sholápur	...	...	23 11	21 14	24 10	91 0	98 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	14 0			
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	22 8	22 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 9½	12 11	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8			
	Satara	...	...	18 3	18 3	18 15	129 7	129 7	129 7	14 9	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2			
	Belgaum	23 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0			
	Dharwar (Hubli)	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0			
	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					
	Kanara (Karwar)	19 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0			
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	20 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4			
	Aden	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	..	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0			
	Asirgarh	...	...	18 6	17 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0			
	Baroda	16 15	...	15 7	14 9	17 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 1			
	Disa	...	...	15 12	15 3	18 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0			
	Nimach	...	...	23 8	22 8	20 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	..	14 0	13 8	13 0			
	Nasirabad	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 2½	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12			
	Rájkot	...	...	18 8	18 0	18 13	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0			
	Upper Sindh Frontier	60 0	40 0	22 12	21 4	19 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12¼	*12 12¼	*12 13	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*			
	Karachi	11 0	9 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	90 0	85 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0			
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	20 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0			
	Shikarpur	...	...	22 0	23 12	20 0	240 0	240 0	220 0	13 5	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 4	13 11			
	Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	14 12	14 12	12 0			
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.								
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.						
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																	
	Burdwan	...	...	22 0	24 0	22 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 6	3 0 0	13 14a	13 8	12 0			
	Bancoorah	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	280 0	280 0	320 0	...	3 2 0	...	13 0b	13 0	12 0			
	Beerbhoom	...	...	18 0	16 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 3	12 0c	12 0	12 0			
	Midnapore	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 0d	12 12	13 0			
	Hooghly	.	..	17 0	17 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9			
	Howrah	...	..	18 0	18 0	17 12	80 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0			

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-4 seers and Contai 11-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 13-8 seers, and Serampore 13 seers.

* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER R

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort).* Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort).* Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort).* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Mil. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts																	
	Calcutta	12 8	15 0	14 9	17 0	17 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	10 12	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	16 0	17 0
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 8	19 0	17 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 6	18 0	...	...	20 0		...
	Nuddea	17 4	16 12	15 3¼	22 15	...	...	13 15¼	13 15¼	16 1	14 8	13 15	18 4¼	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	17 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 4	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	19 4	19 4	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	16 8	16 8	19 4	17 8	17 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 20 10	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	17 4 to 18 0	14 4	14 8	18 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 5	12 8	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 12	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 8	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 0	15 0	14 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 0	...	...	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts																	
	Dacca	16 4	15 0	14 8	16 0	26 0	24 0	13 8	13 0	15 12	15 0	15 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	19 0	22 0	22 0	35 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 5	13 5	12 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 3	20 8	17 8	16 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	14 8	17 14	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																	
	Patna	22 0	20 0	17 8	25 0	22 0	32 0	12 0	10 10	14 0	15 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0 to 19 0	17 12 to 19 0	16 0 to 18 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0	11 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	14 0 to 15 0	18 0 to 19 0	23 0	...	30 0	24 0	24 0
	Durbhunga	16 8	15 15	15 0	...	23 0	35 0	11 0	10 12	12 0	14 5	14 4	19 0	...	..	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 8	17 0	16 8	24 0	23 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	26 0	23 0	34 0	...	...
	Champarun	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	18 14	18 14	21 0	21 0	27 13	11 9	11 9	14 11	13 15	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	31 9	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	16 6	12 10 (old rice.) 13 4 (new rice.)	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	17 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	17 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	21 0	21 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																	
	Cuttack	18 6	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	18 6*	19 11	26 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 9	22 5	23 10	32 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
	South Western Frontier Agency.																	
	Hazaribagh	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	..	...
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the prices of rice ranged from 23-10 to 26-4 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasat and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, Dum-Dum 12 seers, and Diamond Harbour 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the Nattóre and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
k In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 14 seers and Nilphamari 12 seers.
l The retail price of salt at Serajgong was 13 seers per rupee.
m The retail price of salt at Falascotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
n In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-10 seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
o In the Gosiundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ferozepore 11 seers, Puttuakhali 10-10 seers and Bhola 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
r In the Cox's Bazar sub-division best rice sells at 17 seers, common rice at 20 seers, firewood at 214 seers, and salt at 10 seers per rupee.
s In the interior the retail prices of salt were from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. (Bajra, Veragu, Cumboo, Cholum, Kurh-Nagiee), Panicum miliaceum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.												Districts.	Provinces.
								Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.							
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1883.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
																				Central Districts.	Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	18 10	18 10	17 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	13 0	13 0	14 9	Calcutta	
...	16 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	14	0	12 13[f]	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	20 0	24 9½	...	...	...	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	11 10½[u]	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	10 8½	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
...	...	24 0	25 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	10 12[i]	10 12	11 8	Jessore	
...	...	26 0	18 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2	9	6	3	0	0	3	2	0	11 8	11 8	12 8	Moorshedabad	
...	...	13 0	12 12	16 12	120 0	120 0	180 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Dinagepore	
...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3	2	6	3	2	6		...		12 0[j]	12 0	12 0	Rajshahye	
...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	11 14[k]	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
...	...	10 [illegible]	10 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	67 8	3	2	8	3	2	8	3	8	0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bogra	
...	...	...	15 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	2	9	3	2	9	3	2	6	12 4[l]	12 4	12 6	Pubna	
13 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4	6	0	4	4	0	4	6	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
...	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12 4[m]	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
																				Eastern Districts.	
...	...	17 4	18 0	16 13	90 0	90 0	90 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	12 8[n]	12 8	12 8	Dacca	
...	...	19 0	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	5	0	3	2	0	12 0[o]	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	13 0[p]	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	6	0	12 8[q]	12 8	11 8	Mymensingh	
...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	11 0[r]	12 0	9 0	Chittagong	
...	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	2	0	10 0[s]	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
...	...	15 8	13 3½	16 0	...	...	...	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	12 4[t]	12 0	12 4	Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
																				Behar.	
...	...	25 0	21 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	2	14	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	10 8	10 2	10 8	Patna	
...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	11 0[u]	11 0	12 0	Gya	
22 8	...	24 0	23 0	25 0 to 26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	12 0[v]	12 8	12 8	Shahabad	
22 0	40 0	20 0	...	20 0	176 0	160 0	160 0	3	2	11	3	2	11	3	10	0	12 0[w]	12 0	11 0	Durbhunga	
...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12 0[x]	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
24 0	32 0	20 8	20 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	4	0	3	5	0	3	6	0	11 8[y]	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	5	0	1 [z]	11 8	11 0	Chumparun	
...	...	24 6	24 2	26 12	126 0	126 0	126 0	2	15	9	3	0	9	3	3	2	13 2[z1]	12 9	12 1	Monghyr	
...	...	20 3	20 3	26 8	151 8	151 8	138 14	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	9	12 10[z2]	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	10	0	3	6	0	3	12	0	10 8[z3]	10 8	10 8	Purneah	
...	...	22 0	18 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	3	6	0	3	4	6	3	8	0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Maldah	
...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	7	0	12 0[z4]	12 0	11 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
																				Orissa.	
14 7	13 2	23 10	23 10	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
...	...	21 0	23 10	15 11	80 0	80 0	108 0		...		2	6	0	2	12	0	16 0	16 0	11 4	Pooree	
...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	3	12	0	3	14	0	3	2	0	9 12[z5]	9 0	12 3	Balasore	
																				Chota Nagpur.	
																				South-Western Frontier Agency.	
21 0	27 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3	5	3	3	4	9	3	10	0	10 0[z6]	11 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
28 0	40 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3	10	0	3	6	0	3	10	0	10 0	11 0	10 0	Lohardugga	
...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Singbhoom	
...	...	17 8	17 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	7	0	3	8	0	3	6	0	10 8[z7]	10 8	10 8	Manbhoom	

[f] In the Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
[n] The retail price of salt in Newadah was 10 seers per rupee.
[o] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram 12 seers, Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
[p] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 12 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
[q] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 13-4 seers; while in the interior the prices ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
[r] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-4 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
[s] The retail price of salt in the interior were 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
[z1] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
[z2] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Soopole 11 seers, and Muddehpore 10-8 seers.
[z3] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah 11 seers.
[z4] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Dooghur 12-8 seers, and Godda 11 seers.
[z5] In the Bhaurack sub-division the retail price of salt was 8 seers per rupee.
[z6] The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 11-8 seers per rupee.
[z7] In the Govindpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER R

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush M. (Cumboo, B.), *Penicillaria Sp.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush M. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch
Assam.	Sylhet	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 8	15 0	12 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 6	10 0	21 5	16 0	14 8	24 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	13 4	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 0	17 0	19 8	26 0	25 0	33 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	19 5½	19 5½	21 8	25 13	25 13	37 10	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 13	10 12	12 15	21 11½	21 11½	32 4	26 14	26 14
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 4	20 4	29 11	28 11	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 10	12 2	13 12	28 11	27 8	36 4	24 6	23 2
	Meerut	18 8	18 8	18 0	26 8	26 8	28 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	31 0	22 0	22 0
	Bulandshahr	19 8	19 12	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	10 0	11 4	27 0	27 0	28 0	22 8	22 8
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	12 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	19 11	18 14	18 0	28 6	26 7	32 10	10 2	10 2	11 8	11 4	11 0	13 8	24 12	24 12	30 6	...	21 15
	Moradabad	20 10	20 10	18 12	30 10	30 10	30 10	10 4	10 4	11 4	14 0	14 0	16 4	30 10	30 10	30 0	28 2	26 14
	Budaun	22 3	21 14	17 1½	31 3	32 6	28 12½	8 6	8 6	9 9½	12 9½	12 14	15 9½	27 9½	28 12½	35 12½	28 12½	26 6
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	17 8	29 6	28 2	28 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 14	11 14	15 0	31 4	28 12	26 14	28 12	25 0
	Sháhjahánpur	23 0	22 8	19 8	37 0	36 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	9 12	14 0	15 0	18 12	...	33 0	...	...	31 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 14	20 10	18 12	32 8	30 0	30 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	33 12	30 0	25 0	28 12	25 0
	Muttra	18 8	18 8	17 4	26 0	26 0	28 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	23 8	23 8
	Agra	18 8	18 0	17 0	24 8	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	23 8
	Farukhabad	21 1½	20 12½	17 14½	32 10	31 7	24 12	6 10	6 10	7 5	12 9	12 7	14 13	32 10	31 1	24 8½	30 6	29 12
	Mainpuri	20 8	20 0	19 0	29 0	26 8	26 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 8	23 0	23 8	24 0
	Etáwah	21 0	20 8	17 8	27 8	30 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	25 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	25 8
	Etah	22 8	22 4	19 0	30 0	28 0	26 11	7 11	8 0	7 12	13 5	14 0	17 0	25 0	25 4	23 0	24 10	25 0
	Jalaun	22 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	26 0
	Jhánsi	24 0	23 8	21 0	35 7	32 13½	36 11	7 0	7 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	24 0
	Lalitpur	24 14	24 8	22 0	38 0	38 0	44 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	35 0	34 8	39 0	28 0	28 0
	Cawnpore	22 0	21 8	18 4	32 0	32 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	33 0	31 0	35 0	30 0	29 0
	Fatehpur	18 0	18 4	16 14	28 0	28 0	25 8	9 0	9 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	17 0	29 4	29 4	33 0	27 0	28 4
	Bánda	28 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 8	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0
	Allahabad	16 8	17 6	16 4	28 0	28 0	30 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	17 4	30 8	29 8	34 0	28 0	27 0
	Hamírpur	22 0	22 12	18 9	23 0	...	19 2	9 0	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 10	...	31 0	31 0	28 2	...	...
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 3	19 0	28 4	28 4	33 1	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	15 8	25 6	25 6	28 4	22 9	22 9
	Gorakhpur	19 13	18 7	21 9½	22 8	21 9½	28 13	12 9½	11 11	17 1½	14 5½	14 5½	17 1½	21 9½	20 11	34 3	18 0	18 0
	Basti	18 0	17 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	9 8	9 8	16 8	14 0	12 0	17 0	...	22 0	45 0	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 1	18 7	16 4	23 15	22 8	23 2	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 8	12 8	15 8	...	25 1	29 8	26 9	26 9
	Mirzapur	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0
	Benares	19 0	18 2	16 13	26 0	26 9	26 8	9 3	9 3	11 6	13 9	13 9	17 10	26 9	26 9	27 10	25 12	25 4
	Gházipur	18 10½	18 10½	17 6½	24 7	24 7	25 2	7 1½	7 1½	10 15½	11 9	11 9	17 6½	20 9½	20 9½	33 7	22 8½	22 8½
	Balia	18 0	18 10	17 8	23 7	23 7	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	21 12	21 12	...	20 8	20 8
	Pilibhít	20 0	19 8	17 0	31 8	30 8	27 4	11 8	11 8	15 0	13 12	13 12	17 8	29 0	23 12	23 11	26 4	25 8
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	26 0
	Partábgarh	22 2	19 2½	20 10	33 12	30 13	34 9	14 8	15 0	17 12	15 9	16 2½	18 6	...	29 0	33 4	...	28 0
	Fyzabad	21 0	18 8	18 8	27 0	27 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	17 8	26 8	26 8	36 0	24 0	24 0
	Kheri	23 0	23 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	43 0	36 0	36 0
	Lucknow	21 0	20 14	17 7½	31 0	30 14	26 12½	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 12	13 12	15 5½	29 0	28 14	26 12	28 8	29 5½
	Bára Banki	22 0	20 0	19 0	29 0	27 0	30 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	32 0	26 0	34 0	28 0	28 0
	Bahraich	20 8	20 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	44 0	22 0	22 0
	Rai Bareli	20 8	20 0	21 0	28 8	28 0	32 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 8	31 0
	Sitapur	23 8	24 8	22 0	37 3	36 12	39 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	35 0	33 0	35 13	33 0	33 0
	Gonda	22 12	21 2	22 8	32 4	33 0	33 0	12 12	12 12	15 12	15 8	15 8	18 4	28 8	29 0	46 8	27 8	27 8
	Unáo	22 0	20 8	17 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	28 0
	Hardui	20 10	20 9	17 13	34 11	34 4	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	30 0	32 6	26 4	30 0	30 0
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	26 4	24 8	26 4	45 0	45 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0
	Lahore	25 0	25 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	33 0	43 0	26 0	26 0
	Ferozepore (b)	24 0	23 0	23 8	36 0	36 0	42 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	35 8	46 0	...	...
	Sirsa (c)	19 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	45 0	23 0	24 0
	Hissar (d)	18 0	17 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	22 0
	Rohtak (e)	18 8	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	21 0
	Gurgaon (f)	19 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	22 0	22 0
	Delhi (g)	19 0	18 8	19 0	25 8	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	24 8	24 0	28 8	23 8	23 8
	Karnal (h)	19 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	16 0	16 0
	Umballa (i)	21 8	22 0	24 0	31 8	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	26 0	26 0
	Ludhiana (j)	24 0	23 8	26 0	34 0	34 0	49 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	31 0	33 0	47 0	25 0	25 0
	Simla (k)	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandwa.

(a) Wheat and gram falling. (b) Wheat falling; jowar rising. (c) Wheat, bajra, and jowar slightly rising. (d) Jowar rising; wheat and gram falling.

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, Kavaru, Veragu, Cheena, Coraloo, wa, Sunglee). *Panicum miliaceum, &c.*		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
								Wholesale.			Retail.				
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	13 4	13 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 8	12 12	11 13	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	13 5	16 0	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	13 4	12 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	Goálpárá	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
...	...	9 6	9 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 5 0	4 4 3	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	Nága Hills	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	26 14	26 14	31 3	129 0	129 0	118 4	13 2½	13 2½	13 3	12 14½	12 14½	12 15	Saháranpur	
...	...	26 6	26 6	28 11	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 6	12 2	12 2	11 10	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
...	...	23 0	22 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Aligarh	
...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
...	...	25 5	24 12	25 14	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	12 6	Bijnor	
...	...	25 10	24 6	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Moradabad	
...	...	25 3	25 5	22 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	10 12½	11 6	11 6	10 8	Budaun	
...	...	23 2	23 2	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	12 3	12 3	11 4	Bareilly	
...	...	26 0	25 12	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 4	10 8	Shahjahánpur	
...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 9	11 14	13 0	11 5	11 11	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	23 8	23 8	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	26 11	26 8	24 10	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 11	12 11	11 14½	12 1	12 3	11 3½	Farukhabad	
...	...	24 8	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	29 0	27 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Etáwah	
...	...	25 10	26 0	24 8	153 0	150 0	160 0	12 2	13 4	11 8	11 8	12 4	12 0	Etah	
...	...	34 0	33 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
...	...	31 3	30 12½	33 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
...	...	35 0	33 8	36 0	175 0	175 0	160 0	11 4	11 12	13 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	Lalitpur	
...	...	31 8	32 0	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore	
...	...	29 8	29 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Banda	
...	...	30 0	29 0	29 8	130 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	36 12	39 0	33 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 14	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hamirpur	
...	...	25 6	26 13	24 0	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	27 0	24 5	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 13	Gorakhpur	
...	...	24 0	24 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
...	...	22 14	22 14	22 2	147 8	147 8	147 0	11 2	11 2	9 3	10 8	10 8	9 3	Azamgarh	
...	...	22 0	22 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	25 8	23 9	25 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
...	...	24 7	24 7	27 0½	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	23 12	24 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	11 12	11 12	10 10	Balia	
...	...	21 0	21 8	18 15	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	Pilibhít	
...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	27 14	26 5	23 10	180 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 2	Partábgarh	
...	...	25 0	25 0	25 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	28 0	28 0	42 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
...	...	28 8	27 7	23 14½	115 0	115 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
...	...	27 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	110 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bára Banki	
...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
...	...	27 6	26 12	23 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	29 0	31 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
...	...	27 8	27 8	28 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
...	...	32 0	27 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unáo	
...	...	24 6	26 4	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	41 0	37 8	32 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (a)	Punjab.
...	...	39 0	39 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	95 0	14 8	14 8	13 9	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (b)	
...	...	34 0	34 0	43 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sirsa (c)	
...	...	29 0	28 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (d)	
...	...	24 8	25 8	27 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	11 0	11 0	11 11	Rohtak (e)	
...	...	23 8	24 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (f)	
...	...	25 0	24 8	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (g)	
...	...	27 0	26 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 6	12 8	12 8	12 4	Karnál (h)	
...	...	30 14	31 0	34 0	155 0	155 0	130 0	13 12	13 12	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 12	Umballa (i)	
...	...	34 8	33 8	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	Ludhiana (j)	
...	...	21 0	...	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 8	11 5	10 9	10 13	10 10	Simla (k)	

Jowar and gram rising; wheat falling. Gram falling. (e) Wheat, barley and gram rising. (f) Barley and jowar falling; gram rising. (g) Wheat, jowar, gram and salt falling. (j) Wheat, gram and salt falling; jowar rising. (k) Salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Sorghum). Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra, Penicillaria Spic. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (a)	18 0	18 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jullundur (b)	25 0	22 8	24 8	38 0	34 0	52 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	41 0	23 0	30 0	23
	Hoshiárpur (c)	25 0	22 0	27 0	36 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	44 0	24 0	24 0	24
	Gurdáspur (d)	27 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14
	Amritsar (e)	25 8	23 8	24 12	39 0	39 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	41 0	38 0	44 0	29 4	29	25
	Siálkot (f)	24 8	25 0	27 0	44 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	37 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	36 0	39
	Gujrát (g)	31 0	31 0	29 0	48 8	46 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	47 0	44 0	44 0	47
	Jhelum (h)	28 8	27 8	26 8	37 0	37 0	42 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	38 0	42
	Ráwalpindi (i)	30 0	30 8	23 8	46 0	47 0	42 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	55 0	50 0	36 0	48 0	49 0	44
	Shahpúr (j)	30 0	30 0	23 0	48 0	48 0	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	43
	Jhang (k)	23 0	23 0	21 0	35 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	35
	Montgomery (l)	20 0	19 8	18 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 8	30 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	
	Mooltan (m)	18 0	17 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	28
	Muzaffargarh (n)	19 0	19 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23
	Dera Ghází Khán (o)	18 2	18 7	16 14	26 4	26 4	27 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	28 12	30 0	38 12	25 0	26 4	32
	Dera Ismail Khán (p)	21 4	20 11	21 13	40 10	38 1	34 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 7	9 11	30 10	30 1	41 4	26 4	26 4	33
	Bannu (q)	26 14	26 4	27 3	40 0	42 8	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	31 4	28 12	47
	Kohát (r)	22 15	21 0	18 8	37 0	31 4	30 10	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	30 10	28 1	36 15	31 14	29 5	36
	Peshawar (s)	27 12	25 12	18 2	45 0	41 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 8	36 1	40 0	40 0	29
	Hazára (t)	29 0	29 0	...	43 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	44 0	43 0	...	37 0	32 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	
	Damoh	29 8	31 0	26 8	...	...	31 0	12 0	12 8	15 12	14 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	49 0	...	...	39
	Jubbulpore	23 8	24 0	20 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	21 8	22 0	21
	Mandla	32 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni	24 8	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur	23 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	26 0	...	...	22 0	
	Hoshangabad	19 11	20 4	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	11 4	11 4	10 11	30 0	30 0	19 8	...	...	19
	Nimár	18 9	18 9	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	15 0	22 8	20 10	24 0	24 0	24 0	24
	Betúl	20 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	
	Wardha	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	31 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	
	Nágpur	22 4	22 4	7 12	...	...	...	9 4	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	17 0	26 12	26 12	29 12	...	...	
	Chanda	22 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 8	15 0	24 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	
	Bhandára	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	23 12	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	
	Bálaghát	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raipur	32 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur	38 0	28 8	40 0	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	36 0	29 4	34 2	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	21 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	37 0	28 0	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	15 11	15 11	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 14	19 2	19 2	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	12 0	12 8	15 5	...	...	...	11 4	12 3	12 2	12 3	12 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 4½	7 14	7 14	16 5½	...	...	...	...	...	
	Prome	5 2	5 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 15	13 12	15 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Pasuen	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 14	15 8	16 9	16 15	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 12	...	10 7	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thayetmyo	8 3	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 12	19 6	19 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	15 6	17 5	16 10	18 14	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 0	11 10	12 13	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shwégyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	12 12	12 7	11 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 2	17 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 14	10 14	10 14	10 3	17 4	17 4	23 0	23 14	22 3	
	Bolarum	17 0	16 11	19 15	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 1	10 11	10 11	9 10	18 15	18 15	24 7	...	...	
	Chudderghat	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 8	27 0	23 0	23 0	
	Amraoti	22 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	17 0	18 0	17
	Akola	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	
	Ellichpur	17 12	17 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	16 8	16 8	
	Buldana	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	
	Wun	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	16 0	27 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	
	Basim	25 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	

(a) Rice rising and gram falling. (b) Wheat, barley and gram falling; bajra rising. (c) Wheat, barley and gram falling. (d) Wheat and gram falling.
(e) Wheat, jowar and gram falling; rice rising. (f) Barley, gram and jowar falling; bajra and wheat rising. (g) Barley, rice and gram falling.
(h) Wheat and bajra falling. (i) Rice, jowar, gram and wood falling; wheat, barley and bajra rising. (j) Bajra rising.
(k) Barley and gram falling; jowar and salt rising. (l) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram falling. (m) Wheat, rice and salt falling.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	Kángra (a)	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	...	34 8	34 0	36 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	15 0	...	14 4	14 8	Jullundur (b)	
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (c)	
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (d)	
...	...	...	41 0	39 0	40 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (e)	
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (f)	
...	...	...	36 8	35 8	29 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (g)	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 10	15 0	15 0	16 4	Jhelum (h)	
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	27 0	150 0	140 0	120 0	15 4	15 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	Ráwalpindi (i)	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (j)	
...	...	...	[illegible] 0	33 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 12	15 4	14 12	15 8	14 12	Jhang (k)	
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (l)	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 4	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 8	Mooltan (m)	
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 8	Muzaffargarh (n)	
...	...	...	28 12	28 12	22 3	150 0	132 0	100 0	28 12	30 0	32 8	27 8	30 0	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khán (o)	
...	...	...	35 13	33 6	27 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	47 8	47 8	65 0	45 0	45 0	63 0	Dera Ismail Khan (p)	
...	...	...	36 4	38 12	30 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (q)	
...	...	...	34 6	28 6	20 6	153 0	153 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	102 0	58 11	58 11	87 0	Kohát (r)	
...	...	...	31 8	29 9	20 10	118 0	118 0	99 0	41 0	41 10	61 2	40 0	40 0	59 0	Peshawar (s)	
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...	110 0	110 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára (t)	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	9 12	9 12	10 8	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	34 0	41 8	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 4	10 0	Damoh	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	33 0	120 0	130 0	130 0	11 10	11 8	11 14	11 4	11 0	11 8	Jubbulpore	
0	30 0	28 0	45 0	38 0	40 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	Mandla	
...	...	...	27 0	23 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	29 4	27 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	25 13	22 2	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
0	17 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Betúl	
0	19 0	19 0	24 8	23 8	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
...	...	...	26 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	140 0	155 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	22 4	22 4	19 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
...	...	...	26 8	22 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
...	...	...	25 0	21 0	29 0	159 0	150 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	25 0	19 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
0	100 0	150 0	34 0	25 8	42 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Biláspur	
...	...	...	16 8	10 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Akyab / Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	30 0	39 0	39 0	Saudoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	14 2	14 2	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	31 9½	533 11	533 11	533 11½	...	...	...	35 11	29 12	35 11½	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	12 7	7 12	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 5	18 10	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	10 15	8 3	10 14	230 12	230 12	241 5	23 8	23 8	28 9	19 4	20 9	23 1	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	...	18 3	14 15	...	4 8	147 10	...	41 12	35 7	...	35 7	33 12	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	9 15	9 3	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	30 6	29 3	29 3	14 6	Mergui	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	28 3	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	32 3	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Salween	
23 14	23 14	29 9	16 5	17 4	18 13	125 0	125 0	133 0	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 6	10 6	10 8	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	18 10	18 1	23 2	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 15	Bolarum	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	80 0	75 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
11 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	Akola	
...	...	...	17 0	19 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
...	...	...	22 0	18 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wún	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(a) Jowar, bajra and gram rising.
(g) Barley and gram rising; wheat and bajra falling.
(o) Wheat, bajra, jowar and salt rising; wood falling.
(r) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, and gram falling.
(t) Bajra, jowar and gram falling.
(p) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram falling; rice rising.
(s) Wheat, barley, rice and gram falling; jowar and salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 10	9 2	9 4	9 13	9 14	10 3	14 8	14 14	16 2	20 1	19 15	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	26 0	19 8	20 0	23 0
	Kishengurh	16 12	15 8	15 0	23 4	21 12	23 12	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	11 0	21 0	22 4	22 4	18 0	18 4	19 8
	Kerrowlee	17 8	17 8	18 2	26 14	26 14	27 8	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 4	11 4	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	21 14	20 11	25 0
	Ulwur	17 13	17 8	18 7	24 11	25 1	28 14	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	24 15	22 8	22 0	27 8
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 11	18 7	17 3	23 11	23 3	30 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 6	11 4	23 3	23 3	25 6	22 11	22 3	25 8
	Ajmere	16 0	15 8	15 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 6	20 15	16 11	30 6	30 3	23 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	30 0	28 4	24 7	22 0	22 0	21 4
	Erinpura	16 6	16 0	17 1½	25 0	25 0	28 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0
	Sirohee	15 8	14 8	16 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0
	Abu	13 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 4	6 8	6 14	7 8	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Anadra	14 2	14 2	15 6	23 0	23 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Bálmere	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	27 0
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13½	14 1	12 1½	24 3½	24 3½	16 12½	10 2½	9 6	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	16 1	15 7	14 3½	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 15	13 2	12 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	15 8	16 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	5 0	6 14	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 12	20 0	21 4	18 12	17 8	20 0
	Bikaneer	14 9	11 12	13 0	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	3 4	6 8	6 8	6 10	...	...	...	16 2	14 9	21 0
	Boondee	23 0	23 0	19 0	38 8	38 8	29 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	33 8	33 12	28 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Tonk	21 12	21 4	18 0	31 4	29 8	27 0	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 8	8 8	9 12	31 4	31 0	30 0	22 8	22 8	21 9
	Jhallawar	20 7	19 11	17 3	21 15	21 15	17 8	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	11 3	29 7	29 7	23 13½	17 2	17 2	18 6
	Shaipoora	18 12	17 12	15 8	26 12	26 4	21 3	9 0	9 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	16 2	26 4	26 4	20 1	19 0	19 0	18 2
	Dholpur	17 13	17 8	16 15	23 10	23 14	30 15	9 9	9 9	10 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	24 10	24 8	25 0	23 3	23 2	25 4
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884 —*concluded.*

18 OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, Varu, Varagu, Cheena, Coraloo, Nuglee), Panicum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
								Wholesale.			Retail.							
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.					
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kudur	Mysore.
0	27 14	24 13	23 8	29 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 3	12 3	10 15	11 2	11 5	11 1				Coorg	Coorg
...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	14 8	15 8	15 0	14 4				Joypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	16 0				Kishengurh	
...	...	25 0	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	13 7				Kerrowlee	
...	...	24 11	24 12	27 11	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4				Ulwur	
...	...	24 11	22 10	28 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 4				Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	23 0	22 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0				Ajmere	
...	...	30 0	29 12	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 14	13 10	13 10	14 0				Deoli Cantonment	
								R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p								
...	...	20 7	20 0	21 6	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 3	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0				Erinpura	
...	...	14 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5				Sirohee	
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8				Abu	
...	...	17 4	17 4	17 12	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4				Anadra	
...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	310 0	300 0	320 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0				Bálmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Jeysalmere	
...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0½	11 2				Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
...	...	21 13	15 10	16 12½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 14½	11 5¼	10 15	11 8¼	10 15	10 8¾				Meywar (Oodeypore)	
								R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.								
...	...	36 4	36 4	30 0	...	...	...	3 5 6	...	...	11 14	12 8	12 8				Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	29 8	28 7	21 9	...	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 1				Partábgarh (")	
...	...	19 8	19 12	21 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	2 8 0	2 9 9	2 7 0	16 0	15 10	15 10				Marwar (Jodhpore)	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
...	...	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8				Bikaneer	
...	...	36 12	36 8	30 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12				Boondee	
...	...	34 0	32 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 12				Kotah	
...	...	30 4	29 0	29 4	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 4	13 8	14 10	13 0	13 4	14 4				Tonk	
...	...	30 1	27 10	26 3	...	...	...	10 14	11 5	10 14	10 10	11 1	10 10				Jhallawar	
...	...	25 1	24 0	21 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 1½	14 0	14 4	13 15½	13 14	14 1				Shahpoora	
...	...	24 8	24 3	27 12	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 7	12 7	12 10				Dholpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY AND 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 602, 603, 686, 687, 710 AND 711 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 15th AND 29th MARCH AND 12th APRIL 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	1st half of February 1884.																																		
Raj-pootana.	Dholpur	17 3	17 2	18 6	21 15	21 15	35 6	9 11	9 9	10 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	23 8	22 13	27 10	22 10	22 6	27 4	...	...	...	23 10	23 12	28 12	...	...	...	13 3	13 4	13 8	12 6	12 6	12 10
	2nd half of February 1884.																																		
Raj-pootana.	Dholpur	17 4	17 3	17 8	21 6	21 15	32 4	9 9	9 11	10 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	23 14	23 8	26 2	23 3	22 10	26 4	...	...	...	23 12	23 10	28 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 3	13 8	12 6	12 6	12 10
	1st half of March 1884.																																		
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 5	10 13	11 9	12 7	12 0	12 8	10 4	9 9	10 2	11 7	11 1	11 4	29 9	29 10	28 9	...	...	...	35 0	34 11	34 12	30 1	32 7	34 4	96 0	96 0	84 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	11 7	12 4	14 0	12 14	14 8	16 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	37 2	33 0	32 0	37 10	192 0	180 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	44 0	41 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	12 0	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	11 14	12 0	12 8	13 6	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	34 8	75 0	75 0	78 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	9 12	10 0	9 12
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	16 13	...	...	17 14	16 13	16 13	14 11	19 15	19 15	17 14	37 13	37 13	36 12	...	...	...	37 13	37 13	37 4	31 8	31 8	36 12	480 0	480 0	480 0	...	11 9	11 9	9 7	9 7	10 8
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
Raj-pootana.	Dholpur	17 8	17 4	17 9	22 14	21 6	31 6	9 9	9 9	10 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	24 8	23 14	25 7	23 2	23 3	25 5	...	...	...	24 8	23 12	27 11	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 7	12 6	12 10

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ *Please substitute these for pages 7 to 782 of the Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated April 26, 1884.*

EASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR ING THE 23rd APRIL 1884.

varying quantities in British Burma, Assam, and Bengal curred in Madras, Mysore and Coorg, and in parts of Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab there has been

Bombay and ...
no rain.

Standing crops continue in good condition in Madras and Mysore, and prospects are unchanged. The *rabi* harvest is still in progress in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. Locusts are disappearing from Kanara. Some injury has been done by worms and high winds to the crops in parts of Hyderabad (Sind). In Berar the *rabi* harvest has been completed, and the land is being prepared for the *kharif*. In Central India and Rajputana prospects are good, and the crops have for the most part been cut. In the Punjab harvesting has commenced, but has not yet extended to all districts. Prospects are favourable in the northern districts, but in the south-east of the province the *rabi* on unirrigated lands has proved a failure, and the cattle are suffering in some districts from scarcity of fodder and water. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh reaping is almost over, and threshing and winnowing are in active progress. Unirrigated crops have given a poor outturn. Markets are reported to be well stocked. Fodder is scarce in some tracts, but the condition of the cattle is generally good. In the Central Provinces ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced, and, except in a few districts, the *rabi* has been gathered.

The recent rain in Bengal has facilitated agricultural operations, but more is needed everywhere for the sowing of the autumn rice crop which has already commenced in some places. The *boro* or winter rice crop is now being harvested. In Assam rice sowings are in progress, but rain is still much wanted in Gauhati. In British Burma preparations for the ensuing rice crop have not yet commenced.

Small-pox continues generally prevalent, but it is abating in Bengal and Burma. Cholera is reported in most provinces, but severe only at Sara, in the Pubna district, Bengal.

Prices are on the whole keeping steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 23rd)—		
Bellary ...	Average ·02	Harvest of sugarcane, yield average; *cholum* and cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy and cotton, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	Average ·01	Fever and small-pox prevalent.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops good. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good, except in one taluk. Harvest of paddy and *cholum*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 23 deaths from cholera reported.
Coimbatore ...	Average ·05	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Fever and small-pox reported in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy, *cholum*, gingelly and cotton, yield below average. 65 deaths from cholera reported.
Madura ...	Average ·06	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks. Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent in some taluks; 11 deaths from cholera reported.
Malabar ...	Average ·09	Third crop of paddy is approaching maturity. Small-pox slight in all taluks; fever in three taluks; 9 deaths from cholera reported.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation commenced. Fever and small-pox prevalent at out-stations.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 23rd)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 20th, 6 feet 7 inches against 4 feet on same date last year. Fever in seven talukas. Some cases of cattle-disease reported in five talukas. Preparations going on for *kharif*. One fresh case of small-pox in Karachi on 12th instant, none reported since, total to date 71 cases, with 10 deaths; disease in 23 villages in districts, 68 fresh cases reported, with 5 deaths, 77 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32; in Manjhand 28, 28 and 38; in Tatta 24, 32 and 36; and in Jati 22, 32 and 36 pounds, per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain at Hyderabad on 19th and at Sakrand and Naushahro on 18th.	Damage to grain in Moro and Naushahro estimated at 12 and 4 annas in the rupee, respectively, owing to worms in the former and high winds, with dust, in the latter taluka. Storm at Sakrand and Naushahro on 18th. River at Kotri on 21st, 6 feet 8 inches against 4 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Small-pox in eight, fever in three, and cattle-disease in six talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 34, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking continues. Fever in Viramgam, Sanand, and Parantij; small-pox in Gono, Viramgam, and Parantij. Wheat 27 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Small-pox and measles in Amreli town and in Baroda. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress in Kadi. Prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat, and Chorasi and Bardoli talukas. Seventy-four cases and 40 deaths reported. *Juari* 36⅔ and *nagli* 42½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	*Rabi* crops reaped. Public health generally good. One death from cholera reported in Nasik taluka during the week and 5 in Igatpuri during the last fortnight. Small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dandori, Malegaon, and Kalwan talukas. Cattle-disease in parts of Kalwan. *Bajri* 31, wheat 34½, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° to 2° cool. Vapour in air defective on 16th and 17th. Abnormal wind northerly on 22nd. Distant lightning on 22nd.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox in Jamkhed, Purandhar, and Haveli talukas. Prices—*bajri* 30 and *juari* 32; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	*Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Nagar; *juari*—maximum 60 in Akola and minimum 39 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	·46; Barsi, ·24; and Karmali, ·10.	Weather hot. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress. Fever in three, cattle-disease in five, and small-pox in ten talukas; cholera reported in a village of Navalgund taluka, 2 fatal cases, out of 3 fresh ones, have occurred. Scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Dharwar, Navalgund, and Gadag talukas. Rice 28 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 80 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop of rice harvest continues. Locusts disappearing at Akola. Small-pox continues, 3 deaths reported in Honore and 2 in Sirsi. Cattle-disease in three talukas and fever in six. Common rice at Karwar 13⅓, in district average 15⅓ seers per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Small-pox still continues. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 38 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.— Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hyderadad, Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. *Rabi* reaping continues in several districts. Crops damaged in two talukas of Hyderabad by worms and high winds. Small-pox generally prevalent. Cholera in parts of seven districts. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in thirteen districts.
Bengal—(April 23rd)—		
Chittagong ...	4·49; heavy downpour on Saturday and Sunday nights.	Weather variable. Hail and thunderstorms on Saturday and Sunday nights, damaging standing crops to a certain extent. Cholera and cattle-disease linger, but cases are rare. Prices of food-grains steady.
Dacca ...	2·14	*Boro* paddy harvesting begun. Sowings of *amun*, *aus*, and jute going on. Prospects of crops good. Sporadic cases of cholera reported in several parts.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·86	Land being prepared for *aus* and *amun* crops. Price of common rice stationary. Cholera and small-pox abounding in the interior. Cholera prevalent in the suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	·08	Sowings of *aus* much behindhand, but little going on generally. Cholera abating.
Rajshahye ...	·81	Weather cloudy and cool. Rain has been beneficial. More rain hoped for. Jute plants doing well in Nowgong. Cholera very general.
Burdwan ...	·69	No important crops on ground. Rain will facilitate agricultural operations.
Rungpore ...	·81	Weather hot. *Aus* and jute still being sown. No fresh cases of chicken-pox reported. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grain falling slightly.
Bhagalpur ...	No rain	Prospects of crops not good. Rice 14 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	·6	Prospects of crops slightly improved by the rain, more rain wanted. Ploughing and sowings progressing vigorously. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	No rain	*Rabi* harvesting over; *cheena* growing well. Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	No rain	Agricultural operations almost quite stopped for want of rain. Prices rising. Public health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	No rain	Weather clear and hot. No crops on the ground. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Giridhi sub-division. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	2·0	Weather warm and cloudy, with strong south wind. *Dalua* ripening and being cut in some places. Cotton growing well. Ploughing progressing. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain has, more or less, fallen in almost all districts of Bengal Proper and Orissa. A slight shower of rain fell in a few districts of Behar. Manbhoom in Chota Nagpur had a nominal shower. Rain is still wanted almost everywhere. In a few districts a scarcity of drinking-water is felt. *Rabi* harvesting over, *boro* harvesting commenced. Sowings of *aus* and *amun* crops and of jute begun in some places. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating, but the former is still bad at Sara in Pubna.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 23rd)—		
Benares (April 22nd)	No rain	Sugarcane being irrigated. Small-pox decreasing; cholera still in city. Prices fairly steady.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	.....	Threshing and winnowing still in progress. Hopes of very good mango crop; *mahua* fair, but not so good. Health fair, though there is still a good deal of small-pox about, but not of a virulent type. Prices rising slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 21st)	No rain	High winds at first from west, latterly from east. Harvesting completed. Small-pox still very prevalent. Prices slightly falling.
Jhansi („ 22nd)	.....	Harvesting over. Prices of food-grain rising. Health of people and cattle good. No signs of distress. Scarcity of drinking-water is felt in pargana Jhansi. Fodder is also scarce.
Agra („ 21st)	No rain	Harvesting continues. Fever and small-pox abating. Sporadic cholera in three parganas. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	.....	Harvest outturn short. Market fairly steady. Occasional cattle-disease, otherwise health good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Cloudy, with dustatorm. Harvest almost finished. Estimated outturn—wet 12 annas, dry 2 to 4 annas. No sickness or distress. One case of doubtful cholera in Sirdhana. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	.....	Rain much wanted for *kharif*. Some cases of typhus, otherwise health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	Some showers on the night of 21st.	Hot high winds. *Rabi* nearly gathered. Health of people normal, cattle good. Market well stocked. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (April 22nd)	.....	Westerly winds have prevailed for the most part during the week. Outturn of crops is reported bad in Sitapur tahsil, but an average yield is expected elsewhere. The bazars are being well supplied. General health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Threshing and winnowing in progress. Outturn good. Markets well stocked. Small-pox in three tahsils and cholera in parts of district. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 21st)	.....	Harvest nearly over. Small-pox prevalent. Isolated cases of cholera reported. Supplies abundant. Prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather slightly cloudy and close. Threshing and winnowing proceeding. New grain being freely brought into the market. General health of people good.
Farukhabad („ 22nd)	.....	Cloudy at times during week. Duststorm last night. Average yield from *rabi* expected. A few cases of small-pox in two tahsils, otherwise health fair. Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—No rain fell during the week, except in Lucknow. The harvest is nearly finished. Prices are falling in Gorakhpur, but rising in Allahabad, elsewhere they are steady. Small-pox is still prevalent in some districts, and there is also some cholera in the cities of Benares and Agra, but the general health continues good. There is still some cattle-disease in Kumaon and Bareilly. Scarcity of fodder is felt in places, but the condition of the cattle generally is good.
Punjab—(April 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox continues. Reaping almost completed. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Tanks drying up. Cattle suffering. Harvest being gathered, yield poor. Prices average.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. Crops being harvested, yield expected to be below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested, cotton and sugarcane sowings completed. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good. Harvest prospects average. Prices have fallen.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. Crops being harvested.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Slight rain. Health and *rabi* prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Crop prospects fair. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain in one or two districts. Health generally good. Harvesting commenced in a few districts. Prices on the whole steady.
Central Provinces—(April 23rd)—		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Crop prospects good. Small-pox and measles prevail in some places, and a few cases of cholera occurred in Kamptee. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather warm. Nights cool. Reaping approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor (April 22nd)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing continues. Isolated cases of small-pox in Saugor and Rehli. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather hot. Threshing in progress. Cattle-disease and small-pox reported. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and windy. Nights cool. Winnowing in progress. Fever prevalent. Wheat 21, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Reaping nearly completed. Preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress. Six cases of cholera, 3 deaths. *Juari* 22¼, rice 12¼, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather hot. Mornings cool. Threshing almost finished. Public health good. Cow-pox and foot-and-mouth disease prevail amongst cattle in Simga and Drug. Prices falling. Common rice 25 and wheat 31 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	.....	Weather warm, cloudy, and windy. Storms on Tuesday and Thursday. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Cholera still in Khandwa, but slight, it has also appeared in Kamptee; excepting for small-pox in some districts, health may be said to be good. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings have commenced in a few districts.
British Burma—(April 23rd)—		
Akyab (April 19th)	0·10	Total rainfall 0·64. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 23 to 24 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	.....	One death from cholera and 8 from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 106 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	Seven deaths from cholera in the first half of April and 35 in the second half of March; 97 deaths from small-pox in town. Cattle-disease still prevalent. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	0·31	Total rainfall 0·60. Small-pox still prevalent. Price of paddy unchanged. In Moulmein town only a few cases of small-pox have occurred. Price of paddy Rs. 97 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	0·73	Total rainfall 1·07. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	0·22	Total rainfall 0·24. Public and cattle health good.
Sandoway („)	0·02	Total rainfall 0·02. Public and cattle health good. Weather warm.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ 12th)	.....	Public health good. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 19th)	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Prome („ „)	0·12	Total rainfall 0·12. Five deaths from small-pox in town. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	0·09	Total rainfall 0·19. Thirty-one deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	One death from small-pox in town and 7 from cholera in districts. Price of paddy Rs. 97 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·01	Total rainfall 0·6. Public health good. Five deaths of cattle.
Shwaygyin („ „)	2·08	Total rainfall 2·10. A few cases of small-pox still reported. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Mergui { („ 5th) („ 12th) }	.....	Public health good. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 62 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox and cholera still present in the Bassein and Thonegwa districts, but milder than before; elsewhere health both of man and beast good. Weather hot. Prices of paddy keeping up.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(April 23rd)—		
Gauhati (April 22nd)	0·10	Weather dry and hot, but mornings cool. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Rain much wanted. Sowing of *ahu* paddy nearly finished. Cholera still prevalent in portion of the district.
Sylhet ...	2·02	Crop prospects generally fair. Public health only indifferent.
Cachar ...	1·75	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* crops continue. Common rice 12 $\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. 25 deaths from small-pox and 18 from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·20	Weather hot. *Ahu dhan* being sown. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 23rd)—		
Bangalore ...	·04	Crops continue in good condition. Prospects favourable. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·13	
Mercara ...	·72	Prices of coffee continue very low. Markets overstocked. Blossom. Showers have fallen, but are partial.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 23rd)—		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Standing crops prospering. Cholera still prevails in one taluka. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 16, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* 18¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 23rd)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Nights still cool. Health good. Prices falling slightly. Prospects generally favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Fever prevailing in Lashkar. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Health good. High winds.
Goona ...	.....	Health good. Harvesting nearly over. Wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot. Health fair; a few isolated cases of small-pox.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	.....	Health good. Wheat harvesting in progress.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 23rd)	.....	Weather seasonable. Cold at night; days cool.
Sirohi („ 20th)	.....	Tanks dry. Wells fair. Health good. Crops cut. Weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 18th)	.....	Water in Jodhpore city obtained from Ranisagar tank and wells. Health good. Crops all harvested. Weather clear. Heat increasing. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 20th)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good. Weather sultry and cloudy.
Harowti („ 19th)	.....	Weather cloudy. Heat great. Some small-pox. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	No rain	Heat increasing. Health good.
Jeypore („ 22nd)	.....	Rabi harvest completed, yield about average. Prices steady. Health fair.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (April 22nd)	.....	Crops being harvested. Health good.
Nepal—		
Nepal ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects fair.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE BUDAPEST EXHIBITION OF 1885

Circular No. 49 Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—under date Simla, the 22nd April 1884.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following:—

No. 103, dated Calcutta, 26th March 1884.

From—A. RITZ, Esq., Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my last letter, No. 68, dated 5th instant, relating to the General National Exhibition to be held at Budapest in 1885, I have the honour to inform you that, according to a further official communication received from the Imperial and Royal Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Vienna, 5th February last, by yesterday's Austrian Lloyd's steamer, the time for application for space in that Exhibition has been extended up to the end of April 1884, and that, with regard to the rent for space, the following modifications have been decided upon:—

(1) that the first third of the respective taxes be paid to the Hungarian National Bank on receiving the certificate of admittance;

(2) that the next third of those taxes be paid likewise up to the end of June 1885; and that

(3) the last third be paid in the same way before the close of the Exhibition, but under all circumstances before removal of the exhibits.

No. 1255I., dated Simla, 12th April 1884.

Endorsed by the Foreign Department.

Transferred to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for disposal.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the N. W. Provinces and Oudh
" " the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*; also that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local Gazettes.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in varying quantities in British Burma, Assam, and Bengal during the past week. Showers have also occurred in Madras, Mysore and Coorg, and in parts of Bombay and Sind. In Central India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab there has been no rain.

Standing crops continue in good condition in Madras and Mysore, and prospects are unchanged. The *rabi* harvest is still in progress in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. Locusts are disappearing from Kanara. Some injury has been done by worms and high winds to the crops in parts of Hyderabad (Sind). In Berar the *rabi* harvest has been completed, and the land is being prepared for the *kharif*. In Central India and Rajputana prospects are good, and the crops have for the most part been cut. In the Punjab harvesting has commenced, but has not yet extended to all districts. Prospects are favourable in the northern districts, but in the south-east of the province the *rabi* on unirrigated lands has proved a failure, and the cattle are suffering in some districts from scarcity of fodder and water. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh reaping is almost over, and threshing and winnowing are in active progress. Unirrigated crops have given a poor outturn. Markets are reported to be well stocked. Fodder is scarce in some tracts, but the condition of the cattle is generally good. In the Central Provinces ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced, and except in a few districts, the *rabi* has been gathered.

The recent rain in Bengal has facilitated agricultural operations, but more is needed everywhere for the sowing of the autumn rice crop which has already commenced in some places. The *boro* or winter rice crop is now being harvested. In Assam rice sowings are in progress, but rain is still much wanted in Gauhati. In British Burma preparations for the ensuing rice crop have not yet commenced.

Small-pox continues generally prevalent, but it is abating in Bengal and Burma. Cholera is reported in most provinces, but severe only at Sara, in the Pubna district, Bengal.

Prices are on the whole keeping steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 23rd)—		
Bellary ...	Average ·02	Harvest of sugarcane, yield average; *cholum* and cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy and cotton, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	Average ·01	Fever and small-pox prevalent.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops good. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good, except in one taluk. Harvest of paddy and *cholum*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 23 deaths from cholera reported.
Coimbatore ...	Average ·05	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Fever and small-pox reported in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy, *cholum*, gingelly and cotton, yield below average. 65 deaths from cholera reported.
Madura ...	Average ·06	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks. Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent in some taluks; 11 deaths from cholera reported.
Malabar ...	Average ·09	Third crop of paddy is approaching maturity. Small-pox slight in all taluks; fever in three talukas; 9 deaths from cholera reported.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation commenced. Fever and small-pox prevalent at out-stations.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 23rd)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 20th, 6 feet 7 inches against 4 feet on same date last year. Fever in seven talukas. Some cases of cattle-disease reported in five talukas. Preparations going on for *kharif*. One fresh case of small-pox in Karachi on 12th instant, none reported since, total to date 71 cases, with 10 deaths; disease in 23 villages in districts, 68 fresh cases reported, with 5 deaths, 77 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32; in Manjhand 28, 28 and 38; in Tatta 24, 32 and 36; and in Jati 22, 32 and 36 pounds, per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain at Hyderabad on 19th and at Sakrand and Naushahro on 18th.	Damage to grain in Moro and Naushahro estimated at 12 and 4 annas in the rupee, respectively, owing to worms in the former and high winds, with dust, in the latter taluka. Storm at Sakrand at Naushahro on 18th. River at Kotri on 21st, 6 feet 8 inches against 4 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Small-pox in eight, fever in three, and cattle-disease in six talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 34, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking continues. Fever in Viramgam, Sanand, and Parantij; small-pox in Gono, Viramgam, and Parantij. Wheat 27 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Small-pox and measles in Amreli town and in Baroda. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress in Kadi. Prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat, and Chorasi and Bardoli talukas. Seventy-four cases and 40 deaths reported. *Juari* 36⅔ and *nagli* 42½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	*Rabi* crops reaped. Public health generally good. One death from cholera reported in Nasik taluka during the week and 5 in Igatpuri during the last fortnight. Small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dandori, Malegaon, and Kalwan talukas. Cattle-disease in parts of Kalwan. *Bajri* 31, wheat 34⅓, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° to 2° cool. Vapour in air defective on 16th and 17th. Abnormal wind northerly on 22nd. Distant lightning on 22nd.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox in Jamkhed, Purandhar, and Haveli talukas. Prices—*bajri* 30 and *juari* 32; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	*Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Nagar; *juari*—maximum 60 in Akola and minimum 39 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	·46; Barsi, ·24; and Karmali, ·10.	Weather hot. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress. Fever in three, cattle-disease in five, and small-pox in ten talukas; cholera reported in a village of Navalgund taluka, 2 fatal cases, out of 3 fresh ones, have occurred. Scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Dharwar, Navalgund, and Gadag talukas. Rice 28 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 80 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop of rice harvest continues. Locusts disappearing at Akola. Small-pox continues, 3 deaths reported in Honore and 2 in Sirsi. Cattle-disease in three talukas and fever in six. Common rice at Karwar 13⅓, in district average 15⅓ seers per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Small-pox still continues. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 38 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.— Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hyderadad, Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. *Rabi* reaping continues in several districts. Crops damaged in two talukas of Hyderabad by worms and high winds. Small pox generally prevalent. Cholera in parts of seven districts. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in thirteen districts.
Bengal—(April 23rd)—		
Chittagong ...	4·49; heavy downpour on Saturday and Sunday nights.	Weather variable. Hail and thunderstorms on Saturday and Sunday nights, damaging standing crops to a certain extent. Cholera and cattle-disease linger, but cases are rare. Prices of food-grains steady.
Dacca ...	2·14	*Boro* paddy harvesting begun. Sowings of *amun*, *aus*, and jute going on. Prospects of crops good. Sporadic cases of cholera reported in several parts.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·86	Land being prepared for *aus* and *amun* crops. Price of common rice stationary. Cholera and small-pox abounding in the interior. Cholera prevalent in the suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	·08	Sowings of *aus* much behind hand, but little going on generally. Cholera abating.
Rajshahye ...	·81	Weather cloudy and cool. Rain has been beneficial. More rain hoped for. Jute plants doing well in Nowgong. Cholera very general.
Burdwan ...	·69	No important crops on ground. Rain will facilitate agricultural operations.
Rungpore ...	·81	Weather hot. *Aus* and jute still being sown. No fresh cases of chicken-pox reported. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grain falling slightly.
Bhagalpur ...	No rain	Prospects of crops not good. Rice 14 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	·6	Prospects of crops slightly improved by the rain, more rain wanted. Ploughing and sowings progressing vigorously. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	No rain	*Rabi* harvesting over; *cheena* growing well. Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	No rain	Agricultural operations almost quite stopped for want of rain. Prices rising. Public health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	No rain	Weather clear and hot. No crops on the ground. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Giridhi sub-division. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	2·0	Weather warm and cloudy, with strong south wind. *Dalua* ripening and being cut in some places. Cotton growing well. Ploughing progressing. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has, more or less, fallen in almost all districts of Bengal Proper and Orissa. A slight shower of rain fell in a few districts of Behar. Maunbhoom in Chota Nagpur had a nominal shower. Rain is still wanted almost everywhere. In a few districts a scarcity of drinking-water is felt. *Rabi* harvesting over, *baro* harvesting commenced. Sowings of *aus* and *amun* crops and of jute begun in some places. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating but the former is still bad at Sara in Pubna.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 23rd)—		
Benares (April 22nd)	No rain	Sugarcane being irrigated. Small-pox decreasing; cholera still in city. Prices fairly steady.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	.....	Threshing and winnowing still in progress. Hopes of very good mango crop; *mahua* fair, but not so good, Health fair, though there is still a good deal of small-pox about, but not of a virulent type. Prices rising slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 21st)	No rain	High winds at first from west, latterly from east. Harvesting completed. Small-pox still very prevalent. Prices slightly falling.
Jhansi („ 22nd)	.....	Harvesting over. Prices of food-grain rising. Health of people and cattle good. No signs of distress. Scarcity of drinking-water is felt in pargana Jhansi. Fodder is also scarce.
Agra („ 21st)	No rain	Harvesting continues. Fever and small-pox abating. Sporadic cholera in three parganas. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	.....	Harvest outturn short. Market fairly steady. Occasional cattle-disease, otherwise health good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Cloudy, with duststorm. Harvest almost finished. Estimated outturn—wet 12 annas, dry 2 to 4 annas. No sickness or distress. One case of doubtful cholera in Sirdhana. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	.....	Rain much wanted for *kharif*. Some cases of typhus, otherwise health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	Some showers on the night of 21st.	Hot high winds. *Rabi* nearly gathered. Health of people normal, cattle good. Market well stocked. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh	.....	No report received.
Sitapur („ 22nd)	.....	Westerly winds have prevailed for the most part during the week. Outturn of crops is reported bad in Sitapur tahsil, but an average yield is expected elsewhere. The bazars are being well supplied. General health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Threshing and winnowing in progress. Outturn good. Markets well stocked. Small-pox in three tahsils and cholera in parts of district. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 21st)	.....	Harvest nearly over. Small-pox prevalent. Isolated cases of cholera reported. Supplies abundant. Prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather slightly cloudy and close. Threshing and winnowing proceeding. New grain being freely brought into the market. General health of people good.
Farukhabad („ 22nd)	.....	Cloudy at times during week. Duststorm last night. Average yield from *rabi* expected. A few cases of small-pox in two tahsils, otherwise health fair. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week, except in Lucknow. The harvest is nearly finished. Prices are falling in Gorakhpur, but rising in Allahabad, elsewhere they are steady. Small-pox is still prevalent in some districts, and there is also some cholera in the cities of Benares and Agra, but the general health continues good. There is still some cattle-disease in Kumaon and Bareilly. Scarcity of fodder is felt in places, but the condition of the cattle generally is good.
Punjab—(April 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox continues. Reaping almost completed. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Tanks drying up. Cattle suffering. Harvest being gathered, yield poor. Prices average.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. Crops being harvested, yield expected to be below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested, cotton and sugarcane sowings completed. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good. Harvest prospects average. Prices have fallen.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. Crops being harvested.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Slight rain. Health and *rabi* prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Crop prospects fair. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain in one or two districts. Health generally good. Harvesting commenced in a few districts. Prices on the whole steady.
Central Provinces—(April 23rd)—		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Crop prospects good. Small-pox and measles prevail in some places, and a few cases of cholera occurred in Kamptee. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather warm. Nights cool. Reaping approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor (April 22nd)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing continues. Isolated cases of small-pox in Saugor and Rehli. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather hot. Threshing in progress. Cattle-disease and small-pox reported. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and windy. Nights cool. Winnowing in progress. Fever prevalent. Wheat 21, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Reaping nearly completed. Preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress. Six cases of cholera, 3 deaths. *Juari* 22½, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather hot. Mornings cool. Threshing almost finished. Public health good. Cow-pox and foot and mouth disease prevail amongst cattle in Simga and Drug. Prices falling. Common rice 25 and wheat 31 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	.....	Weather warm, cloudy, and windy. Storms on Tuesday and Thursday. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Cholera still in Khandwa, but slight; it has also appeared in Kamptee, excepting for small-pox in some districts, health may be said to be good. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings have commenced in a few districts.
British Burma—(April 23rd)—		
Akyab (April 19th)	0·10	Total rainfall 0·64. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 23 to 24 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	.....	One death from cholera and 8 from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 106 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	Seven deaths from cholera in the first half of April and 35 in the second half of March; 97 deaths from small-pox in town. Cattle-disease still prevalent. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	0·31	Total rainfall 0·60. Small-pox still prevalent. Price of paddy unchanged. In Moulmein town only a few cases of small-pox have occurred. Price of paddy Rs. 97 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	0·73	Total rainfall 1·07. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyob („ „)	0·22	Total rainfall 0·24. Public and cattle health good.
Sandoway („)	0·02	Total rainfall 0·02. Public and cattle health good. Weather warm.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ 12th)	.....	Public health good. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 19th)	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Prome („ „)	0·12	Total rainfall 0·12. Five deaths from small-pox in town. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	0·09	Total rainfall 0·19. Thirty-one deaths from cholera and 8 from small pox. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	One death from small-pox in town and 7 from cholera in districts. Price of paddy Rs. 97 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·01	Total rainfall 0·6. Public health good. Five deaths of cattle.
Shwaygyin („ „)	2·08	Total rainfall 2·10. A few cases of small-pox still reported. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Mergui { („ 5th) („ 12th) }	.....	Public health good. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 62 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox and cholera still present in the Bassein and Thonegwa districts, but milder than before; elsewhere health both of man and beast good. Weather hot. Prices of paddy keeping up.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(April 23rd)—		
Gauhati (April 22nd)	0·10	Weather dry and hot, but mornings cool. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Rain much wanted. Sowing of *ahu* paddy nearly finished. Cholera still prevalent in portion of the district.
Sylhet ...	2·02	Crop prospects generally fair. Public health only indifferent.
Cachar ...	1·75	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* crops continue. Common rice 12 $\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. 25 deaths from small-pox and 18 from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·20	Weather hot. *Ahu dhan* being sown. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 23rd)—		
Bangalore ...	·04	Crops continue in good condition. Prospects favourable. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·13	
Mercara ...	·72	Prices of coffee continue very low. Markets overstocked. Blossom. Showers have fallen, but are partial.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 23rd)—		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Standing crops prospering. Cholera still prevails in one taluka. Prices—wheat 14$\frac{1}{3}$, coarse rice 10$\frac{1}{3}$, white *juari* 16, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* 18$\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 23rd)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Nights still cool. Health good. Prices falling slightly. Prospects generally favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Fever prevailing in Lashkar. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Health good. High winds.
Goona ...	.....	Health good. Harvesting nearly over. Wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Schore ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot. Health fair; a few isolated cases of small pox.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	.....	Health good. Wheat harvesting in progress.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 23rd)	.....	Weather seasonable. Cold at night; days cool.
Sirohi („ 20th)	.....	Tanks dry. Wells fair. Health good. Crops cut. Weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 18th)	.....	Water in Jodhpore city obtained from Ranisagor tank and wells. Health good. Crops all harvested. Weather clear. Heat increasing. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 20th)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and crops prospects good. Weather sultry and cloudy.
Harowti („ 19th)	.....	Weather cloudy. Heat great. Some small-pox. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	No rain	Heat increasing. Health good.
Jeypore („ 22nd)	.....	Rabi harvest completed; yield about average. Prices steady. Health fair.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (April 22nd)	.....	Crops being harvested. Health good.
Nepal—		
Nepal	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects fair.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE BUDAPEST EXHIBITION OF 1885.

Circular No. 49 Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—under date Simla, the 22nd April 1884.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following:—

No. 103, dated Calcutta, 26th March 1884.

From—A. RITZ, Esq., Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my last letter, No. 68, dated 5th instant, relating to the General National Exhibition to be held at Budapest in 1885, I have the honour to inform you that, according to a further official communication received from the Imperial and Royal Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Vienna, 5th February last, by yesterday's Austrian Lloyd's steamer, the time for application for space in that Exhibition has been extended up to the end of April 1884, and that, with regard to the rent for space, the following modifications have been decided upon:—

(1) that the first third of the respective taxes be paid to the Hungarian National Bank on receiving the certificate of admittance;

(2) that the next third of those taxes be paid likewise up to the end of June 1885; and that

(3) the last third be paid in the same way before the close of the Exhibition, but under all circumstances before removal of the exhibits.

No. 1255I., dated Simla, 12th April 1884.

Endorsed by the Foreign Department.

Transferred to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for disposal.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
" " the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*; also that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local Gazettes.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 18.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

An Act to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 1st May 1884.

No. 183.—The services of Surgeon W. Deane are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 185.—The services of Surgeon J. Sykes are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

POLICE.

The 2nd May 1884.

No. 108.—The services of Mr. C. H. Parish, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 28th April 1884.

No. 495 *Ex.*—Dr. J. Anderson, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, having availed himself on the forenoon of the 15th March last of the furlough for 8 months granted to him by Notification No. 177, dated the 21st February last, Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent of the Museum, who returned from leave on the forenoon of the 22nd March, is appointed from that date to officiate as Superintendent during Dr. Anderson's absence.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 28th April, 1884.

No. 856 *G.*—Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel J. C. Berkeley.

The 30th April, 1884.

No. 873 *G.*—Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, Officiating Medical Officer of the Biluchistan Agency, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th April, 1884.

MILITARY.

The 26th April, 1884.

No. 850 *G.*—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish is confirmed in the appointment of Wing Officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

The 28th April, 1884.

No. 853 *G.*—The following Brigade Orders, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated the 6th February, 1884, are confirmed, with effect from the 1st idem:—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant G. K. Daly to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieutenant E. E. Robertson to be Squadron Officer and Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain G. E. Money, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander.

Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon to revert to his duties as Squadron Officer.

The 30th April, 1884.

No. 868 *G.*—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is appointed to be Wing Officer and Adjutant, with effect from the 22nd June, 1883, *vice* Lieutenant J. A. Bell, confirmed in his appointment in the Deoli Irregular Force.

The 1st May, 1884.

No. 878 *G.*—Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant W. H. Cornish. Lieutenant Stratton will also officiate as Adjutant.

C. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd May 1884.

No. 750.—In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 112, dated 6th April 1883, notice is hereby given that the original Promissory Notes mentioned in the subjoined list (of which duplicates have been applied for on the allegation that the originals have been lost) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William on 30th June 1884, with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Notes shall cease :—

Number of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date the lost Note bears interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
011859 4°/₀ 1854-55	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons ...	June 30, 1877	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	Case No. 44.
32809 „ „	600	A. M Sutherland ...	June 30, 1879	C. J. Vencata Soobbiah ...	„ 56.
022442 „ „	900	Bank of Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 56.
019741 „ „	2,500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 56.
089923 „ 1842-43	500	Collector of Allahabad ...	August 1, 1879	Subadhar Boghaul Sing ...	„ 47.
038637 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 47.
052900 „ „	5,000	E. D. I. Ezra ...	February 1, 1878	Indromoni Dassee, Administratrix, Estate Gunga Narayan Sircar.	„ 48.
056251 „ „	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 48.
001129 } Ct 18461 } „ „	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose ...	August 1, 1874	Drobomoyee Dabee ...	„ 52.
A 011498 Rd. 4°/₀ 1879	5,000	Ram Lall Buddree Dass ...	January 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court, Allahabad.	„ 49.
A 006468 „ „	500	Seeta Nauth Mytee ...	July 16, 1879	Seeta Nauth Mytee ...	„ 53.
059007 „ „	500	Dr. John Meane ...	January 16, 1879	Dr. John Meane ...	„ 54.
059008 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 54.
059009 „ „	1,300	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 54.
029091 „ „	600	Bank of Madras ...	July 16, 1879	C. J. Vencata Soobbiah ...	„ 56.
106688 „ 1865	1,000	Ditto ...	November 1, 1879	Ditto ...	„ 56.
106686 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 56.
036554 „ „	2,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 56.
067785 „ „	2,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 56.

No. 751.—The following lists of Notes which were advertised for discharge in Notification Nos. 3273 and 3274, dated 14th September 1883, are republished in accordance with Resolution No. 112, dated 6th April 1883, in the Department of Finance and Commerce :—

No. 1.

List of Government Promissory Notes advertised on which interest is paid under orders of the Comptroller General, but duplicates of which have not yet been issued subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.

Number of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
0000783½°/₀ 1853-54	1,600	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay ...	August 31, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay ...	Case No. 36.
000478 „ „	5,000	Shama Sundary ...	February 29, 1876	Shama Sundary ...	Case No. 13.
65 4°/₀ 1832-33	3,400	J. A. Hawkins, Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1852	Rance Chunder Cally Dabee, Executrix of Raja Gunesh Chunder Roy.	
14663 „ „	5,000	Moti Khanum	November 1, 1856	Bisheshar Persad † ...	Case No. 55.
Ct 4403 „ „	6,500	The Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1872	Monee Brindo Dabee, by her attorney Jogendra Lall Mookerjee.	*
000936 „ „	2,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	November 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
Ct 001565 „ „	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum ...	May 1, 1878	P. Ramaswamy Moodeliar	Case No. 12.
Ct 001566 „ „	3,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	„ 12.
Ct 8339 „ 1835-36	500	Krishto Mohun Mitter ...	March 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterji	
2709 „ „	1,000	Motee Khanum ...	September 30, 1856	Bisheshar Persad† ...	„ 55.
005940 „ „	2,800	Mootoo Swamy Pillay ...	September 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay ...	„ 36.
10948 „ „	500	James English ...	March 31, 1868	Madho Mistry.	
006592 „ „	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	March 31, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	
006296 „ „	500	Ditto ...	September 30, 1873	Ditto.	
005783 „ „	6,000	Nobokissory Dassee ...	September 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dassee.	
001262 „ „	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee ...	March 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
000671 „ „	2,000	Ladli Persaud ...	Ditto ...	Ladli Persaud.	
009710 „ „	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee ...	March 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	
008612 „ „	1,000	Kadumbini Debee ...	September 30, 1874	} Hura Kumar Gossain and	Case No. 3.
011382 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	} Soorjee Kumar Gossain	
015719 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	March 31, 1877	Heera Lall ...	„ 8.
008595 „ „	1,000	Prem Chand Bose ...	September 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose ...	„ 15.

* Notice of discharge withdrawn by consent. | † To be renewed on bond.

Number of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
002614 4% 1835-36	500	Nobin Chunder Paul ...	September 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee ...	Case No. 21.
3981—11965 4%	1,000	Raja Indoo Bhusun Deb Roy	March 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly	„ 19.
007603 4% 1842-43	3,500	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay ...	August 1, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay ...	„ 36.
016383 „ „	500	Balerustna Myaram ...	August 1, 1870	Balerustna Myaram.	
017477 „ „	5,000	Wazeeroonissa Khanum ...	August 1, 1872	Yakoob Ally Khan.	
017479 „ „	2,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
20822 „ „	500	Harry Nath Mookerjee ...	February 1, 1861	Behary Bhoosun Mookerjee.	
21200 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
024259 „ „	1,000	Bholanath Mitter ...	February 1, 1873	Bholanath Mitter.	
024261 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
011852 „ „	1,000	Netye Churn Bysack ...	Ditto	Nabee Baksh Shekdar.	
029914 „ „	1,000	Tara Soondary Dabee ...	August 1, 1874	Tara Sundary Dabee.	
013697 „ „	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	February 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
013698 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
013699 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	February 1, 1874	Ditto.	
023259 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
011164 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
013131 „ „	500	Ditto ...	February 1, 1873	Ditto.	
014326 „ „	500	Ditto ...	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
t 14914 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	August 1, 1871	Doyal Chund Seal.	
18998 „ „	1,000	Pettumber Dhur ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
034182 „ „	1,000	Jeevunjee Bomanjee Harmusjee Pestonjee & Fuckerjee Lunjee	August 1, 1874	Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee.	
002510 „ „	1,000	Peary Mohun Goossamy ...	August 1, 1863	Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	
049876 „ „	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass ...	August 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass.	
075291 „ „	10,000	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga ...	Ditto	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga Garra.	
029160 „ „	4,000	Mothoora Nauth Sircar ...	February 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pall.	
024731 „ „	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss ...	February 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kissore ...	Case No. 362.
056308 „ „	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	February 1, 1878	Degumbery Dabee ..	„ 355.
055874 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	February 1, 1877	Bhoobunesury Dabee ...	„ „
019889 „ „	5,400	Kadumbini Debee ...	February 1, 1875	Hurroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	„ 3.
045164 „ „	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lukshmamma.	August 1, 1879	Mungamur Lukshminarsoo and Mungamur Lukshmamma.	„ 2.
047000 „ „	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen ...	February 1, 1877	Mohes Chunder Sen ...	„ 32.
047001 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	.....	„ 32.
047002 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	.....	„ 32.
047003 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	.....	„ 32.
008248 } t 19682 } „ „	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kussowlee.	February 1, 1866	Jowala Persand ...	„ 25.
035982 „ „	1,800	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lukshmamma.	„ 2.
t 401 „ „	1,000	Gopal Chand Seal & Co. ...	December 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee	
33656 „ „	4,100	Motee Khanum ...	December 31, 1856	Bisheshar Persad† ...	Case No. 55.
009974 „ „	300	Udit Chunder Addy ...	August 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose ...	„ 38.
030090 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	February 1, 1879	Mr. S. J. Stuart ...	„ 40.
039487 „ „	500	S. T. Moysey ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	„ 40.
10299—17252, 4% 1854-55.	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal	June 30, 1868	Sreenutty Baba Sundary Dabee.	„ 24.
018972, 4% 1854-55	4,600	Mungamur Nurseen Harrow ...	June 30, 1878	Mungamur Nurseen Harrow	„ 28.
014423 „ „	1,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	December 31, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
024588 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
43985 „ „	1,000	Pettumber Dhur ...	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chund Seal	
021160 „ „	500	Khetter Gopal Sen ...	June 30, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
027795 „ „	1,000	Kahandoss Muncharam ...	December 31, 1877	Gurbhubhai Doyaram.	
034705 „ „	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	
25298 „ „	2,000	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay ...	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay ...	Case No. 36.
019182 „ „	500	Prem Chunder Bose ...	December 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose ...	„ 15.
086119 „ 1865	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee ...	November 1, 1877	Troylucko Mohinee Dasee	„ 430.
2766 „ „	500	Modhoo Soodun Bose ...	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose.	
041413 „ „	500	Goolab Shunker Doobey ...	November 1, 1872	Goolab Shunker Doobey.	
015261 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	November 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee	
003330 „ „	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack ...	November 1, 1872	Nabee Baksh Shekdar.	
1305 „ „	500	Toolsey Dass Mullick ...	May 1, 1873	Woona Churn Chuckerbutty.	
017194 „ „	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	Ditto	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
052804 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany ...	Ditto	Ram Gopal Paul and Deno Nauth Ruckhit.	
055837 „ „	500	Bijraj Jagram ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
028498 „ „	500	Khetter Gopal Sen ...	November 1, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
037506 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal ...	November 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro.	
082310 „ „	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee ..	May 1, 1876	Joggon Mohinee Dabee.	
000464 „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	November 1, 1874	Octavius Steel.	
059217 „ „	900	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
060053 „ „	600	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
085045 „ „	5,000	Dr. Charles J. Jackson and William M. Souttar.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	
087736 „ „	5,000	Modhoobun Dass Dwarka Dass	May 1, 1877	Jadob Chunder Pal.	
002175 „ „	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Tarruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	

† To be renewed on bond.

Number of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
036859 4°/₀ 1865	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie ...	November 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose.	
066583 „ „	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	November 1, 1877	The Deputy Commr. of Delhi, Admr. of G. D. E. Dorris.	
063409 „ „	5,000	Dheer Chand Paul ...	Ditto ...	Dheer Chand Pal.	
063410 „ „	5,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063411 „ „	2,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063412 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063413 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063618 „ „	1,500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
066944 „ „	500	Bissonath Bakchee ...	May 1, 1878	Prossono Coomar Bakchee.	
093935 „ „	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, G. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	Ditto ...	Survivors of the holders.	
099215 „ „	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879	Ishan Chunder Bose ...	Case No. 7.
107595 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
095796 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal ...	May 1, 1877	Hera Lall ...	„ 8.
090048 „ „	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen ...	May 1, 1879	Shoobol Chundra Sen ...	„ 11.
075629 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany ...	November 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose ...	„ 26.
032266 „ „	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen ...	November 1, 1876	Mohes Chunder Sen ...	„ 32.
032267 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	„ 32.
032268 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 32.
032269 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 32.
115472 „ „	500	Helen T Schumacher ...	November 1, 1879	Helen T. Schumacher ...	„ 16.
115473 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 16.
115474 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	„ 16.
5256 „ „	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co. ...	May 1, 1868	S. Bama Soondry Dabee ...	„ 24.
000208 „ „	500	Kartick Chunder Burral ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 24.
078693 „ „	500	National Bank of India, Ld. ...	May 1, 1880	Ram Coomar Chooramony	„ 20.
037871 „ „	500	Dyal Chunder Sahoye ...	May 1, 1873	Brijendra Coomar Sen ...	„ 30.
048219 „ „	500	Mooltan Chund ...	May 1, 1876	Chunno Lall ...	„ 31.
050218 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany ...	May 1, 1880	Kadumbeeni Dassi ...	„ 33.
094140 „ „	900	Ditto ...	November 1, 1878	Dwarkanath Pyne ...	„ 34.
106893 „ „	1,000	National Bank of India ...	May 1, 1878	Golal Chand Heerjee Kottra.	„ 39.
106894 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 39.
106895 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 39.
106896 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 39.
004614, 4½°/₀ 1872, now reduced 4°/₀ 1879.	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	January 16, 1872	Khettur Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi.	
004407 „ „	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttock ...	January 16, 1874	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
004534 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	July 16, 1873	Ditto.	
023973 „ „	5,000	Beethal Pershad ...	Ditto ...	Beethal Persaud.	
007068 „ „	500	Mooktamoni Dabee ...	January 16, 1872	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
013984 „ „	500	Dinonath Gangooly ...	Ditto ...	Denonauth Gangooly.	
032999 „ „	1,000	Mooktamoni Dabee ...	Ditto ...	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
034511 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
012607 „ „	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn ...	Ditto ...	Pundit Sheo Churn.	
056278 „ „	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundria	July 16, 1876	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	
054501 „ „	1,100	Ramtaruk Mookerjee ...	July 16, 1877	Kadumbini Dabee.	
027398 „ „	1,000	Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckerjee	January 16, 1877	Merwanjee Franjee Moody and Jarbai.	
024163 „ „	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
028833 „ „	1,000	J. W. Chisholm ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
028834 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
041272 „ „	1,000	C. M. H. Day ...	January 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	
049224 „ „	1,000	Kahandas Muncharam ...	January 16, 1878	Gordhunbhai Doyram.	
049225 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
005172 „ „	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee ...	January 16, 1877	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee.	
008776 „ „	500	Bunsi Lal Abeerchand ...	July 16, 1874	P. Doorgachellum Moodelliar.	Case No. 1. „ 9.
043475 „ „	4,000	Jose Francisco de Piedade Pereira.	January 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira ...	„ 23. „ 23.
034522 „ „	500	Pundit Harshabye and his wife Roopuanti.	January 16, 1874	Pundit Harshabye and his wife Roopuanti.	„ 27. „ 32.
034523 „ „	500				
005235 „ „	500	Rajkristo Bannerjee ...	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Banerjee	„ 40.
027710 „ „	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen ...	January 16, 1877	Mohes Chunder Sen ...	„ 41.
027711 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 42.
049515 „ „	500	S. T. Moysey ...	January 16, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stuart ...	„ 16.
057055 „ „	3,000	Bhawanji Khosal Chand ...	July 16, 1876	Dabidass Pranjivan Das.	
061360 „ „	500	J. Alamalamena ...	January 16, 1878	Mysore Streenivasa Rao.	
065878 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal ...	January 16, 1880	Helen T. Schumacher.	

No. 2.

List of lost Government Promissory Notes advertised, duplicates of which have been issued under orders of the Comptroller General subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.

Number of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
490, 3½%, 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondry ...	February 28, 1867	Shama Soondry.	
491 „ „	10,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
492 „ „	3,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
164 „ „	600	Soolayman Mirza ...	February 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza.	
10084, 4 %/° 1832-33	Sic. 500	Shibnarain Roy ...	May 1, 1842	Sibnarain Roy.	
12380—4231, 4%/° 1835-36.	1,100	Shama Churn Ghose ...	March 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose.	
6737—3298	500	Boly Chand Dutt ...	March 31, 1866	Boly Chund Dutt.	
006752 „ „	1,000	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee	September 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
006814 „ „	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee ...	Ditto ...	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
8186 „ 1842-43	500	Shama Churn Chatterjee ...	February 1, 1861	Shama Churn Chatterjee.	
8475—17794,	500	Brojo Gobind Shaha ...	February 1, 1869	Brojo Gobind Shaha.	
11380 „ „	700	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
6024 „ „	500	Cassee Nath Dhur ...	August 1, 1859	Shiboo Soondry Dassee.	
16245 „ „	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased ...	August 1, 1865	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondry Dassee.	
8653—9563 „	3,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		
017871 „ „	500	Kadumbini Dassee ...	February 1, 1873	Kadumbini Dassee.	
000254 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
020284 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011009 „ „	2,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
021705 „ „	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	August 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
Ct. 18856 „ „	500	Modoosoodan Chunder ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
21611 „ „	600	Nobin Chunder Dass ...	August 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass.	
022862 „ „	500	Modhoo Soodun Chowdry ...	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
038336 „ „	1,000	W. T. Lindsay ...	February 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	
016542 „ „	10,700	H. Palmer ...	August 1, 1878	The Revd. Robert Milford Taylor, R. M. Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor.	
Ct. 14713 „ „	500	Anoop Chunder Mooleund ...	August 1, 1858	Bazoonjee Furdonjee.	
056370 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	August 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
056453 „ „	2,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
056371 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
056372 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
080125 „ „	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063895 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
059414 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
058152 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay ...	February 1, 1879	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	
065207 „ „	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
065211 „ „	100	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
1133 „ „	500	Kallypodo Mookerjee, deceased	February 1, 1862	Sowdamini Dabee.	
6970 „ „	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto ...	Ditto	
049945 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	February 1, 1878	Mohomed Wujhoollah Khan.	
077070 „ „	500	Seetanath Mytee ...	February 1, 1879	Seetanath Mytee.	Case No. 18.
017528 „ „	500	Degumberry Dossee ...	August 1, 1874	Digumberry Dossee.	„ 236.
112962 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal ...	...	Collector of Bulandshahr.	„ 36.
3166 „ „	500	Bama Cally Dabee ...	February 1, 1874	Bama Cally Dabee.	„ 51.
20762 „ 1854-55	500	D. McCulloch ...	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondery Dasee.	
2830—17672,	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
026294 „ „	50,000	H. B. Goodall ...	December 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall.	
024455 „ „	10,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
024456 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
026295 „ „	4,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
022758 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
027593 „ „	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Ditto	Ditto.	
022887 „ „	5,000	Major J. W. Hoggan ...	December 31, 1873	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	
38714 „ „	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased ..	December 31, 1865	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondery Dassee.	
17950 „ „	1,500	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
7532 „ „	500	Ruggoonath Succaba, deceased.	December 31, 1867	Morabba Succaram.	
772—18295 „	1,000	Boly Chund Dutt ...	June 30, 1866	Boly Chund Dutt.	
001886 „ „	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co. ...	June 30, 1875	Captain F. J. Palmer.	
008379 „ „	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter ...	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
016140 „ „	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee ...	Ditto ...	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
016138 „ „	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee ...	Ditto ...	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
009231 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
10927—11615,	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnstone.	

Number of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
9815 of Loan 6, 4°/₀ 1854-55.	500	The Administrator General, Administrator to the Estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee.	
36507 „ „	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand ...	December 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.	
39958 4°/₀ 1854-55	1,000	Bullakedass Khemchand ...	December 31, 1862	Veejachand Keekachand.	
6392—26308 „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011009 „ „	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	December 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	
1868—9358 „	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	December 31, 1861	Sowdamini Dabee.	
058157 4°/₀ 1865	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nauth Mitter.	
011620 „ „	1,000	J. W. Smyth	November 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth.	
011621 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011622 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011623 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011624 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
055948 „ „	2,000	Bevole Nauth Haldar ...	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nauth Haldar.	
2009 „ „	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khetter Mohun Nag.	
020899 „ „	500	Jebun Kristo Mullick ...	November 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick.	
030158 „ „	500	Dyal Chund Saloye ...	November 1, 1870	James Brown.	
1802 „ „	500	Cossi Nauth Mookerjee ...	May 1, 1873	Luckhy Money Dassee.	
035154 „ „	500	Meher Lall Shamunto ...	Ditto ...	Meher Lall Shamunto.	
068458 „ „	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	
068459 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
095149 „ „	500	Tariny Churn Ghose ...	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall.	
099158 „ „	500	Gourang Chunder Sirkar ...	Ditto ...	Gourang Chunder Sirkar.	
099159 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
107375 „ „	700	Nagur Mull	November 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa.	
086879 „ „	1,000	Bulloverder Doss'... ...	Ditto ...	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	
097595 „ „	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee.	
099542 „ „	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	November 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
014095 „ „	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	November 1, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	
018419 „ „	800	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
027720 „ „	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank ...	Ditto ...	Lieut.-Col. A. Copland ...	Case No. 22.
027942 „ „	500	Byramji Nusserwanje Sehi ...	May 1, 1878	Ditto ...	„ 22.
094745 „ „	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 22.
055526 „ „	1,000	Tabitha Forrester ...	May 1, 1873	Tabitha Forrester ...	„ 422.
005806 4½°/₀ 1870	700	The Bank of Madras ...	January 15, 1872	Lailadhur Zavirchund.	
000996 „ „	500	Chundy Churn Ghose ...	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose.	
048736 „ 1872	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung ...	January 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	
056565 „ „	10,000	The Bank of Madras ...	January 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	
025359 „ „	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidass Pranjeevandas.	
008825 „ „	500	J. W. Fordham ...	January 16, 1879	Seetanath Mytee ...	Case No. 18.
065269 „ „	3,000	Aspinwall & Co. ...	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall ...	„ 29.
033562 „ „	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty ...	January 16, 1878	Ditto ...	„ 29.
033563 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 29.
033564 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 29.
000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture loan of 1879, 4½ per cent.	200	Boma Pershad ...	July 1, 1880	Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on behalf of the Debenture holders specified opposite.	„ 17.
000097	500	Nirunjun Pershad Sukul ...	Ditto ...		„ 17.
000098	500	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		„ 17.
000050	500	Doorga Pershad ...	Ditto ...		„ 17.
000167	500	Raja Mohip Singh ...	Ditto ...		„ 17.
000178	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul ...	Ditto ...		„ 17.
009862 Rd. 4°/₀ 1879	2,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	July 16, 1880	The Inspector General of Police, N.-W. P.	
005090 „ „	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
060633 „ „	2,500	Nurshingh Doss ...	July 16, 1881	Treasury Office, Lahore, on behalf of Nurshingh Doss	Case No. 455.
000010 Non-transferable 5°/₀ Try. Note.	500	Gopi Kalai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	September 16, 1874	Gopi Kalai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Now notified for discharge.
003488, 5°/₀ 15 years' debenture.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhodial.	

No. 753.—Mr. R. C. Chapman, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, having been granted privilege leave for three months, availed himself of the leave from the 16th April 1884 before noon.

No. 754.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Comptroller, Central Provinces, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. C. E. Crawley having been appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces, Mr. Hamilton made over and Mr. Crawley received charge of the said office after noon on the 23rd April 1884.

No. 757.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 (*a*) of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Governor of Bombay in Council to establish a warehouse for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories administered by him.

No. 786.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Report by the Comptroller General on Savings Banks in India for the year 1882-83, and its appended Statements.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Report (omitting paragraph 9) and its Appendices be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 115, dated 28th December 1883.

From—E. T. ATKINSON, Esq., Officiating Comptroller General,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honour to submit my report on Savings Banks in India for the year 1882-83.

2. I have nothing special to report, except that Post Office Savings Banks were established during this year, and transfers to them of depositors from District Savings Banks were freely permitted under Financial Department Resolution No. 1460, dated 2nd June 1882. These, however, have not occurred to any great extent, as will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Provinces.	Balance on 31st March 1882.	Balance on 31st March 1883.	Transfers from District Savings Banks to Post Office Savings Banks.	Transfers from Post Office Savings Banks to District Savings Banks.	Balance which would have existed on 31st March 1883 but for transfers to Post Office Savings Banks.
	R	R	R	R	R
India	4,37,853	5,28,872	1,126	...	5,29,998
Central Provinces ...	5,46,722	5,60,267	4,081	...	5,64,348
British Burma ...	2,69,525	2,63,356	...	...	2,63,356
Assam	3,96,529	3,68,987	278	...	3,69,265
Bengal	26,11,076	27,07,549	19,448	...	27,26,997
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18,07,886	17,70,017	13,357	...	17,83,374
Punjab	11,91,505	11,27,219	2,884	...	11,30,103
Berar	2,00,116	2,21,403	1,993	...	2,23,396
TOTAL ...	74,61,212	75,47,670	43,167	...	75,90,837

3. The number of banks open at the close of 1881-82 was 362, and at the end of 1882-83, 350, the decrease of 12 being on account of the amalgamation of two Railway Banks with others and the closure of another, and to the reduction of nine Regimental Banks owing probably to the presence of a smaller European force. The particulars given in the margin indicate the number of District Savings Banks open in each Province, and the total number of Presidency, Railway, and Regimental Savings Banks in India.

BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
District Banks—		
India	10	10
Central Provinces	18	18
British Burma	15	15
Assam	11	11
Bengal	46	46
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	49	49
Punjab	25	25
Berar	6	6
Presidency Banks	3	3
	183	183
RAILWAY BANKS	14	11
MILITARY "	165	156
	362	350

4. In the number of accounts in the District and Railway Banks there was a net increase of 807, 8,032 having been opened and 7,225 closed during the year. In the Presidency and Military Banks there was a decrease of 1,592 and

4,604 accounts respectively. Thus the net result of the year, exclusive of 2,020 dead accounts, was a decrease of 5,479 accounts, as will be observed from the following table :—

BANKS.	Number of working Banks.		Number of Depositors.		Increase in number of Depositors.	Average of Depositors per Bank.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.
*BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—							
Presidency Banks—							
Calcutta	1	1	11,063	11,850	7·11	...	...
Madras	1	1	15,187	11,869	—21·84	...	...
Bombay	1	1	42,206	43,145	2·22	...	...
District Banks—							
India	10	10	1,997	2,332	16·77	199	233
Central Provinces	18	18	1,097	1,124	2·46	60	62
British Burma	14	14	834	948	13·66	58	67
Assam	11	11	1,306	1,305	—·07	118	118
Bengal	46	46	8,309	8,363	·64	180	181
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	49	49	5,287	5,136	—2·85	107	104
Punjab	25	25	2,562	2,310	—9·83	102	92
Berar	6	6	488	454	—6·96	81	75
TOTAL ...	182	182	90,336	88,836	...	...	...
Railway Banks	14	11	6,331	6,956	9·87	452	632
Military "	165	156	18,161	13,557	—25·35	111	86
GRAND TOTAL ...	361	349	114,828	109,349	...	...	...
Decrease in 1882-83			5,479				

5. The depositors in the District and Railway Banks may be classified as follows according to their professions :—

PROVINCES.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	TOTAL.
	A. Having fixed incomes.	B. Having variable incomes.						
India	569	27	541	58	40	837	260	2,332
Central Provinces ...	532	42	60	69	5	8	408	1,124
British Burma ...	494	51	176	48	1	18	160	948
Assam	575	58	147	32	21	6	466	1,305
Bengal	4,284	739	660	406	74	39	2,161	8,363
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,371	178	1,577	79	15	25	891	5,136
Punjab	1,146	79	336	75	5	26	643	2,310
Berar	198	25	60	11	2	5	153	454
State Railway Provident Institutions	5,041	354	1,210	82	...	44	225	6,956
TOTAL ... 1882-83 ...	15,210	1,553	4,767	860	163	1,008	5,367	28,928
TOTAL ... 1881-82 ...	15,086	1,083	4,728	687	145	800	5,682	28,211
Increase in 1882-83 ...	124	470	39	173	18	208	—315	717

6. Of the two following statements, the first exhibits the interest earned during the year and the balances held at the end of it, while the second purports to show the distribution of these sums between Native and European and Eurasian depositors. The sums held in the Dead Account Ledger as noted in the margin have been excluded from the balances.

District Banks.

India	147
Central Provinces	525
British Burma	273
Assam	395
Bengal	4,910
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,004
Punjab	576
Berar	260
Total ...	8,090

I.

	Interest passed in			Balance held at close of			Average Balance in each Bank.		Average Balance at credit of each Depositor.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase in 1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase in 1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Presidency Banks—										
Calcutta	1,27,022	1,15,118	—11,904	34,74,303	33,24,668	- 1,49,635		...	314	286
Madras	1,02,667	98,277	—4,390	30,57,635	28,88,476	— 1,69,159	...	...	201	242
Bombay	5,92,872	6,11,883	19,011	1,63,66,480	1,73,76,190	10,09,760	...	...	387	402
	8,22,561	8,25,278		2,28,98,368	2,35,89,334					
District Banks—										
India ...	15,514	17,658	2,144	4,37,853	5,28,872	91,019	43,735	52,837	219	226
Central Provinces ...	19,357	19,950	593	5,46,722	5,60,267	13,545	30,373	31,125	497	498
British Burma ...	8,753	9,366	613	2,69,525	2,63,356	—6,169	17,968	18,811	323	277
Assam	13,279	13,616	337	3,96,529	3,68,987	—27,542	36,043	33,514	303	282
Bengal	90,794	93,045	2,251	26,11,076	27,07,549	96,473	56,762	58,859	314	3[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	63,506	64,130	624	18,07,886	17,70,017	—37,869	36,895	36,122	342	344
Punjab	43,078	40,634	—2,444	11,91,505	11,27,219	— 64,236	47,660	45,083	465	487
Berar	6,773	7,614	841	2,00,116	2,21,403	21,287	33,352	36,900	410	487
	2,61,054	2,66,013		74,61,212	75,47,670					
Railway Banks ...	14,191	21,482	7,291	5,12,832	7,25,369	2,12,537	36,630	65,942	81	104
Military Banks—										
Bengal	1,02,249	42,183	—60,066	12,27,422	10,19,465	—2,07,957	13,947	11,081	117	124
Madras	13,042	13,350	308	3,37,206	3,23,692	—13,514	7,174	9,520	106	119
Bombay	15,785	13,436	—2,349	3,39,419	3,56,942	17,523	11,313	11,898	73	135
	1,31,076	68,969		19,04,047	17,00,099					
TOTAL ...	12,28,882	11,81,742	—47,140	3,27,76,459	3,35,62,472	7,86,013	...	...	..	...
Percentage of Decrease ...	.....	.....	3·9	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	...
Percentage of Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·3	...	...	...	...

II.

	Native Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.						European and Eurasian Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.					
	No. of Accounts.		Interest.		Balance.		No. of Accounts.		Interest.		Balance.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC												
Presidency Banks—			R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R
Calcutta	7,734	8,332	67,825	67,812	19,07,961	19,65,649	3,320	3,518	59,197	47,306	15,66,342	13,59,019
Madras	10,501	8,524	69,569	66,089	20,75,150	19,54,292	4,636	3,345	33,098	32,188	9,82,485	9,34,184
Bombay	31,963	33,814	4,62,741	4,81,322	1,27,10,786	1,36,94,094	10,243	9,331	1,30,131	1,30,561	36,55,644	36,81,497
District Banks—												
India	1,664	1,974	10,487	11,748	2,96,624	3,69,607	333	358	5,027	5,910	1,41,229	1,59,265
Central Provinces ...	737	771	13,280	13,122	3,75,308	3,76,947	360	353	6,077	6,828	1,71,414	1,83,320
British Burma	409	443	3,439	3,508	1,20,831	1,20,216	425	505	5,314	5,858	1,48,644	1,43,140
Assam	1,083	1,119	9,788	10,576	2,93,120	3,07,448	223	186	3,491	3,040	1,03,409	61,539
Bengal	7,609	7,565	80,987	82,727	23,30,460	23,96,201	640	798	9,807	10,318	2,80,616	3,11,348
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ..	4,201	4,132	44,276	44,769	13,18,380	12,99,203	1,086	1,004	19,230	19,361	4,89,506	4,70,813
Punjab	1,778	1,577	20,499	26,035	7,49,751	7,59,798	784	733	22,579	14,599	4,41,754	3,67,420
Berar	400	353	4,932	5,458	1,49,202	77,070	88	101	1,841	2,156	50,914	1,44,333
Railway Banks	3,495	4,879	6,815	9,915	2,65,194	3,30,699	2,836	2,077	7,376	11,567	2,47,638	3,94,671
Military Banks—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,301	8,214	1,02,249	42,183	12,27,422	10,19,465
Madras	.	...	...	...	...	...	3,177	2,714	13,042	13,350	3,37,206	3,23,692
Bombay	.	..	...	...	...	...	4,593	2,629	15,785	13,436	3,39,419	3,56,942
TOTAL ...	71,634	73,483	7,94,638	8,23,081	2,25,92,817	2,36,51,824	43,194	35,866	4,34,244	3,58,661	1,01,83,642	99,10,648

7. The number of Security Deposit Accounts have increased from 2,825 in 1881-82 to 3,508 in 1882-83, and the amount at credit of those accounts from Rs. 4,59,937 in the former to Rs. 5,91,448 in the latter year.

8. I enclose the usual statement of investments made in Government securities on the application of Savings Bank depositors, and also append hereto a statement showing the progress which the District Savings Banks and Railway Provident Institutions have made since they were opened.

	1879-80.				1880-81.				1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes.	Amount of notes received for safe custody.	Amount of notes returned and sold.	Balance remaining with me at end of the year.	Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes.	Amount of notes received for safe custody.	Amount of notes returned and sold.	Balance remaining with me at end of the year.	Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes.	Amount of notes received for safe custody.	Amount of notes returned and sold.	Balance remaining with me at end of the year.	Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes.	Amount of notes received for safe custody.	Amount of notes returned and sold.	Balance remaining with me at end of the year.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Opening balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	...	...	...	50,100	...	...	...	72,900
India	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	1,700	...	19,700	...	19,700	...	3,500	...	3,500	...
Central Provinces	2,700	...	...	2,700	4,500	...	...	4,500	4,000	...	4,000	...	12,100	...	12,100	...
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Assam	...	1,500	...	1,500	500	3,000	...	3,500	...	...	2,500	—2,500	...	...	1,500	—1,500
Bengal	500	...	...	500	17,500	...	3,800	13,700	16,900	7,000	15,400	8,500	56,600	...	54,400	2,200
N. W. Provinces and Oudh ...	500	...	...	500	12,700	14,500	8,500	18,700	14,500	...	14,700	—200	22,700	...	33,700	—11,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,500	...	3,500	8,000	...	9,500	—1,500	10,000	...	7,500	2,500
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	3,600	...
State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	...	3,700	...	4,000	...	3,500	500
Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	500	500	...	1,000	20,000	2,500	18,500	...	3,500	7,000	—3,500
TOTAL ...	4,700	2,500	1,000	6,200	38,900	19,500	14,500	43,900	68,800	27,000	73,000	22,900	1,13,500	3,500	1,27,800	—10,800
Closing balance ...	...	...	...	6,200	...	...	...	50,100	...	...	...	72,900	...	...	...	62,100

Statement showing the progress of District Savings Banks and Railway Provident Institutions since th. Opened.

Provinces.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	No. of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.
		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R
India ...	48	6,078	97	17,993	162	33,358	353	51,015	344	64,747	713	94,718	880	1,14,155	860	1,15,418	1,247	1,79,701	1,517	2,94,009	1,542	4,18,074	1,997	4,37,853	2,332	5,28,972
Central Provinces ...	50	12,003	153	35,856	203	57,197	312	89,750	444	1,21,655	533	1,61,621	615	2,03,129	768	2,54,582	711	2,81,375	728	3,17,930	887	5,12,890	1,097	5,46,722	1,124	5,60,267
British Burma ...	97	3,838	141	10,685	232	34,396	296	49,677	365	92,441	409	1,04,222	447	1,13,292	445	1,21,803	485	1,53,344	519	1,87,685	589	2,33,908	834	2,69,525	948	2,63,358
Assam ...	16	3,708	110	20,421	150	33,008	207	47,663	283	66,415	390	77,978	487	98,391	634	1,31,876	649	1,40,438	798	2,09,723	1,124	3,63,287	1,306	3,93,529	1,305	3,68,987
Bengal ...	542	67,310	1,201	1,32,091	1,815	3,26,736	2,531	4,90,091	3,176	6,66,994	3,861	8,53,190	4,513	9,69,948	5,251	11,21,400	5,401	12,88,395	5,978	15,97,843	7,193	24,73,499	8,309	20,11,076	8,363	27,07,549
North-Western Provinces ...	163	31,744	317	63,927	555	1,08,336	898	1,90,784	1,301	2,85,502	1,575	3,49,141	1,686	4,13,858	2,126	4,60,101	3,006	7,42,767	3,598	10,49,190	4,501	17,39,239	5,287	18,07,836	5,136	17,70,017
Oudh ...	16	2,177	90	20,646	198	61,559	298	1,00,041	366	1,31,900	430	1,80,248	510	1,98,964	693	2,18,955										
Punjab ...	103	19,296	231	53,026	337	89,833	488	1,43,575	669	2,04,081	821	2,55,318	978	3,03,430	1,160	3,46,096	1,238	4,23,883	1,564	7,01,194	2,763	13,67,232	2,562	11,91,505	2,310	11,27,219
Berar ...	29	2,458	64	10,238	94	21,133	104	28,154	117	33,121	202	45,873	277	59,254	312	73,231	303	78,634	280	93,781	378	1,65,796	483	2,00,116	454	2,21,403
State Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	7,833	4,720	2,55,384	6,331	5,12,832	6,956	7,25,369
Total ...	1,064	1,48,912	2,374	4,12,888	3,746	7,65,559	5,427	11,80,750	7,065	16,66,856	8,932	21,21,309	10,593	24,74,430	12,254	28,43,462	13,040	32,87,537	15,550	44,59,188	23,697	75,34,309	28,211	79,74,044	28,928	82,73,039

D. M. BARBOUR,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 235.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General T. Wright, C.B., commanding the Sirhind Division :—

Lieutenant E. L. Wright, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 15th March, 1884.

No. 236.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Major T. Walker, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class.

No. 237.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the tenure of the appointment of Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, by Major H. M. Burgess, R.A., to the 4th October, 1884.

No. 238.—Lieutenant S. G. D. Smith, R.A., to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories.

No. 239.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. J. Corfield, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 2nd Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 9th April, 1884, *vice* Lieutenant J. E. Preston, resigned.

No. 240.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. B. Shute, R.A., Subaltern, to be Commandant, *vice* Major C. M. Smith, who vacates on promotion.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 241.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Brigadier-General A. H. Murray, R.A., commanding the Saugor District, (m. c.) for 182 days, under article 822, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

Major H. F. Woodcock, General List, Infantry, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Major H. W. J. Senior, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, 1st Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major C. M. Stockley, Norfolk Regiment, Brigade Major on the establishment, (p. a.) for 121 days, under article 824, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

Captain R. J. Bevan, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, Madras, (m. c.) for 182 days, under article 824, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

Lieutenant J. W. Cowley, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 43rd Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, Deoli Irregular Force, (m. c.) for 250 days, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major K. P. Gupta, M.B., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 242.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Sym, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment, is granted furlough without pay for four days, with effect from the 15th December, 1883, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 620 of 1881.

No. 243.—Lieutenant F. G. R. Ostrehan, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 9th Native Infantry, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 13th April, 1884.

No. 244.—Surgeon-Major F. J. Tuohy, M.D., has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 245.—The following extract is published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 1st April, 1884, page 1519.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 1st April, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Nathaniel Spencer, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 16th September, 1882.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Andrew S. Sinclair, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 4th January, 1884.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Fulton Henderson, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 1st November, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 246.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edwin Capel Currie Sandys,—2nd May, 1884.

No. 247.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Barter, C.B., Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance,—28th April, 1884.

No. 248.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor James Thomas Mantz to be Conductor, with effect from the 23rd February, 1884, *vice* Conductor W. J. McDermott, pensioned.

No. 249.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Class Apothecary James Stephens to be Senior Apothecary from the 7th November, 1883, *vice* Senior Apothecary J. Birch, pensioned.

First Class Assistant Apothecary Alfred George Fay to be 2nd Class Apothecary from the 7th November, 1883, *vice* 1st Class Apothecary J. Stephens, promoted.

First Class Assistant Apothecary John Hick[illegible]d to be 2nd Class Apothecary from the 2[illegible]ary December, 1883, *vice* 2nd Class Apoth[illegible] W. A. Williams, seconded.

Passed Hospital Apprentice Edward [illegible]ynes to be 2nd Class Assistant Apothec[illegible] from the 2nd October, 1883, *vice* 2nd C[illegible]s Assistant Apothecary G. Edwards, resig[illegible]d.

Passed Hospital Apprentice [illegible]xander Daniel McIntyre to be 2nd Clas[illegible]ssistant Apothecary from the 7th No[illegible]ber, 1883, *vice* 1st Class Assistant Apoth[illegible]ry A. G. Fay, promoted.

No. 250.—NAT[illegible] ARMY—

[illegible]ative Infantry.

Havildar Somun to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Rutton Sing, promoted,—31st January, 1884.

REWARDS.

No. 251.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 18th December, 1883, in room of Deputy Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend, C.B., Indian Medical Service, retired.

COLONEL SIR HUGH HENRY GOUGH, K.C.B., V.C., BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	...	4th September, 1853.
Lieutenant	...	9th August, 1855.
Captain	...	4th January, 1861.
Brevet Major	...	5th January, 1861.
Major	...	4th September, 1873.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	30th March, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	4th September, 1879.
Brevet Colonel	...	1st October, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 3rd Light Cavalry,—4th September, 1853, to 16th September, 1857.

Adjutant, Hodson's Horse,—17th September, 1857, to April, 1858.

2nd-in-Command, 2nd Maharatta Horse (18th Bengal Cavalry),—October, 1858, to August, 1860.

Adjutant, 19th Hussars,—August, 1860, to January, 1861.

Officiating Commandant, 16th Irregular Cavalry,—January, 1861, to 14th July, 1862.

Regimental duty, 19th Hussars,—15th July, 1862, to 2nd December, 1864.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 19th Bengal Lancers,—3rd December, 1864, to January, 1867.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—March, 1867, to August, 1867.

Commandant, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—August, 1867, to 1st April, 1884.

[illegible] General Commanding Line of Communications, Kabul Field Force,—[illegible] September, 1879, to 28th February, 1880.

Brigadier-General Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Kabul Field Force and Kabul-Kandahar Field Force,—1st March, 1880, to 11th September, 1880.

Brigadier-General Commanding Eastern Frontier District, temporarily,—27th March, 1884, to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Siege, storm and capture of Delhi. Action of Rohtak (wounded and horse shot). Actions at Bulundshahr, Aligarh, Akrabad, Agra. Relief of Lucknow. Actions of Cawnpore, Serai Ghat and Futehghur. Capture of Lucknow (severely wounded and two horses killed under him). Action of Ranode, Central India. Despatches (repeatedly). Medal with three clasps, V.C., brevet of Major.

Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68.—Despatches. Medal and C.B.

Afghan War, 1878-79-80.—Capture of the Peiwar Kotal. Affair at Matoon. Action of Charasia. Defence of Sherpur (wounded). March to, and action at, Kandahar. Medal with four clasps, bronze Star, K.C.B.

No. 252.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and sepoy to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit :—

12th Native Infantry.

No. 601, Lance-Naick Roordoo,—For conspicuous gallantry in action against the Akhas, across the Tengapani river, on the 8th January, 1884.

43rd Native Infantry.

No. 516, Color-Havildar Birdhoze,—For conspicuous gallantry in action against the Akhas, across the Tengapani river, on the 27th December, 1883, and 8th January, 1884.

No. 1543, Lance-Naick Caitoo Goorung,—For conspicuous gallantry in action against the Akhas, across the Tengapani river, on the 27th December, 1883.

No. 1627, Sepoy Juman Sing Sonwar,—For conspicuous gallantry in action against the Akhas, across the Tengapani river, on the 27th December, 1883, and 1st January, 1884.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 253.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 148-G., dated 1st February, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions among the Engineers and Assistant Engineers attached to the Military Works Department :—

Names.	Present grade.	Grade to which promoted or reverted.	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Capt. C. H. Brookes, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Permanent ...	1st May, 1883.
„ W. H. Chippindall, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
„ A. C. Bruce, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
„ J. Kellie, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
„ W. G. Bowyer, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
„ G. Davidson, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	*Sub. pro tem.*	Do.
Lieut. W. A. Gale, R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Permanent ...	Do.
„ J. E. Dickie, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.
„ G. H. B. Gordon, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Do. do.	*Sub. pro tem.*	Do.
„ E. C. Stanton, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
„ C. C. Ellis, R.E. ...	Do. 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Do.	26th May, 1883.
„ J. A. Tanner, R.E. ...	Do. 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Do.	Do.
„ G. H. Sim, R.E. ...	Do. 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Do.	23rd July, 1883.
G. Williams, R.E. ...	Do. 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Do.	Do.

No. 254.—The following reversions and promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment :—

Names.	Present grade.	Grade to which promoted or reverted.	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieut. A. L. Mein, R.E. ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion ...	3rd Nov., 1883.
„ H. Finnis, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	8th Nov., 1883.
„ J. C. Campbell, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	1st Dec., 1883.
Capt. C. C. Carter, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	9th Jan., 1884.
„ C. C. Carter, R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary ...	17th Jan., 1884.
„ C. C. Carter, R.E. ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion ...	26th Feb., 1884.
„ C. C. Carter, R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary ...	28th Feb., 1884.
Lieut. H. Finnis, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	26th Mar., 1884.
Capt. H. B. Rich, R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *sub. pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent ...	1st April, 1884.
Lieut. A. L. Mein, R.E. ...	Do. do.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary ...	Do.

No. 255.—The following promotions notified in G. G. O. No. 397 of 1883 are cancelled :—

Captain W. H. Chippindall, R.E., from Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

Lieutenant G. H. B. Gordon, R.E., from Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade.

The promotion of Captain A. C. Bruce, R.E., to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, notified in G. G. O. No. 597 of 1883, is cancelled.

The reversion of Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, notified in G. G. O. No. 680 of 1883, is cancelled.

The promotion of Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, notified in G. G. O. No. 96 of 1884, is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 20.—Mr. A. Spence, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the Service.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April 1884.

No. 99.—Mr. J. Y. Davidson, Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for 2½ months, in extension of the furlough granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 261, dated 1st November 1883.

The 29th April 1884.

No. 100.—Mr. T. Higham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, with effect from the 10th April 1884, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Palmer, on furlough.

No. 101.—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

Department of Finance and Commerce Notification No. 1338, dated 7th March 1884.

Doubts having arisen whether, under the terms of the contracts with Guaranteed Railway Companies, the privilege of travelling by rail in a higher class at a lower fare can be claimed on behalf of military officers who are not in military employ proper, and who do not travel on military duty alone, the Governor General in Council directs that, pending further orders on the subject, the provisions of Financial Notification No. 472, dated the 21st April 1882, which have been formulated as Rules 1 to 4 under Section 56 of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, shall not be acted on, so far as they affect military officers in civil employ. Officers of this class should not, when travelling by railway on civil duty, make use of the Form E "on duty" certificate, prescribed in paragraph 545 of the Transport Regulations, Part II (1883).

The 30th April 1884.

No. 102.—Mr. A. Morton, in charge of Engineering and Locomotive Departments of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is promoted from Class III to Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st of April 1884.

The 2nd May 1884.

No. 104.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Storekeeper, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd May 1884.

No. 103.—The following officiating appointments are made, with effect from the 21st April 1884, until further orders :—

Mr. A. S. Betts, Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, to officiate as Traffic Manager, *vice* Mr. Herbage, on leave.

Mr. H. B. Harrison, 1st Grade Clerk, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Betts.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 24th April 1884.

No. 9.—Mr. G. T. Hall, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st May 1884, or such date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

Offg. Depy. Surveyor General, in charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd April 1884.

No. 1.—Mr. G. J. Hare, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1884.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1884.

No. 138.—Mr. A. Herbage, Traffic Manager, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for six months and nine days, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st April 1884, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

F. G. OLDHAM,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 23rd April 1884.

No. 1048 *G.*—The resignation by Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman of his appointment of Honorary Surgeon in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, is accepted, with effect from the 28th March 1884.

The 24th April 1884.

No. 1069 *G.*—The following Hospital Assistants having been reported professionally qualified by a Board of Examiners assembled at Agra, are promoted to the next higher class, with effect from the 15th April 1884 :—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Class to which promoted.	With or without English qualification.
2nd .	Abdoollah Khan.	Jail Hospital, Ajmere.	1st Class .	Without.
2nd .	Emamooddeen .	Rajputana - Malwa Railway.	1st Class .	With.
3rd .	Ashgur Ali Khan	Raj Dispensary, Jeypore.	2nd Class .	With.
3rd .	Sukhnundun .	Raj Dispensary, Jeypore.	2nd Class .	Without.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th April 1884.

No. 22.—Lieutenant H. Mullaly, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, with effect from 15th April 1884, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 24th April 1884.

No. 23.—Mr. R. Woollcombe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed, on 21st March 1884, the Lower Standard Examination prescribed in the Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section I, paragraph 21.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 24th April 1884.

No. 7.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 4 of the 7th April 1884, Mr. W. Sandford, Deputy Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, availed himself of the twelve months' leave on medical certificate and ten days' subsidiary leave, on the forenoon of the 14th April 1884.

H. DANGERFIELD,

Offg. Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
April 21	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,87,310	42,20,534	25,09,398
" 22	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,87,310	42,20,534	25,09,398
" 23	. . .	. . .	1,30,602	1,64,571	43,54,143	26,42,094
" 24	. . .	. . .	1,74,514	624	45,32,401	28,21,252
" 25	. . .	. . .	. . .	624	45,32,401	28,21,252
" 26	. . .	. . .	. . .	624	45,32,401	28,21,253

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*

Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.

The 28th April 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
1	. D 20—17542 .	100	Anandi Prasad Manu Lall, Mirzapur.

ALLAHABAD,

The 30th April 1884.

H. J. BRERETON,

Asst. Accountant General, in charge, Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
29	. P 39—80837 .	50	Babu Prosanno Kumar Roy.
31	. P 77—83992 .	100	Ram Sorup.
33	. P 77—80160 .	100	Babu Woomesh Chunder Banerjee.

CALCUTTA.

The 2nd May 1884.

J. TAYLOR,

Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	R	
J 10—83238 .	100	Post Master General, Madras.

CALICUT.

The 21st April 1884.

B. C. LEGGATT,

Depy Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS.

ACCOUNT of Government Promissory Notes deposited as security for the faithful performance of contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per Register kept by the Examiner of Accounts, and posted to the 31st March 1884.

Item.	Name, Occupation, and Address.	Amount of Investment. 4½ per cent. of 1870.	4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 4 per cents.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
	Notes converted into Trust Stock by Comptroller General.					
1	Gunga Ram, Cashier, Kasauli	. . .	. . .	1,000	. . .	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.
2	Anunt Ram, Store-keeper, Ferozepur	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	
3	Chunder Coomar Banerjee, Cashier, Fort William	. . .	. . .	2,000	. . .	
4	Modhoo Soodun Chowdry, Cashier, Barrackpore	. . .	. . .	2,000	. . .	
5	Gopee Mohun, Store-keeper, Allahabad	. . .	. . .	1,000	. . .	
6	Sree Nath Mookerjee, Store-keeper, Fort William	. . .	. . .	1,000	. . .	
7	Khooshial Roy & Co., Cashiers, Chakrata	. . .	. . .	1,000	. . .	
8	Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Store-keeper, Barrackpore	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	
9	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Umballa	. . .	. . .	2,000	. . .	
10	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper, Umballa	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	
11	Adams Monument Fund, Agra	. . .	. . .	3,000	. . .	
12	Hari Das Bose, Cashier, Ferozepur	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	
13	Parus Das and Samer Chand, Cashiers, 1st Division, Simla Imperial Circle	. . .	. . .	2,500	. . .	
14	Surendro Nath Roy, Store-keeper, Lucknow	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	
15	Prabhu Dial Tewary, Store-keeper, 2nd Division, Simla Imperial Circle	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	
16	Narain Das, Cashier, Rawalpindi	1,000	. . .	. . .	. . .	
	TOTAL "CONVERTED INTO STOCK"	1,000	. . .	18,500	. . .	
	HELD IN SAFE CUSTODY.					
	By Comptroller General.					
17	Nanuk Chand, Contractor, Umballa	. . .	. . .	. . .	200	Interest not to be drawn.
	By Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lahore.					
18	Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, of Bombay, Contractors, 1st Division, Simla Imperial Circle	. . .	. . .	. . .	18,000	
19	Benarsee Das, Contractor, Meerut	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	
20	Phullee, Contractor, Umballa	. . .	. . .	. . .	100	
21	Imrit Singh, Contractor, Umballa	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	
22	Ally Bhoy, Contractor, Bareilly	. . .	500	. . .	. . .	
23	Bama Churn Banerjee, Contractor, Barrackpore	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	
24	Hara Dhone Chowdry, Contractor, Barrackpore	. . .	. . .	. . .	600	
25	Bungloo Mistry, Contractor, Barrackpore; Brojo Nath Shaw, Contractor, Barrackpore; Abdul Latiff, Contractor, Barrackpore	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,000	
26	R. N. Shaw, Contractor, Barrackpore; Mehir Lal Das, Contractor, Barrackpore	. . .	1,000	. . .	500	
27	Nobin Chunder Bhuttacharjee and others, Contractors, Barrackpore	. . .	500	. . .	. . .	
28	Krishna Dhun Nandi, Contractor, Fort William	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	
29	Ally Bhoy, Contractor, Bareilly	. . .	. . .	. . .	100; 100; Stock Note	
30	Behary Churn Sen, Contractor, Fort William	. . .	. . .	. . .	100	
31	Kristo Nath Ghose, Contractor, Fort William	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	
32	Kaffatoollah Mistry, Contractor, Fort William	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	
33	Kristo Nath Ghose, Contractor, Fort William	. . .	. . .	. . .	100	
34	Upendro Nath Dey, Contractor, Fort William	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	
35	Kalla Chand Mistry, Contractor, Fort William	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,000	
36	Mehir Lal Das, Contractor, Barrackpore	. . .	. . .	. . .	100	
37	Hur Lal, Contractor, Meerut	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	
38	Ahmed Khan, Contractor, Allahabad	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,500	
39	Nil Money Bose, Contractor, Fort William	. . .	. . .	. . .	100	
40	Mohendro Nath Ghose, Contractor, Barrackpore	. . .	. . .	. . .	900	
41	Bholanath, Contractor, Chakrata	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,500	
42	Cherunjee Lal and Showpershad, Contractors, Chakrata	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,000	
43	Messrs. DaCosta & Co., Contractors, Barrackpore	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,000	
	TOTAL "HELD IN SAFE CUSTODY"	. . .	2,000	. . .	33,900	

R. G. MACDONALD,
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS,
SIMLA;
The 21st April 1884.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th April 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,18,18,760	12	2	1,97,06,348	7	6
Public Deposits at Branches	78,87,587	11	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,83,11,934	11	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.				2,91,569	11	5
Sundries				15,60,286	0	3
RUPEES				6,38,79,650	3	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				29,80,752	0	0
Other authorized Investments				46,71,380	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,37,54,807	9	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				76,98,750	11	10
Bills discounted and purchased				1,87,53,805	8	8
Balances with other Banks				6,45,474	11	2
Bullion				5,524	11	0
Dead Stock				11,81,078	3	6
Stamps				9,677	15	0
Sundries				4,9[illegible]12	14	0
				5,01,99,764	[illegible]	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	65,89,376	2	5	1,36,79,885	14	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	70,90,509	12	1			
RUPEES				6,38,79,650	3	1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st May 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 34·5.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on the 16th day of January 1884, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R387-8, was found hidden in the limits of Kallianasundara Varadaraja Swami temple garden in the village of Pommathi, in the Trittani Division, Karvetinuggur Zemindari, North Arcot District :—

Description of Property.	*Weight.* Mds.	V.	Polls.	*Value.* R	a.	p.
Sri Kalliana Varadaraja Swami copper idol	1	5	10	150	0	0
Ditto, female idol	0	7	35	100	0	0
Idol used to be carried in procession	0	1	10	82	8	0
Chakrathalwar idol (copper)	0	3	23	30	0	0
A pair of Shadagopams; 4 copper cups to hold water for distribution; A plate to hold a single lamp; 3 brass plates to hold 5 lamps; Brass cup, worn out; Lamps, worn out; Lamps, without plate; Plate for keeping frankincense; 4 pieces of lamp	0	4	27	4	0	0
Sri Thandava Krishna Kalinga Mardhana idol	0	1	21	21	0	0
				387	8	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot, at his Office on the 25th day of September 1884, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

_____,
Collector.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP BATHANAPALLY,
The 20th April 1884.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1884.

No. 773.—Privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th April, has been granted to Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.

The 25th April 1884.

No. 826.—Rai Sunder Lal, Bahadur, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, Oudh.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 1st May 1884.

Adamson, D.
Brown, Sir John Campbell.
Buttista, San Iuan.
Carr & Sons.
Carruthers, B S.
Darrick & Co.
English, R. E.
Enouf, Mons. Gearges
Green, H. H.
Heaviside, Major R. E.
Herriot, J.
Hilton, R. W.
Hughes, H. A.
Hunter, R. J.
Jenkins & Co., Grinrod.
Payne, William.
Reilcy, A.
Schneider, Ludwig.
Scott, H. G.
Sherwin, Dr. Reginald.
Strange, Mrs. Lumsden.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

A. R.
Adelsward, C. Baron D.
Armistead, Henry.
Baggs, W. H.
Beni Lall, Mr.
Black, Mrs. L. G.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Bloomfield, Lieut.-Col. A.
Bose, P. N.
Bridgnell, James Lyne.
Brooks, Mrs. H. D.
Brown, John.
Bundaru, Joseph.
Burrow, W. C. J.
Chapman, Mrs.
Chatterton, Miss.
Clark, W H.
Clifton, Mr.
Collins, Miss Frankie.
Cooper, Robert.
Daniel, Charles.
D'Silva, A.
Dease, Mrs. P. P.
Delattre, E.
E. E.
K. T.
Exhibitor.
FitzGerald, W. M.
Fleming, Miss.
Fordyce, B. E.
Freese, G.
G. V.
Geddard, George J.
Gore, J. F. W.
Graham, R. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chane Henl.
H. S. W.
H. T. G.
Hart, C. F.
Henuis, W.
Henry, Dans.
Horsfall, Geo. Hodgson.
Hoogwerf, E. H.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Innes, U. B.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jennings, Mrs.
John, J. W.
Joseph, C. A.
Joynet, Colonel.
Kellner, E. Rubre.
Kingsley, James.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Liebe, Augustus.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingstone, Archibald
Lockhart, G.
M. K.
Maclachlan, J.
MacPhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
Milner, R.
Mitchell, A.
Morris, H.
Moulden, Bayfield.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylae, F.
Olman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Quildon, F.
Raymond, Rosa.
Redfern, R.
Roy, Madame Victoria.
Richards, Albert.
Rigby, Miss.
Roberts, T. A.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Robinson, Aubrey.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Shea, Robert.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Simington, Mrs. M. A.
Stagg, J. E.
"Sympathy."
Thomas, D.
Thomann, H.
Tupper, C. L.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Waller, G.
Wunt, Mrs. J. H
Wasserman, Zaser.
Webster, E. A.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters

Dickenson, W.
Ezekiel, J. J. Judah.
Harensteiu, Morits.
Healy, J. H. G.
Horenstein, Zaharia.
Izambert, Alexander.
Love, John.
Richy, Lazer.
Waslekar, N. N.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Rangoon, Galle, and Colombo . . .	5th May	Private Str. *Shaksadu.*
Penang and Singapore	3rd "	Private Str. *Maharaja.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	5th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	7th "	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7th "	Str. *Avagyee.*
Port Blair and Camorta	8th "	Str. *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nassi Be, and Reunion, can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during the month of May 1884:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
7th May 1884* .	By Star Line private vessel.
9th May 1884* .	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

ESTATE, RICHARD MACALLISTER, DECEASED.

In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, and of Section 320 of Act X of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Richard Macallister, late of No. 3, Waterloo Street, in the City of Calcutta, who died at Calcutta, aforesaid, on the 3rd day of April 1883, and probate to whose will was granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of June 1883, should send in their claims against the above Estate to the said undersigned at his Office, No. 3, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before Monday, the 9th day of June 1884, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate divided.

Dated this 18th day of April 1884.

LEO ZANDER,
Executor of the above Estate.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. J. H. R. Harley is no longer authorised to sign for the firm of F. Harley & Co., and that his authority so to do was withdrawn on the 10th day of April 1884, on which date he ceased to be employed by the said firm. Dated this 10th day of April 1884.

F. HARLEY & Co.
J. H. R. HARLEY.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. David Jardine Paterson a partner in our firm from this date.

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1884.

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Notice is hereby given that from this date I have entered into partnership with my brother Mr. A. d'Agostino and that our business of merchants and agents will henceforth be carried on under the style of D'Agostino & Co. It is further notified that for all matters of any description connected with the late firms of D'Agostino and Davis and of A. d'Agostino & Co., Mr. Alfonso d'Agostino alone should be addressed and looked to, as I am not responsible for the late firms' debts, liabilities or engagements (if any), nor shall I receive or collect any assets, nor have any connection whatever in such old business.

G. D'AGOSTINO,
5, Cooper's Lane.

The 23rd April 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 034039, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for ₹2,000, standing in the name of Pandit Ambika Prasad, of Daragunj, Allahabad, by whom it has never been endorsed to any other person, has been stolen away by burglars from his house on the night of the 23rd March 1884. Application for stopping payment on the above and interest thereupon, as well as for the issue of a duplicate, will be made in due course to the Public Debt Office.

AMBIKA PRASAD.

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th March 1884.

Lost

North-West and Oudh Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore to Furruckabad Light Railway, Debenture No. 000888 of the 4 per cent., for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of T. F. O'Meara, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

T. F. O'MEARA,
Saharanpur.

[illegible] per cent. Loan [illegible] for ₹500 each, standing in the name of Bistoodoss Ghose, administrator of Brindabun Ghose, deceased. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of Bistoodoss Ghose.

WILSON & CHATTERJEE.

Stolen

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes last endorsed to P. Namasevoyam Moodel- [illegible] duplicates [illegible]

No. 110825—[illegible] ₹2,000, original[illegible] P. Namasevoyam [illegible]

No. 108437—057929, dated [illegible] ₹1,000, originally standing in [illegible] the National Bank.

P. NAMASEVOYAM MOODELLIA[illegible]

Bella[illegible]

[illegible] W. ODLING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LXIII OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS IN

eturn ed.	Railways.	Total mean length open.
	Guaranteed.	
. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	
itto .	Oudh and Roh	
itto .	Sind, P	
itto .	Ma	
r. 1884		

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd May, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1884.

An Act to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS the provisions of Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 (*for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindu temples, colleges and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of bridges, sarái's, kattras and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of nazúl property or escheats*) are, in so far as they are still in force within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, either obsolete or unnecessary, and it is therefore expedient entirely to repeal the Regulation within those territories; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 in the North-Western Provinces.

1. Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 is hereby repealed within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of January 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of Areas Leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	360·45	49·73	18,859	55,582	. . .	17,268	219	. .	31	. .	. .	250	17,518	0·10	54·39	. .	85·04	
		Gobri	372·82	141·18	29·18	429	3,701	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	. . .	. . .	4,472	12,106	. . .	4,484	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,484					
		High Level, Section I.	675	93·97	93·97	11,423	15,274	. . .	11,665	30	. .	3	. .	. .	33	11,698					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	80	80	1,230	10,097	. . .	1,042	12	24	22	. .	. .	58	1,100					
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	4	4																
		Matchgong	650	41	41	7,005	22,336	. . .	7,481	. .	. .	56	. .	. .	56	7,537					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	139·79	139·79	237	287	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	233	. .	. .	233	233					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	169·57	169·57	818	931														
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	44,473	120,314	. . .	41,940	261	24	345	. .	. .	630	42,570	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	123,823	. .	38	286	. .	. .	324	124,147	. .	. .	. .	. .	
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	23	. . .	85,149	84,947	. . .	86,309	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	86,309	0·09	42·34	2·20	63·46	Whole month discharging
		Panchkoorah	522	18	. . .	10,360	9,625	. . .	10,721	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	10,721	0·30	51·03	0·33	47·64	22 days ditto.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	. . .	. . .	. . .	217	902	. . .	393	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	393	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	95,726	95,474	. . .	97,423	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	97,423	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	99,514	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	99,514	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,700	258	32,318	8,242	6,543	. . .	8,589	8,009	382	. .	. .	16,980	23,523	. .	28·54	1·40	27·92	
		Buxar	1,226	301	299	88,621	34,455	18,657	. . .	29,904	20,256	2,025	21	69	52,275	70,932	. .	30·18	1·43	36·64	
		Arrah	1,660	830	581	118,244	63,295	54,145	. . .	39,416	18,688	1,548	186	7,003	66,841	120,986	. .	32·66	1·60	36·62	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	255·82	172·02	969	556	214	. . .	280	80	. .	. .	. .	360	574	. .				
		Patna				43,620	29,105	18,153	. . .	15,048	2,689	13	34	67	17,851	36,004					
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	283,772	135,653	97,712	. . .	93,237	49,722	3,968	241	7,139	154,307	252,019	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	71,803	. . .	50,229	13,142	9,824	91	1,489	74,775	146,578	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Grand Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	423,971	351,441	97,712	139,363	93,498	49,746	4,313	241	7,139	154,937	392,012	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	71,803	223,337	50,229	13,180	10,110	91	1,489	75,099	370,239	. .	. .	. .	. .	

The 14th April 1884.

Under S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

REVENUE AND ACC

REPORTS ON THE STA

		Total.		Per mile open.	Total length open.	Receipts for 9 days ending 31st March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
		T	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
		172	1,11,545	649	176	92,118	523	59,56,990	664	44,84,452	496	. . .	14,72,538
	GENERAL [illegible]khand	547	1,05,701	193	547	1,44,197	264	49,18,129	172	57,66,626	202	8,48,497	. . .
Assam.	[illegible]jab & Delhi	676	2,86,004	423	754	2,96,526	401	1,03,77,586	295	1,13,90,472	292	10,12,886	. . .
Mysore	[illegible]dras	861	1,63,165	190	861	1,71,421	199	68,90,414	153	68,08,037	152	. . .	82,377
[illegible]ay,	South Indian	655	79,230	121	655	(b)80,416	123	(c)37,77,401	111	39,75,875	116	1,98,474	. . .
[illegible]84	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,41,439	577	1,458	10,85,021	744	3,48,81,870	460	3,36,23,002	442	. . .	12,58,868
[illegible]1884	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,65,984	577	461	(b)2,87,776	624	e1,03,03,322	428	1,16,24,017	485	13,20,695	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	18,53,068	384	4,912	21,57,476	439	7,71,05,712	307	7,76,72,481	303	5,66,769	. . .
	State.												
[illegible]1884	East Indian	1,507	8,98,345	596	1,509	12,80,367	848	4,55,53,366	580	5,04,29,484	639	48,76,118	. . .
[illegible]itto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	14,993	349	56	8,371	149	2,38,871	131	3,07,115	107	68,244	. . .
[illegible]itto	Nalhati	27	1,814	67	27	2,136	79	74,461	53	79,621	57	5,160	. . .
[illegible]itto	Northern Bengal	230	59,295	258	239	52,170	218	22,79,192	189	21,32,097	174	. . .	1,47,095
[illegible]itto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,355	74	32	3,784	118	1,07,796	65	1,41,634	85	33,838	. . .
[illegible]itto	Tirhoot	159	16,484	104	193	27,645	143	6,84,602	138	9,53,178	104	2,68,576	. . .
[illegible]r. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	13,183	231	. .	(d) . . .	. .	(e)4,77,478	171	(f)4,24,049	152	. . .	53,429
[illegible]l. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,376	82	138	16,805	122	5,52,666	77	5,78,284	80	25,618	. . .
[illegible]itto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,257	105	12	1,172	98	48,465	78	46,449	74	. . .	2,016
[illegible]itto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,80,798	252	1,119	3,78,660	338	1,10,66,873	190	1,32,01,815	226	21,34,942	. . .
[illegible]itto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	1,407	16	140	20,731	148	(g)3,591	23	4,58,766	87	4,55,175	. . .
[illegible]itto	Wardha Coal	45	32,726	727	45	18,093	402	6,62,503	282	7,49,475	319	86,972	. . .
[illegible]itto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	42,042	282	149	61,297	411	8,62,079	144	13,02,308	167	4,40,229	. . .
[illegible]itto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	35,297	219	208	80,207	386	15,68,809	187	16,80,149	194	1,11,340	. . .
[illegible]itto	Sindia	75	7,248	97	75	10,528	140	3,20,228	82	3,60,810	92	40,582	. . .
[illegible]itto	Punjab Northern	422	68,640	163	447	90,442	202	29,68,605	139	31,93,762	143	2,25,157	. . .
[illegible]itto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,66,969	253	660	1,50,286	228	56,71,351	165	68,42,748	199	11,71,397	. . .
[illegible]itto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	4,224	83	. . .	. .	(h)35,935	54	35,935	. . .
	TOTAL	3,415	7,55,884	221	(i)3,591	9,26,551	258	2,75,87,570	164	3,24,88,195	176	49,00,625	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
[illegible]pl. 1884	Bengal Central	21	1,080	51	114	8,434	74	(j)23,317	46	1,48,272	59	1,22,955	. . .
[illegible]ar. 1884	Assam	. .	. . .	.	39	(b)1,956	50	. . .	. .	(k)65,897	46	65,897	. . .
[illegible]pl. 1884	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	(b)1,338	33	. . .	. .	(l)1,338	33	1,338	. . .
	TOTAL	21	1,080	51	194	11,728	60	23,317	46	2,15,507	53	1,92,190	. . .
	Native States.												
[illegible]pl. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	22,767	118	193	36,716	190	8,38,838	83	9,22,281	92	83,443	. . .
[illegible]ditto	Jodhpore	19	806	42	19	1,471	77	(m)26,580	35	42,856	43	16,276	. . .
[illegible] days of [illegible]ch 1884	Nizam's	121	21,566	178	121	31,420	260	8,72,140	138	8,88,341	141	16,201	. . .
[illegible]ar. 1884	Mysore	86	5,466	64	86	(b)4,840	56	2,97,941	66	(c)2,92,617	65	. . .	5,324
	TOTAL	419	50,605	121	419	74,447	178	20,35,499	94	21,46,095	98	1,10,596	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,192	35,58,982	349	10,625	44,50,569	419	15,23,05,464	292	16,29,51,762	299	1,06,46,298	. . .
	LESS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,57,97,622	145	8,12,67,616	149	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,65,07,842	147	8,16,84,146	150	51,76,304	. . .

Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
Receipts for the week ending 29th March 1884.
Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 29th March 1884.
Return not received.
Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 10th March 1883.
Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 8th March 1884.
Total receipts from 20th to 31st March 1883.

(h) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1884.
(i) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(j) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 31st March 1883.
(k) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 29th March 1884.
(l) Total receipts for 8 days from 24th, the date of opening, to 31st March 1884.
(m) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 31st March 1883.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 26th April 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally throughout Bengal and continues to be heavy in Assam. In British Burma there has been rain in several places. In the Madras Presidency and in Mysore and Coorg rain has fallen in all districts. Slight showers have also occurred in parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, and the North-Western Provinces, and in one district of the Central Provinces. No report has been received from the Punjab.

In Madras and Mysore standing crops are in good condition and prospects are generally good. The *rabi* harvest has been nearly completed in the Bombay Presidency. Scarcity of drinking-water is still felt in parts of Dharwar. In Berar the land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings. In Central India and Rajputana prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is generally over. Sugarcane and indigo are being sown in places. Scarcity of drinking-water and fodder still exists in the Jhansi district. In the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing are well in hand, and preparations for *kharif* sowings have begun.

In Bengal agricultural operations have been benefited by the recent rain, but more is still urgently wanted in several places where sowings are in progress. Prospects of *boro* paddy and sugarcane are good, but the mango crop is reported to have been almost lost. In Assam sowings are in progress. In British Burma preparations for the next rice crop have not yet been resumed.

Small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent, but are abating in Bengal and Burma.

Prices are rising in some districts of Burma, in Durbhunga, and Hazaribagh in Bengal, in Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, and in Raipur in the Central Provinces; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 30th)		
Bellary ...	·19 (average)	Harvest of sugarcane, yield average; *cholum* and cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	·09 (average)	Harvest of second crop of paddy, yield average; cotton below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·43 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight.
Kistna ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops good. Harvest of *ragi*, chillies, and castor, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·60 (average)	Standing crops good, except in two taluks. Harvest of paddy, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 5 deaths from cholera reported.
Coimbatore ...	·29 (average)	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy, yield about average. Fever and small-pox reported in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 58 deaths from cholera reported.
Madura ...	·29 (average)	Harvest of paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent; 6 deaths from cholera reported.
Malabar ...	·66 (average)	Third crop of paddy about ripening. Small-pox slight in all taluks.
Travancore ...	·176	Cultivation commenced. Small-pox, cholera, and fever reported in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 30th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 27th, 7 feet against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven talukas; some cases of cattle-disease in four talukas; no fresh cases of small-pox reported since 12th; disease in twenty-two villages in districts, 29 fresh cases, with 2 deaths, 47 remaining sick. *Rabi* harvest completed. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Kotri 32, 30 and 36, in Sakro 16, 28 and 36, and in Shahbandar 20, 32 and 36 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain on 17th in Badin taluka.	Preparations for *kharif* cultivation being made. River at Kotri on 28th, 6 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in eleven, fever in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Hail-storm on 17th in Badin taluka. Wheat 26, *bajri* 34½, *juari* 37, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking nearly over. Fever and small-pox in Viramgaum and Parentij. Wheat 28 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.

Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera in a mild form has appeared in Baroda city, 7 deaths; small-pox in Kheralu and Amreli. Prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 23 pounds per rupee respectively.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera reported in Surat, Bardoli, and Mandvi talukas. 75 cases, with 20 deaths. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee respectively.
Nasik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon, and Kalvan talukas; 2 deaths from cholera in Igatpuri and 6 in Nandgaon talukas; cattle-disease in Kalvan. Wheat 34¼, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee respectively.
Colaba (Bombay) ..	.....	Abnormal temperature 2° cool to 2° warm; vapour in air defective on 29th; abnormal wind northerly on 27th.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox in Haveli, Jamkhed, and Purandhar. Price of *bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee respectively.
Ahmednagar ...	·50 in Nagar	Weather cloudy. Public health good. Reaping of *rabi* finished; threshing continues in parts. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Nagar; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	·19; at Karmala, ·10; Barsi, ·09; and Pandharpur, ·06.	Total rainfall ·65; weather hot. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee respectively.
Dharwar ...	Maximum 3·0 in Navalgund and Karajgi; minimum ·04 in Kalghatgi.	Rain fell throughout the district; more wanted in Dharwar and Gadag talukas and Nargund Petha, where scarcity of drinking-water still continues. Harvest of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress. Small-pox throughout the district; fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas; cholera continues in a village of Navalgund, 1 case fatal. Rice 28 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee respectively.
Kanara ...	1·36 in Supa	Weather hot and cloudy. Second crop of rice harvested. Locusts in Karwar and Akola talukas. Small-pox decreasing, 12 deaths reported in Kumpta, 5 in Honore, 3 in Karwar, and 1 in Sirsi; cattle-disease in three talukas and fever in five. Common rice in Karwar 13, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Fever in some parts of the province; small-pox still prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee respectively.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in parts of ten districts. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in three talukas of Dharwar. *Rabi* harvest nearly completed in most districts. Cholera in parts of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Nasik, Dharwar, and Colaba; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—(April 30th)—		
Chittagong ...	2·33	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair; lands being prepared for early paddy. Cholera and cattle-disease still continue. Prices steady.
Dacca ...	3·71	*Boro* paddy being harvested; sowings of *aus*, *amun*, and jute going on; prospects of crops good. Cholera abating in Manickgunge.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·26	No crops on ground; land being prepared for *aus* and *amun* crops. Price of common rice varies from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health in mofussil much better than that in the suburbs, where cholera and small-pox still prevail.
Moorshedabad ...	1·91	Weather cool and cloudy; heavy storm on 22nd. Prospects of crops much improved; *aus* sowing progressing. Cholera slightly better, except in the north of district.
Rajshahye ...	2·29	Weather close and cloudy. Rain has done much good. Cholera still general, but somewhat abating.
Burdwan ...	1·51	Rain has materially improved prospects of sugarcane, *til*, and cotton. Ploughing going on throughout. Cholera and small-pox prevailing more or less in every thana.
Rungpore ...	·84	Chicken and small-pox disappearing; cholera reported from Nageswari station in Kurigram sub-division. Price of rice falling slightly.
Bhagalpur ...	·14	Sugarcane and *cheena* doing well; *mung* and paddy seedlings in the north doing well; ploughing going on. Rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks. Small-pox still prevalent in Sadr subdivision.
Purneah ...	·65	Prospects of crops fair. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair; a few cases of cholera among railway coolies. River low.
Patna ..	*Nil*	Crops all gathered. Rain wanted for *cheena* and *mung*. Small-pox and cholera still reported from Behar and Sadr subdivisions.
Durbhunga ..	·5	Rain much wanted for paddy, *mung*, and *cheena*. Prices of food-grains rising. Small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease reported from a few villages in Madhubani.
Hazaribagh ..	*Nil*	Weather hot and clear; rain much wanted for ploughing of early crops. Prices continue high. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Ploughing progressing. Rain wanted. Price of rice almost stationary. Cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain fell over almost all districts, benefiting standing crops and agricultural operations; rain still urgently wanted in several places; heavy storm occurred in Moorshedabad and Maldah; the havoc in Maldah was great. Ploughing commenced. Prospects of *boro* paddy and sugarcane good; mango almost lost; sowings of *aus* and *bhadoi* and harvesting of *boro* paddy commenced in some districts. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox still continue, the former abating in several places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 29th)	No rain	Weather hot. Cholera and small-pox decreasing; some fever cases reported. Prices moderate. Cattle-disease broken out in pargana Kotahlah.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	No change; hot west wind. Fever and small-pox in district, but not virulent; isolated cases of cholera reported. Water become scarce. Prices rising.
Gorakhpur („ 28th)	Some rain in north	Reaping finished. Small-pox decreasing. Prices show a slight fall.
Jhansi („ 29th)	No rain	Weather growing hotter. *Rabi* harvest all in, supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle generally good. General scarcity of drinking-water and fodder nearly everywhere in the district.
Agra („ 28th)	No rain	Harvesting nearly finished. Fever and small-pox abating; slight sporadic cholera in the city. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 29th)	.....	Harvest completed. Market stationary. Public health good. No cattle-disease.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	High westerly winds. Harvest over; cane and melons sown and progressing. Prices unchanged. Health excellent.
Kumaon ...	.....	No report received.
Lucknow (April 29th)	.....	Heat increasing. *Rabi* nearly gathered, outturn on the average good. Health of people fair and of cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (April 29th)	.....	Variable winds. Harvest outturn generally reported deficient. Prices show a tendency to rise. Health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Sugarcane being irrigated. Harvesting completed. Small-pox still very prevalent and cholera in part of district. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 28th)	·1 at tahsil Dighijaiganj on the 23rd.	Westerly winds. *Rabi* harvest over, outturn good. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Small-pox still very prevalent.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather hot and dry. Sowing of sugarcane and indigo continues. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Almora („ 29th)	Some rain on 22nd and 23rd.	Cattle-disease continues; health good. *Rabi* mostly cut. Prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health fair, but a few cases of small-pox are still reported. Not much new grain in market yet.
		General Remarks.—There was no rain during the week, except a slight gale in the north of Gorakhpur and in the Rae Bareli and Kumaon districts. Harvesting is nearly completed. Prices generally steady. Small-pox continues in some districts, and slight sporadic cholera is reported in the cities of Agra and Allahabad; but the health of the people otherwise continues good. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in the Jhansi district. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaon and has appeared in one pargana of Benares, but the condition of cattle generally is good.
Central Provinces— (April 30th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather hot with occasional dust-storms. Prospects good. Harvesting completed. Small-pox and measles slight; cattle-disease slight. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Health good. Wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Saugor (April 29th)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·01	Weather warm and cloudy. Winnowing commenced; ploughing for *kharif* sowings begun. Price of wheat slightly fallen, of rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot, with occasional high winds. Winnowing continues. Fever prevalent; small-pox, 6 cases. Wheat 22, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm, cloudy, and windy. Prospects good. Preparation for *kharif* sowings continues. *Juari* 24, rice 12¾, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing nearly completed. Cattle-disease in Drug and Dhamtan. Prices rising. Rice 24 and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (April 26th)	.....	Weather hot and cloudy with storms. Prospects good. Health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot. Prospects good. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(April 30th)		
Akyab (April 26th)	0·26	Total rainfall 0·90. Public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 23 to 28 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	For week ending 19th April, 0·02.	Total rainfall 0·31. Five deaths from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 109 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	One death from cholera and two from small pox in town; 19 deaths from cholera in district; 148 deaths of cattle reported. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) (April 26th)	.....	Twenty-two deaths from small-pox reported; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets. In Moulmein town health good; no fresh cases of small-pox; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	0·11	Total rainfall 0·18. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	0·31	Total rainfall 0·55. Fever very prevalent; cattle healthy. Weather sultry. Price of paddy Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway („ „)	.....	Five deaths from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ 19th)	...	Public and cattle health good. Paddy at Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 26th)	No rain	Twelve cases of small-pox in town, 2 deaths, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy. Weather not oppressive. Paddy Rs. 95 and 96 at Pegu, and Rs. 100 per 100 baskets at Syriam.
Tharrawaddy („ 19th)	0·20	Total rainfall 0·60. One death from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 93 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 26th)	.....	Total rainfall 0·60. Fifty-six deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	0·10	Total rainfall 0·30. Three deaths from cholera and 4 from small-pox in town; cattle healthy. Paddy at Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	1·33	Total rainfall 1·52. Twenty-four deaths from cholera and 6 from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	Four deaths out of 25 cases of small-pox in town; in district 3 deaths from small-pox and 14 from cholera. Price of paddy Rs. 98 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	.....	Three deaths from cholera and 2 from small-pox; fifty-three deaths of cattle reported. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin („ „)	0·03	Total rainfall 2·13. Small-pox still all over the district, but abated in town; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ 19th)	.....	Five deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 59 to 64 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 26th)	.....	Two deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 60 to 65 per 100 baskets.
Mergui („ „)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox and cholera in the interior, but abated at the large centres of population; cattle-disease showing itself here and there. Prices of paddy keeping up.
Assam—(April 30th)		
Gauhati ...	3·45	Weather rainy. Small-pox reported. Decrease in the rainfall during the week will facilitate agricultural operations. Sowing *ahu* paddy not over. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	4·2	State and prospects of crops generally good. Public health indifferent.
Cachar ...	3·21	Weather warm; a severe storm on night of the 29th. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* crops progressing; common rice $13\frac{8}{16}$ seers per rupee. Twenty-two deaths from small-pox and 10 from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	0·77	Ploughing for *sali dhan* commenced. Prospects good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 30th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	No report received.
Mysore ...	·4; Shimoga, 2·41; Tumkur, ·30; Kadur, ·16.	Crops continue in good condition; prospects favourable. Small-pox prevalent in parts; public health otherwise good.
Mercara ...	1·03 ...	Good showers of rain have fallen, though late, throughout the country. The *vysakha* crop in the Surlabimutnad is coming into ear; coffee market overstocked. Prices still falling. Small-pox has broken out in the Mercara taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 30th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather warm. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress; wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Land under preparation for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	·57	Total rainfall from 1st January 1·23. Hail fell in one taluka, slightly damaging *tabi* crops in other talukas. Crops are in good condition. No sickness. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 16, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* 18¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 30th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather cloudy; nights cool. Health good. Prices falling slightly. Prospects generally favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Prices stationary. Fever prevalent in Laskar.
Sutna ...	.....	One case of cholera reported at Rewah, where small-pox is also prevalent. Weather hot. Prospects fair.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Public health good. Weather seasonable; high winds.
Goona ...	.....	Health good. Harvesting over.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot. Health good. Prices stationary.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 13th)	.....	Weather seasonable; nights rather cold; days windy and cool.
Sirohi („ 27th)	.....	Tanks dried up; wells fair. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 25th)	.....	Water in Jodhpore city obtained from Ranisur tanks and wells. Health good. Crops all cut and harvested. Heat moderate, but increasing slowly. Prices stationary. Winds sharper.
Meywar („ 27th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good. Crops being harvested. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 26th)	.....	Weather cloudy, close; nights still cool. Some small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	.....	Crops cut. Nights cool. Small-pox in Choumehlah district.
Ajmere („ 29th)	No rain	Weather seasonable. Health good; cattle-disease prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Wells failing. Fever and small-pox in parts, otherwise health good; cattle-disease in one district.
Nepal—(April 24th)		
Nepal	1·78	Weather stormy; much thunder. Crop prospects good. The rain will benefit the sowings of Indian-corn.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 1st May, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

BENGAL REGULATION XIX OF 1810 REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration. He said that the object of the Bill was merely to repeal an old Regulation which in the opinion of the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces was no longer required for those Provinces. The Bill had not been referred to a Select Committee, but it had received the approval of the Local Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

BURMA COURTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th May, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 2nd May, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

An Act to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1884.

No. 13.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 19th day of September, 1872, and the 4th day of June, 1874, respectively, the provisions of the 33rd of Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said Section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. III OF 1884.

A Regulation to empower the extension of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, to certain tracts in Assam, and to declare that Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) shall be deemed never to have come into force in the Gáro Hills District, the Nágá Hills District and the Khási and Jaintiá Hills District.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take power to extend the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, to certain tracts within the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam which, though not frontier tracts within the meaning of that Regulation, are inhabited or frequented by barbarous or semi-civilized tribes;

And whereas it is also expedient to remove doubts which have been raised as to whether, when the Gáro Hills Act, 1869, was repealed by the extension of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) came into force in those portions of those territories to which the Gáro Hills Act, 1869, had previously applied or been extended, namely, the Gáro Hills District, the Nágá Hills District and the Khási and Jaintiá Hills District; XXII of 1869. XIV of 1874. XXII of 1869.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, the Governor General in Council may extend that Regulation, in the manner prescribed in Section 1 thereof, to the Gáro Hills District, the Khási and Jaintiá Hills District and such portion of the Naugong District as the Governor General in Council may direct as if the same were frontier tracts. II of 1880.

Act X of 1872 declared never to have been in force in certain districts.

2. Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) shall be deemed never to have come into force in the Gáro Hills District, the Nágá Hills District or the Khási and Jaintiá Hills District.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 8th May 1884.

No. 749.—Notice is hereby given that the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India will be kept on Saturday, the 24th May 1884.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th May 1884.

No. 102.—*Appointment.*—Mr. C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to officiate as Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 103.—*Appointment.*—Mr. E. Stack, C.S., Director of Agriculture in Assam, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner during the absence of Mr. C. J. Lyall on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 105.—The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 8th May 1884.

No. 189.—The services of Surgeon J. F. Maclaren, M.B., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 9th May 1884.

No. 199.—Home Department Notification No. 150, dated 10th April 1884, placing the services of Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th May 1884.

No. 93.—The services of Reverend J. B. Brunosson, B.A., Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

EDUCATION.

The 8th May 1884.

No. 116.—Mr. G. Thompson, B.A., Inspector of Schools, 4th Grade, in the Central Provinces, is promoted to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr. D. Carnduff.

PATENTS.

The 28th April 1884.

No. 494.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 137 of 1883.—Charles Robert Hotz, of Argyll House, Simla, Merchant in the Punjab, for Hotz's Patent Bridle.

No. 148 of 1883.—Julius Pintsch, of Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in apparatus for effecting illumination by means of liquid hydro carbons.

No. 155 of 1883.—George Malcolm Cutts, of No. 6, Emambaug 2nd Lane, in Calcutta, in India, for an improved tramway brush or track cleaner.

No. 157 of 1883.—Henry Hamilton Remfry, of No. 5, Fancy Lane in Calcutta, Solicitor and Patent Agent, for improved means and apparatus for drying and conditioning grain and other cereals in bulk, parts of which invention are also applicable for the general purposes of exhausting air, gases, or other fluids.

No. 177 of 1883.—John Cooke, of Richmond, in the County of York, England, for an improved apparatus for cultivating soil.

No. 183 of 1883.—Robins T. Cooke, Tea Planter, of 9 and 11, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England, for an improved tea-leaf rolling machine.

No. 212 of 1883.—William Jackson, of Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves.

No. 214 of 1883.—Thomas Henry Feilding, Artist, of No. 15, Upper William Street, Sydney, and Albert Nathan Jonsen, Gentleman, of Havilland, Glebe Point, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, for a new and useful improvement in appliances for the exclusion of radiant heat, the preservation of timber from the ravages of the white ant so called, and of ships' bottoms from fouling.

No. 2 of 1884.—William Jackson, of Aberdeen, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for reducing and equalising tea leaves.

No. 3 of 1884.—Charles Aubrey Day, Gentleman, residing at London, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the means of, and apparatus for, manufacturing gas.

No. 7 of 1884.—François Van Rysselberge, of Schaerbeek, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in, and relating to, telegraphic and telephonic apparatus.

No. 8 of 1884.—David M. Forbes and Robert Scott, Engineers, residing at 47, Strand, Calcutta, for manufacturing brass, copper, and kassa hollow-ware goods.

No. 15 of 1884.—David E. Gostling, Architect, of No. 47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for making fire-proof wooden floors that have already been constructed, and also for making fire-proof wooden floors while in course of construction.

No. 19 of 1884.—Stanley Charles Cuthbert Currie, of No. 22, Clarges Street, Piccadilley, Gentleman, and Jullius Augustus Timmis, of Great George Street, in the City of Westminster, both in

the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the means for working and using long-pull electromagnets where continuous currents of electricity can be used economically.

No. 20 of 1884.—Bhana Mal, of Delhi, Head Partner of the Firm of Bhana Mal Gulzari Mal, of Chaori Bazar, Delhi, Engineers and Iron Founders, but at present residing at No. 60, Cotton Street, Calcutta, for an improved goor-heater.

No. 22 of 1884.—Louis Adolphe Fortin-Herrman, of Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in electric cables or conductors.

No. 28 of 1884.—Konrad Trobach, a Civil Engineer of Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, for an improved process of, and apparatus for, producing sugar from sugary substances.

No. 33 of 1884.—John Remfry, of No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, Solicitor and Patent Agent, for improvements in pumps.

No. 37 of 1884.—Charles Victor Rote, Gentleman, of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, for improvements in automatic car-brakes.

No. 38 of 1884.—Charles Victor Rote, Gentleman, of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, for improvements in automatic car-brakes.

No. 39 of 1884.—Joseph Julius Sachs, of Union Court, Old Broad Street, in the City of London and Kingdom of England, Engineer, for improvements in the production of designs upon rollers or surfaces for printing, stamping, or embossing.

No. 40 of 1884.—Joseph Julius Sachs, of Union Court, Old Broad Street, in the City of London and Kingdom of England, Engineer, for improvements in, or connected with, the production of surfaces for printing, embossing, or ornamental purposes.

No. 47 of 1884.—Lazarus Chater, of Kancharaparah, employed in the Eastern Bengal Railway, for Chater's Patent Buggy Hansom.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th May 1884.

No. 167 *S.*—The services of Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 12th January 1884, the date of his retirement on expiration of furlough.

No. 169 *S.*—Colonel G. C. DePree, B.S.C., Officiating Surveyor General of India, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., retired.

In notifying Lieutenant-General Walker's retirement from the Department which he has for some time past administered as Surveyor General and in which he has served for upwards of thirty years, the Governor General in Council deems it right to place on record the sense which the Government of India entertains of Lieutenant-General Walker's long and distinguished services, especially in connection with the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. That great work, planned in the first years of the century by Major Lambton, and prosecuted for many years with signal ability and enthusiasm by Sir George Everest and Sir Andrew Waugh, was in 1861 confided to General Walker's charge, and was in 1881 brought by him to a successful conclusion. This satisfactory result has been due in no small degree to the personal exertions and unflagging interest of General Walker. General Walker's geographical knowledge and scientific attainments have on many other occasions merited and obtained special recognition, and his administration of the Survey of India has been such as to maintain it in the high state of efficiency to which it had been brought by his distinguished predecessors. The Governor General in Council regrets the loss to the State of the services of so valuable a public servant.

No. 171 *S.*—Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, of the Survey of India Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th April 1884.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 8th May, 1884.

No. 924 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Otto Steiner as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. Woodtli.

No. 927 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Otto Steiner as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. Woodtli.

GENERAL.

The 5th May, 1884.

No. 888 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Bhurtpore and Kerauli, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident in Meywar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel C. K. M. Walter.

No 890 *G.*—Mirza Hassan Ali Khan, C.I.E., Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Biluchistan, is granted leave to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date

after the 15th April, 1884, upon which he may avail himself of the same.

The 7th May, 1884.

No. 902*G*.—Hak Nawaz Khan, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Biluchistan, at Harnai, was on leave, on medical certificate, from the 19th September to the 19th December, 1883, inclusive.

During that period of his absence, Allahdad Khan, Raisani, Tehsildar of Thal, officiated as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, at Harnai.

MILITARY.

The 5th May, 1884.

No. 895 *G*.—Surgeon W. W. Webb, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon H. N. V. Harington.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May 1884.

No. 792.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 46, dated 27th January 1881, directing that the Comptroller General be requested to prepare annually a report comparing the accounts of the last year with the Budget of that year and with the accounts of the preceding year, with explanations of any important variations, and requesting an expression of the views of the Government of India regarding the expediency of delegating the duty of making an appropriation audit to the Comptroller General or to another officer free from all administrative functions.

Resolution by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1900, dated 22nd July 1881, declaring that the offices and accounts of the Controllers of Military Accounts, of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts, and of the Comptroller to the Post Office will be open to the inspection of the Comptroller General and his inspecting officers.

Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 249 (Financial), dated 1st October 1881, replying to that portion of the Secretary of State's Despatch of 27th January 1881 which dealt with the question of establishing in India an independent appropriation audit to supplement the departmental audit.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 103, dated 23rd March 1882, replying to the Despatch from the Government of India, dated 1st October 1881.

Despatch from the Government of India, No. 278, dated 8th September 1882, containing the final proposals of the Government of India on the subject of an annual appropriation audit.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 401, dated 21st December 1882, conveying his approval of the recommendations made by the Government of India in the Despatch No. 278, dated 8th September 1882, above quoted.

RESOLUTION.—The question of the expediency of establishing in India an independent appropriation audit to supplement the existing departmental audit, was raised by the Committee appointed in 1880, by the Secretary of State for India, to inquire into the system of military account and estimate in India. This question was connected rather with the general system of accounts in India than with that of the military accounts; but as the matter had come to the notice of the Committee, they submitted recommendations on the subject to the Secretary of State. The Committee were not unanimous in opinion, but the recommendation made in the body of their report was to the effect that the appropriation audit should be made by the Comptroller General.

As a complete audit in detail of every charge against the vouchers was effected by the local and departmental account officers, and as abstract statements of the results of this departmental audit were submitted month by month to the Comptroller General, the Committee were of opinion that the Comptroller General should carry out the appropriation audit from the materials thus supplied to him, and that he should be required to submit an annual comparison and report to the Governor General in Council.

In reply to the objection that by reason of his being entrusted with certain executive and administrative functions the Comptroller General could not be regarded as an altogether independent auditor, it was observed that, owing to the circumstances of the country, the Comptroller General did not, like the Auditor General in England, audit the accounts with vouchers, but could only exercise the functions of appropriation auditor by reviewing the results after examination of the materials received from his Sub-Accountants, and for this purpose it was considered that the office of Comptroller General, as at that time established, was sufficiently independent.

2. In forwarding the report of the Committee to the Government of India, the Secretary of State requested that the Comptroller General should be instructed to prepare annually a report comparing the accounts of each year with the estimates for that year and with the accounts of the preceding year, with explanations of any important variations; the report to be considered by the Government of India and forwarded with such remarks as might seem necessary to the Secretary of State for India. At the same time the Secretary of State requested an expression of the opinion of the Government of India regarding the expediency of delegating the duty of conducting the appropriation Audit to the Comptroller General, or to another officer free from all administrative functions.

The recommendations which were made in the first instance by the Government of India involved the appointment of a separate and independent Auditor General with a staff of subordinate auditors at a total cost of rather more than one and a half lakhs of rupees per annum. On further consideration, however, doubts were felt regarding the applicability to India of the principle which regulates the appointment of an Auditor General in England. In the United Kingdom the supplies are annually voted by Parliament, which exercises a very jealous control over the Executive Government in the disposal of those supplies, and requires that an officer, independent of the Executive Government, shall report to it whether the law has been in all cases observed, and the moneys distributed according to the intention of the House of Commons. In India the case is different, as the allotment of supplies is made by the Governor General in Council, and it is, primarily, for his satisfaction that an appropriation audit is needed, in order that he may have brought before him in a clear and precise manner any deviations which have occurred in the expenditure of the year from the original intentions of the budget. It was evident that this object could be attained without the appointment of an officer independent of the Government of India, and without incurring the considerable expenditure involved in the appointment of a separate officer; as the report was to be made to, and for the information of, the Governor General in Council, there was no object to be gained by the appointment of an officer who would be wholly independent of the Government of India.

3. On reconsideration of the whole subject, and with reference to the wishes of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India finally recommended, and the Secretary of State sanctioned, the following arrangements:—

I.—The appropriation audit should be made by the Comptroller General, who, in order to give due prominence to his special duties of audit, should be designated Comptroller and Auditor General.

II.—The Comptroller General should be relieved of the executive work which he performed in his capacity of Accountant General in repect of the treasuries classed under "India."

III.—The Comptroller General should be authorised to undertake a test audit in any of the offices of Account and Audit under the Government of India whenever he deemed it desirable to do so.

IV.—An addition should be made to the staff of the Comptroller General to enable him to carry out the above duties.

V.—The various Accountants General (including those of the Military and Public Works Departments) or heads of Departments of audit and account should be required to submit annually an appropriation

audit report to the Auditor General, who would compile his report from the materials supplied to him and forward it to the Government of India.

4. In pursuance of these arrangements, the Governor-General in Council is now pleased to formally appoint the Comptroller General to be Comptroller and Auditor General, and to direct that each Accountant General, including in the term the Military and Public Works Accountants General, and each head of a separate Audit Department, shall prepare and forward to the Comptroller and Auditor General each year an appropriation audit report of the Province or Department of which he compiles the accounts.

Two officers have already been appointed to class I of the enrolled list of the Financial Department, of whom one, under the title of Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, will have charge of the duties connected with the treasuries immediately under the Government of India, the examination and audit of the daily cash transactions of the Government with the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, the accounts and expenditure by offices and establishments serving directly under the Government of India, and the accounts of interest of the public debt.

The second of these officers, under the title of Deputy Auditor General, and the former Inspector of Local Accounts who will now receive the same title of Deputy Auditor General, will be employed on the duties of test audit and inspection.

5. The offices and accounts of the Controllers of Military Accounts (including their Examiners), of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts (including Telegraph), and of the Comptroller to the Post Office, have already been declared to be open to the inspection of the Comptroller General and his inspecting officers, and similar authority is now delegated to the Auditor General and his staff. The Comptroller and Auditor General, in person or by his Deputies, is not merely entitled to inspect the offices and accounts in question, but also to make a test audit of so much of the accounts of any office as he may consider necessary; and the auditing or inspecting officer is entitled to enter any branch of the office, to call for any documents, and to ask for any information he may require for the purposes of his audit or inspection, and it will be the duty of the heads of all departments to supply such information, and to afford every reasonable facility for making a test audit.

The arrangements indicated in these last paragraphs have in fact already been brought into operation, and the offices of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, and of the Accountant General, Madras, have already been audited.

6. The following duties will remain with the Comptroller and Auditor General, in addition to his general duty of supervising and directing the work of the Civil Accountants General and Comptrollers:—

(1) Compilation of the Central Accounts, both monthly and yearly.

(2) Compilation of estimates and comparison of current facts therewith.

(3) Appropriation audit.

(4) Audit and inspection of all offices of Account.

(5) Management of the Paper Currency Department.

(6) Control of *personnel* of Civil Department of Account.

(7) Resource—that is, the providing of money both by increasing the balances as a whole, and by transferring them to the points whence they are required.

(8) Management of the Public Debt, now including Stock Notes.

(9) Accounts of the District Savings Banks.

(10) Adjustment of accounts of Guaranteed Railways.

(11) Account with London and with the Colonies.

(12) Management of Reserve Treasuries and of the Bank balances.

(13) Central accounts and custody of securities held in trust by Government officers.

(14) General direction of coinage and mint operations.

(15) Verification of deposit, advance, and other debt balances.

(16) Collection of mutual accounts of accounting officers.

(17) Audit of such accounts as Administrator General's and other Law Officers', and Emigration Agencies of Colonies.

(18) The Accounts of the Forest Department.

(19) Examination of accounts of Service Funds.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller General, the several Accountants General and Comptrollers, the Military Department and the Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 9th May 1884.

No. 902.

In accordance with the terms of G. G. O. No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, as republished in G. G. O. No. 560, dated 23rd May 1873, the Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following documents regarding the condition of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund as on 31st March 1883 :—

Financial (Funds).
No. 3.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 28th February 1884.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Para. 1. I forward herewith a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions as at 31st March 1883, by Mr. Willis Browne, with a report thereon by Mr. W. Sutton, B.A., the Actuary to the Registry of Friendly Societies.

2. The regulations for the provision of these pensions had, at the date of this valuation, been in force for a period of ten years, and the results shown in the valuation are very satisfactory.

3. Although a new item has been introduced into the valuation by Mr. Browne on account of loss by half subscriptions payable by married officers when on furlough, which causes a reduction of 15,087*l.* in the value of the subscriptions for wives, the surplus represents about 3½ per cent. of the liabilities.

4. But for the new item above referred to, the surplus would bear the same proportion to the liabilities as the surplus in General Hannyngton's valuation for 1878, *viz.*, 7 per cent.

5. The average of the rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills upon India for the five years, from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1883, is 1*s.* 7·833*d.*, and if no surplus had existed the sterling contributions must have been converted into Indian currency at that rate of exchange for the next quinquennial period.

6. Mr. Sutton, however, is of opinion that the surplus of 17,333*l.*, brought out by Mr. Willis Browne, may be accepted, and may be applied to lessening the effect of the low rate of exchange on the subscribers' contributions in India.

7. I have therefore decided not to make any alteration in the existing Indian rates of contribution which represent the sterling rates of contribution at an exchange of a little over 1*s.* 9¼*d.*

8. This decision, together with Mr. Willis Browne's valuation and Mr. Sutton's report, should be published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of the subscribers.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) KIMBERLEY.

Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Attached is a valuation of the assets and liabilities as at 31st March 1883.

The balance sheet shows an estimated surplus of 17,333*l.* and Rs. 955, the assets being rather over 3½ per cent. in excess of the liabilities.

The annuities have been calculated as payable quarterly, and, in the case of widows and daughters, to the date of decease or marriage.

For daughters, the tables as put forth in General Hannyngton's scheme have not been used, but a new table has been prepared with a reduced marriage rate. This alteration has met with General Hannyngton's approval, and is agreeable to an opinion expressed by the late Mr. Samuel Brown.

The Indian subscriptions have been calculated as payable monthly.

It will be observed that in the abstract of the valuation a new item has been introduced, that is to say, the estimated loss of half subscriptions of officers on furlough. It appears from replies to references to the Military and Public Departments that the number of officers on furlough, which varies from year to year, sometimes more, sometimes less, may be represented generally by about 18 per cent. of the total number of officers on the active list, and, since all officers on furlough pay half rates, the value of future active service subscriptions for wives should be reduced by 9 per cent. In the annuity tables the value of the subscriptions is inclusive of half rates after retirement. Taking an average difference of age between husband and wife, it appears that the value of subscriptions during active service only is about ·8 of the value, inclusive of retired half rates, so that ·09 × ·8 = ·072, or 7½ per cent., by which the value should be reduced. The amount thus found (15,087*l.*) has, therefore, been debited in the abstract.

Lieutenant-Colonels who have served as such for five years may, if they so select, subscribe in Class I. For the purpose of the valuation, it has been assumed that this privilege will in all cases be accepted. This assumption does not materially affect the balance of the account, as the donations and additional subscriptions on promotion are so adjusted as to meet as nearly as possible the value of the additional benefits.

With respect to the rate in aid of the family contributions, the actual sum received from bachelors during the year ended 31st March 1883, exchanged at the average rate obtained for bills on India, is 4,210*l.*, which distributed among 1,416 children (the number at present existing with fathers living) gives 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each child. It would not be wise, however, to look for this in the future, as the rate in aid will decrease in the same ratio as will the proportion of bachelors to married members. An estimate has therefore been made of the probable rate in aid at a period when the list of members shall be in a normal condition, the result showing a sum of 2*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* for each child as the contribution from unmarried members. Hence, for two children, the contribution is 4*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, which is distributed in the following manner :—

	£	s.	d.
For a girl	2	18	2
For a boy	2	1	6
	4	19	8

and these rates have been used in the valuation.

In General Hannyngton's valuation for 1878, the surplus represented about 7 per cent. of the liabilities, whereas in this it represents about 3½ per cent. only. If, however, the sum of 15,087*l.*, above referred to, were not included, it would represent just 7 per cent. Hence it appears that the prosperity of the Fund has not declined. The favourable rate of exchange now allowed in the adjustment of the contributions might therefore be continued until the next valuation.

(Sd.) WILLIS BROWNE.

2nd November 1883.

Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Valuation as at 31st March 1883.

Assets.

Nos.		£
	Capital in hand ...	200,437
685	Subscriptions for wives ...	209,537
754	" " sons ...	18,971
662	" " daughters ...	35,367
	Donations on promotion ...	23,585
	Outstanding contributions ...	4,420
	Total ...	492,317

Liabilities.

Nos.		
	Incumbent pensions (present value)—	
50	Widows	44,021
53	Daughters	19,842
48	Sons	10,548
	Contingent pensions (present value)—	
685	Wives	275,052
754	Sons	29,987
662	Daughters	70,927
	Estimated loss for half subscriptions during furlough	15,087
	Value of future office charges, Rs. 1,00,000* ...	8,333
	Sums due to 31st March 1883 on account of pensions	1,187
		474,984
	Surplus ...	17,333
	Total ...	492,317

* At 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee.

Insurance Account.

Assets.		Rs.	Liabilities.			Rs.
Capital in hand ...	...	11,713	No. of Members assured.			
Outstanding premiums due	...	977	19	Present value of sums assured	...	11 735
				Surplus	...	955
Total	...	12,690		Total	...	12,690

To the Secretary of State for India in Council.

MY LORD,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the letter dated 21st November 1883, from Mr. J. A. Godley, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, I beg leave to submit the following remarks upon the report and valuation of the India Service Family Pensions Fund as at 31st March 1883, by Mr. Willis Browne.

I.—As to the Life Tables and methods of calculation employed.

I have very carefully gone over Mr. Willis Browne's calculations, which have been made nearly entirely by the aid of the set of tables constructed by Major-General Hannyngton and printed in the Appendix to his report, dated 7th June 1870, on the scheme for establishment of the Fund.

Assuming the statistical data used by Major-General Hannyngton as to rates of mortality and marriage to be applicable in the case of this Fund, and assuming the accuracy of the assumptions made as to promotion from one class to another, I find that the results of Mr. Willis Browne's calculations correctly represent the present values of the benefits assured to the members and of the subscriptions payable by them.

The important question as to the applicability of the said statistical data is one, however, which I have at present no means of determining. As I presume the form of register which Major-General Hannyngton very properly recommended to be kept when the Fund was established has been strictly adhered to, a considerable body of facts connected with the experience of the Fund must by this time be available, and I would therefore earnestly recommend that when the next quinquennial investigation takes place, that is in 1888, by which time the Fund will have been some 15 years in existence, a strict comparison should be instituted between the statistical data used by Major-General Hannyngton and the actual experience of the Fund as deduced from the Register, with the view of readjusting the financial arrangements of the Fund, if found necessary, by the light of its past experience.

In connection with this point, I may observe that Mr. Willis Browne has in this valuation used a somewhat lower marriage rate in the case of daughters than that upon which the original tables were based. The principle of this alteration is certainly one which I approve, and the investigation I have recommended to be made in 1888 will, in all probability, serve to show the necessity of this and other similar alterations.

II.—As to the deduction from value of subscription for wives on account of furlough.

A deduction on this account should most certainly be made. Assuming the proportion of 18 per cent. to correctly represent the proportion of married members in active service always on furlough, the value of 15,087*l.* put upon this item does not appear unreasonable. I would recommend, however, that the furlough experience be accurately recorded, as far as possible, in order to be made use of hereafter for a more exact determination of the value of this item.

III.—As to the reserve for future expenses of management.

From the consolidated accounts of Receipts and Expenditure for the five years ending 31st March 1883, which I have drawn up and which are given below, the one for the Indian Accounts and the other for the entire Fund (Indian and European Accounts), it will be seen that whereas in the former the item "Office Establishment Charges" appears to be about 4·1 per cent. of the members' subscriptions and donations, in the latter it appears to be about 4·6 per cent., the difference arising from the fact that the costs of the former account only include the costs actually incurred in India, whereas the latter includes all the costs incurred to the Fund. The amount reserved by Mr. Willis Browne is Rs. 1,00,000 or 8,333*l.* when converted at 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee, and is not quite 3 per cent. of the present value of subscriptions and donations on promotion. Whether this amount is sufficient for the purpose, is one as to which I am hardly in a position to judge; but it may be safely stated that, looking at the last five years' accounts, it is not an excessive amount.

IV.—As to the subscriptions for children.

The principles on which the financial arrangements of the Fund are based are,—

(1) That members who marry pay by subscription and donation for their wives' benefit.

(2) That married members pay donations on birth of children, which, together with corresponding subscriptions, are sufficient to provide the children's benefits, but unlike (1) the subscriptions are not entirely paid by the married members. The unmarried members are required to pay certain subscriptions to the Fund, and these are appropriated as a so-called "rate in aid" to make up the subscriptions necessary for children.

To effect this appropriation, Mr. Willis Browne has assumed that there will always be as many unmarried as married members; that the number of children per married member will be

2½, and that the subscriptions from unmarried members will bear the same proportion to their number as they did for the year ending 31st March 1883.

The difficulties in dealing with this part of the Fund's financial arrangements are considerable, and it may be found necessary at the next valuation in 1888 to give special attention to this matter. In the meantime it will be sufficient to state that Mr. Willis Browne's calculations appear to have been very carefully made, and in strict accordance with the original scheme of Major-General Hannyngton.

V.—As to the surplus brought out in the valuation.

If the reserve for cost of office establishment mentioned in (III) as contained in Mr. Willis Browne's valuation be considered sufficient, I am of opinion that, subject to the Fund's experience hereafter proving to be fairly represented by the data used by Major-General Hannyngton as previously pointed out by me, the surplus brought out by Mr. Willis Browne may be accepted.

If this surplus, amounting to 17,333*l.* be appropriated in a similar manner to that brought out as at the previous valuation, it would appear to permit of the subscriptions and donations payable in India being kept at the same amounts in rupees as those they now stand at.

The result is thus arrived at:—

According to Mr. Willis Browne's valuation the total present value of future subscriptions and donations of present members is 287,460*l.*, and the average rate of exchange at which the receipts in India have been converted into sterling during the five years ending 31st March 1883 was 19·8339*d.* per rupee. Now if the equivalent rupee contributions be taken to be calculated at 21·308*d.* per rupee, a little over 1*s.* 9¼*d.* as mentioned in my report dated 18th January 1881, this will be equivalent to a reduction of the sterling contributions by 6·918 per cent., and on the assumption that 85 per cent. only of the contributions are payable in India, this reduction would amount to

$$287{,}460l. \times \cdot 85 \times \cdot 06918 = 16{,}902l.,$$

which is nearly enough the amount of the surplus (17,333*l.*) brought out by Mr. Willis Browne.

I have, &c.,

5th February 1884. (Sd.) W. SUTTON.

(A) Consolidated Account of Receipts and Expenditure (India only) for the five years ending 31st March 1883.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Fund on 31st March 1878 exclusive of Insurance Fund ...	8,03,785	5	1
Recoveries	51	2	0
Interest	3,14,199	4	1
Married Officers—			
Donations	1,97,310	15	7
Subscriptions	6,09,742	11	3
Interest on arrears	5,874	2	10
Children, sons—			
Donations	62,483	11	9
Subscriptions	32,493	2	2
Children, daughters—			
Donations	93,051	0	4
Subscriptions	68,864	9	2
Unmarried Officers—			
Subscriptions	1,89,029	9	4
Interest on arrears	4,052	13	10
	23,80,938	7	5

Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Widows' pensions	15,146	3	8
Male orphans' pensions ...	1,203	8	3
Female orphans pensions' ...	3,550	4	9
Refunds, &c., of excess charges	14,728	13	9
Office establishment ...	51,952	4	6
Amount of Fund on 31st March 1883	22,94,357	4	6
	23,80,938	7	5

(B) Consolidated Account of Receipts and Expenditure (India and England) for the five years ending 31st March 1883.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Fund, 31st March 1878 ...	76,356	7	7
Recoveries	4	5	1
Interest	28,403	5	10
Married Officers—			
Donations	18,412	8	4
Subscriptions	55,074	7	11
Interest on arrears	527	16	9
Children, sons—			
Donations	5,624	9	6
Subscriptions	8,192	17	4
Children, daughters—			
Donations	8,738	7	0
Subscriptions	6,867	11	7
Unmarried Officers—			
Subscriptions	16,892	8	9
Interest on arrears	401	14	7
	220,526	0	3

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Widows' pensions	9,056	6	8
Male orphans' pensions ...	2,234	18	8
Female orphans' pensions ...	2,037	4	0
Refunds of excess charges, &c. ...	1,467	4	4
Office establishment ...	5,293	15	9
Amount of Fund on 31st March 1883	200,436	10	10
	220,526	0	3

(C) Rate of Conversion into Sterling used in the *pro formâ* Account.

		s.	d.	
Half year ending 30th September 1878	... ...	1	8·251	per rupee.
" " 31st March 1879	... ...	1	7·150	"
" " 30th September 1879	... ...	1	7·679	"
" " 31st March 1880	... ...	1	8·165	"
" " 30th September 1880	... ...	1	8·089	"
" " 31st March 1881	... ...	1	7·822	"
" " 30th September 1881	... ...	1	7·773	"
" " 31st March 1882	... ...	1	7·992	"
" " 30th September 1882	... ...	1	8·062	"
" " 31st March 1883	... ...	1	7·356	"
Average	... ...	1	7·8339	= 19·8339*d.* per rupee.

No. 854.—In modification of Notification No. 359, dated 20th January 1882, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 48 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, to declare that voyages from ports on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal to ports on the Coromandel Coast, as specified below, shall, when performed by steamers between the 1st of May and the 31st of August, be deemed to be long voyages for the purposes of the said Act :—

Voyages aforesaid.

From Moulmein or Rangoon or ports north of Rangoon on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal to Negapatam, or ports north of Negapatam on the Coromandel Coast, whether touching or not at any one or more of the ports on that coast.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th May, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 256.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, South Lancashire Regiment, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—6th July, 1882.

Lieutenant James Outram Spens Fayrer, Suffolk Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 40th Native Infantry,—2nd August, 1882.

Lieutenant Lestock Hamilton Reid, Manchester Regiment, Wing Officer, 27th Native Infantry,—28th February, 1883.

No. 257.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B., Bengal S. C., to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, during the absence on leave of Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.—Dated 1st May, 1884.

No. 258.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant E. U. Marrett, R.A., Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 4th Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. F. Montanaro, R.A., to be supernumerary subaltern.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 259.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. Collett, C.B., Bengal S. C., Deputy Adjutant General, (p. a.) for 139 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Major D. S. Cuninghame, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 260.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel D. Shaw, Madras S. C., Commandant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 182 days, under the regulations of 1854, with effect from the 16th February, 1884.

No. 261.—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, Bombay S. C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted leave to sea (m. c.) for 90 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

No. 262.—Lieutenant R. B. Shawe, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 16th Native Infantry, is granted 182 days' extension (m. c.) of the furlough allowed to him in G. G. O. No. 323 of 1883.

No. 263.—Major F. W. McMullen, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, is granted furlough (p. a.) without pay for three days, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 103 of 1883.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 264.—The following extract is published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated 8th April, 1884, page 1607.

INDIA OFFICE;
8th April, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert O'Halloran Clay, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st March, 1884.

Deputy Surgeon-General John James Clarke, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 14th January, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Robert Crossing Thorp, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 6th February, 1884.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert O'Halloran Clay, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st March, 1884.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Benjamin Williamson, of the Madras Army. Dated 27th January, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 265.—The undermentioned warrant officers are transferred to the pension establishment :—

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary John Keane, Public Works Department.

Conductor William Hill, Military Works Department.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 266.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain William Henry Browne,—3rd May, 1884.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles Withers Ravenshaw,—8th May, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wilson Gordon,—Bengal S. C.,—6th May, 1884.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 267.—Honorary Lieutenant C. Atkinson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from 16th September, 1882.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 21.—In G. G. O. No. 42 of 1883, the dates of seniority of Messrs. V. McCarthy and C. F. Wight as 2nd Grade Officers should be *27th September, 1881, and 9th July, 1881,* respectively, and not as therein stated.

No. 22.—Mr. F. H. Schneider to be an Assistant Engineer in the Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

LEAVE.

No. 23.—Mr. E. R Shopland, First Grade Officer, Indian Marine, and Port Officer, Akyab, is granted furlough for eight months and seventeen days, under the provisions of Section 132 of the Civil Leave Code.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th May, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 22nd April and the 5th May, 1884 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service ...	Surgeon-Major H. S. Smith ...	18th April, 1884	Allahabad	Will left.	
Royal Irish Fusiliers ...	Paymaster (Honorary Major) J. G. Anderson.	25th April, 1884	Kuldannah	...	

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd May 1884.

No. 105.—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain is promoted from Class III to Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st of April 1884.

No. 106.—Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III, sub. *pro tem.*, and Secretary in the Public Works Department to Agent, Governor General, Biluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Hurnai Road Command, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Colonel J. Browne, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 107.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Vertannes, J. C. ...	Superintending Engr., Class II ...	Superintending Engineer, Class, I	10th Feb. 1884.
Dowden, Lieut.-Col. T. F., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade ...	" " " III	" " "
Vertannes, J. C. ...	Superintending Engineer, Class I, temporary rank.	" " " II	12th " "
Rhind, R. H. ...	Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank.	" " " III	20th " "
Willans, Major T. J., R.E. ...	Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade ...	" " "

This cancels Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 02 and 80 of 17th March and 4th April 1884.

No. 108.—*Addendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 71, dated the 13th March 1884, after the word "Bombay" in the penultimate line, add "with the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade."

The 5th May 1884.

No. 109.—Captain W. I. LeBreton, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. B. Sparks, or until further orders.

The 6th May 1884.

No. 110.—Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act temporarily as Assistant Manager, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, *vice* Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., appointed to act as Deputy Manager of the line, in Public Works Department Notification No. 73, dated 14th March 1884.

While so acting, Mr. Bennett will officiate in Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment.

The 7th May 1884.

No. 111.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lambert, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, *vice* Colonel Melliss, about to go on furlough.

Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. A. Grant, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

Mr. E. A. Lee, Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

No. 112.—Mr. T. Wood, Storekeeper in Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 113.—Mr. F. J. Ivens, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate in Class II of that Establishment during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, or until further orders.

The 8th May 1884.

No. 114.—For that portion of Notification No. 94, dated 18th April 1884, relating to Mr. A. T. Goodfellow substitute—

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1884.

The Directors have appointed Mr. H. K. Gordon to act as Agent at Akyab temporarily, *vice* Mr. A. M. Lindsay, who has been granted leave to Europe.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th April 1884.

No. 436.—Mr. L. Pocock, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 8 or Mysore Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

G. C. DePRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th May 1884.

No. 3 *R.*—Mr. W. H. D. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 1st May 1884, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor General,
in charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE AND MERWARA, P. W. DEPT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 30th April 1884.

No. 973 *S.*—The land designated below being required for new crossing station at Akree, declaration is made accordingly :—

District.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Area required.			Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
			a. s. ft.	*a. s. ft.*	*a. s. ft.*		
Ajmere	Ajmere	Akree	9 30,360	. .	9 30,360	For new crossing station at Akree.	The plan of the land can be inspected at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act), and the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified above under Section 7 of that Act.

The 2nd May 1884.

No. 1001 *S.*—Under Section 6, Clause 2, of Act XV of 1873, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmero-Merwara is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of the Beawur Municipal Committee, with effect from 15th March 1883 :—

1. Revd. D. W. Shoolbred.
2. Seth Ram Chunder.
3. Munshi Ram Narain Vakil.
4. Moonib Bagh Mal.
5. Seth Ram Deo.
6. Seth Koondun Mal.
7. Pundit Rampertap.
8. Anwar Khan.
9. Khwaj Buksh.
10. Simrat Mal.
11. Jodha Zaildar.

The 3rd May 1884.

No. 1008 *S.*—The land designated below being required for Railway purposes at Ajmere Station, declaration is made accordingly :—

District.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Area required.			Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
			a. s. ft.	*a. s. ft.*	*a. s. ft.*		
Ajmere	Ajmere	Ajmere	8 35,200	. .	8 35,200	For staff quarters	The plan of the land can be inspected at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act), and the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified above under Section 7 of that Act.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere & Merwara, in the P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 30th April 1884.

No. 1121.—It is hereby notified under Chapter 18, Rule 14-2, Civil Account Code, that Sahibzada Wahiduddin, Attaché to the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, has resumed charge of the Indore Treasury from the afternoon of the 30th April 1884.

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 30th April 1884.

No. 1104 *G.*—Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., Commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence from the 1st May 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 2nd May 1884.

No. 1142 *G.*—Major H. B. Abbott, Political Agent, Jhallawar, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence from the 10th May 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 29th April 1884.

No. 339.—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, *vice* Lieutenant Ramsay, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 2nd May 1884.

No. 2.—Mr. C. J. Weir, Acting District Magistrate of Coorg is authorised under the provisions of Section 357 of Act X of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Mr. Weir is empowered, under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XIII of 1859, to try cases falling under that Act in Coorg.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 1st May 1884.

No. 2.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that in future applications made to the Resident in Mysore for the grant of licenses for the export of arms and ammunition from British India into Mysore should be written on stamp paper *of British India* of the value of five rupees, instead of on Mysore stamp paper, as has been the practice hitherto.

2. Each application must be accompanied by a letter or certificate from the Magistrate of the District in Mysore into which the arms or ammunition are proposed to be imported, stating that there is no objection to the grant of the license applied for.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd May 1884.

No. 23.—Major H. A. Graves, S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted six months' general leave in India, under the provisions of Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, page 248 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 24.—Lieutenant H. J. W. Jerome, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Quetta Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., Executive Engineer on privilege leave, *viz.*, from the 2nd January to 14th February 1884, inclusive.

The 5th May 1884.

No. 25.—Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 16—18, on the 23rd April 1884.

No. 26.—Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 16—18, on the 23rd April 1884.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1867-68.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 15th April 1884	54,100	13,17,867	29,34,200	2,43,22,600	1,01,92,600	2,89,45,937	2,64,87,100	9,42,00,304	43,37,[illegible]00	99,6[illegible],200	9,59,27,500	11,[illegible],30,600	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	20,89,67,704
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April 1884	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April 1884	. .	. . .	2,0[illegible]	11,000	4,000	29,000	17,000	63,000	. . .	1,500	36,500	38,000	. . .	. .	. . .	1,01,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1884	. .	. . .	2,5[illegible]	76,000	. . .	6,20,000	35,000	7,33,500	6,000	22,500	3,52,900	3,81,400	. . .	. .	. . .	11,14,900
	54,100	13,17,867	29,38,700	2,44,09,600	1,01,96,600	2,9[illegible],[illegible]937	2,65,[illegible],100	9,49,96,[illegible]	46,43,900	99,89,200	10,08,16,900	11,[illegible],50,000	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,01,83,604
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	5,500	1,97,500	72,900	1,08,[illegible]00	2,1[illegible],100	5,[illegible]7[illegible]0	. . .	29,000	3,[illegible]7,000	3,76,000	. . .	. .	. . .	9,74,700
Balance on 30th April 1884	54,100	13,17,867	29,33,200	2,42,12,100	1,01,21,[illegible]00	2,[illegible]86,937	2,63,24,[illegible]00	9,43,98,104	46,43,900	99,60,200	9,99,69,900	11,45,74,000	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	20,92,08,904

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 29th Feb. 1884, enfaced from India 4,901 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,171 lakhs.
" 1st Mar. 1884 to 15th Mar. " " " 11 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 4 " " " 10 "
" 1st Apl. " to 15th Apl. " " " 25 " " " 24 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 12 " " " 9 "
4,953 lakhs. 4,216 lakhs.
4 16
Balance against India 737 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd May 1884

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th May 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,01,72,892 6 6) + Public Deposits at Branches (R 86,14,831 11 4)	1,87,87,724	1	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,94,59,827	4	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,99,141	14	9
Sundries	16,26,080	5	6
RUPEES	6,41,82,284	14	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	31,26,291	10	0
Other authorized Investments	46,14,580	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,35,79,755	15	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	77,61,727	9	3
Bills discounted and purchased	1,89,76,178	13	1
Balances with other Banks	6,68,657	8	4
Bullion	5,573	11	0
Dead Stock	11,82,217	14	10
Stamps	9,418	2	0
Sundries	4,93,805	0	8
	5,03,18,206	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 64,96,304 15 6) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 73,67,773 10 5)	1,38,64,078	9	11
RUPEES	6,41,82,284	14	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th May 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acott. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 34·5.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 24th April 1884.

No. 24.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 91, dated 17th April 1884, Lieutenant J. Stewart, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Hurnai Road Command.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON General Treasury.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON Currency Department	BALANCE OF BULLION Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION Assayed	BALANCE OF BULLION Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
April 28	. . .	. . .	. . .	624	45,30,140	28,21,252
„ 29	. . .	. . .	. . .	624	45,30,140	28,21,252
„ 30	. . .	. . .	. . .	624	45,30,140	28,21,252
May 1	1,430	. . .	. . .	2,054	45,30,140	28,21,252
„ 2	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,054	45,30,140	28,21,252
„ 3	11,52,610	. . .	. . .	11,54,664	45,30,140	28,21,252

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th May 1884

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1884.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W20	M 74—55986	50	Nubbee Ahmed, Warora.
W21	M 67—15288	100	Bansi Dhar, Seoni, Chappara.
	„ —64648	100	
	M 75—13597	100	
	M 74—70136	50	
	„ —74775	50	
	„ —43102	50	
	„ —73191	50	
	„ —74816	50	
	„ —51669	50	
	„ —74054	50	
	„ —75896	50	
W22	M 74—66329	50	Krishnappa Pandurang, Dharwar.
W24	M 44—99525	100	Collector of Khandesh.

BOMBAY,
The 29th April 1884.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
34	P 77—82055	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet.
37	P 49—01201	50	Messrs. Ralli and Mavrojani.
	P 39—99174	50	
	„ —94470	50	
	„ —94798	50	
38	P 39—97080	50	Abdul Aziz.
39	R 9—08656	100	Inspector A. Forsyth.
	„ —04362	100	
40	P 45—23157	500	Rampershad Lall, Hanooman Savuklall.
	R 9—09352	100	
	„ —09353	100	
	„ —09354	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 9th May 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
D 3	—003034*.	100	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa.

LAHORE,
The 3rd May 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

* Stock Note.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
2	. B 79—79034	. 100	Govinda Chariar, Tirukoilur.
„	—79039	. 100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 28th April 1884.

G. W CLINE, LL.D.,
Asst. Acctt. General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, this 1st day of May 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5—2783, Private Patrick Dolan.
Age,—22 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—26th April 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—30th November 1880.
At what Place Enlisted,—Londonderry.
Parish and County in which Born,—Shankhill, Belfast, Antrim.
Marks,—Cicatrix on spine.
Trade,—Plasterer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

H. J. HALLOWES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., East Yorkshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, this 1st day of May 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5—2350, Private Thomas Downing.
Age,—24 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—26th April 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—19th June 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bury, Bury, Lancaster.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Collier.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers— .
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

H. J. HALLOWES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., East Yorkshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without Leave from the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment of Infantry, dated at Mooltan, this 1st day of May 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 685, Private Cosmo Gordon.
Age,—25 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, bronzed; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—29th April 1884.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mooltan.
Date of Enlistment,—26th October 1883.
At what Place Enlisted,—Mooltan.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bethnal Green, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—Scar of a wound on the scalp at the upper and back part of head, scar of burn or scald on outer aspect of right thigh.
Trade,—Engine-driver.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental khaki.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS, Has taken his rifle No. 740 and 20 rounds ball ammunition.
Under 1 year's service.

W. O. BARNARD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Manchester Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May 1884.

No. 1170.—Furlough out of India on medical certificate, with effect from 1st April to 30th November 1884, having been granted to Mr. A. G. Faichnie, Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berar, Mr. W. J. Ham, Deputy Post Master General, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berar, *vice* Mr. Faichnie.

No. 1171.—Mr. J. B. Short, Deputy Post Master General, Sind, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 1st April 1884.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th May 1884.

Adamson, D.
Carruthers, R. S.
Conditt & Co.
Edmonds, J. E.
Enouf, Mons. Gearges.
Ewan, Mrs. A.
Kirkwood, Dr. R. D. L.
Kruse & Co.
Reece, Mrs. W.
Scott, H. G.
Sevestre, J.
Sheppard, Herbert Gurney.
Waugh, Jno. D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adelsward, C. Baron D.
Armistead, Henry.
Baggs, W. H.
Beni Lall, Mr.
Bird, C. L.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Bose, P. N.
Branson, T. F.
Brown, John.
Bundara, Joseph.
Burrow, W. C. J.
Chatterton, Miss.
Clark, W H.
Clifton, Mr.
Collins, Miss Frankie.
Cooper, Robert.
Daniel, Chaim.
D'Silva, J. A.
Dease, Mrs. P. P.
DeLittle, E.
E. B.
E. T.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fitzgerald, W. M.
Fleming, Miss.
Fordyce, B. E.
Freese, G.
Geddard, George J.
Graham, R. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chane Heni.
H. S. W.
H. I. G.
Hartwell, J.
Heall, W. S.
Hennis, W.
Henry, Dans.
Horsfall, Geo.
Huddleson, S. E.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jackson, N. E.
Jennings, Mrs.
Je'vous pris de In'aider.
Johnson, J. W.
Johnson, S.
Jepp, C. A.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Liebe, Augustus.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingstone, Archibald.
Lockhart, G.
M. K.
Maclachlan, J.
MacPhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
Milner, E.
Mitchell, A.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylne, F.
Oliman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Hodgson.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Quildon, J.
Raymond, Rose.
Rigby, Miss.
Roberts, T. A.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Simington, Mrs. M. A.
Sprenger, Mrs.
Stagg, J. E.
"Sympathy."
Thomas, D.
Thomann, H.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Waller, G.
Want, Mrs. J. H.
Wasserman, Zasar.
Webster, E. A.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters.

Dickenson, W.	Florenstein, Zaharia.	Porcell, Mrs. N. G.
Ezekiel, J. J. Judah.	Izambert, Alexander.	Raleich, A. O.
Harenstein, Moritz.	Lefolt, Matus.	Richy, Lazer.
Healy, J. H. G.	Love, John.	Waalekar, N. N.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1884.

Commencing from the 27th May 1884, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Saturday. The last Tuesday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 20th May current, and the first Saturday Mail on the 24th May 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Madras and Ceylon	14th May	P. & O. Str. *Australia.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	13th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	13th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	12th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th ,,	Str. *Rajpootanat*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	14th ,,	Str. *Mahratta.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	19th ,,	French Str. *Tybre.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *viâ* England can be forwarded.

† Also for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. H. KELLY,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ' اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه '

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شفاف سنکونا فبريفيوج - يعنے تپ کي دوا

سرکاري کارخانے مين سرخ سنکونا کي چهال سے ايک نئي ور اصلاح کي هوئي دواے مرکب تيار کي گئي هی - کونيايين کے عوض مين يهه دوا به نسبت معمولي غير صاف کيئے هوئے فبريفيوج کے زياده تر ے نقص هی - يهه دوا عهده‌داران سرکار عام خلايق اور خيراتي کامون کے ليئے اور هر شخص جو بيس پونڈ يا اوس سے زياده ايک وقت پر لے بوٹانک گارڈن معروف کہ کمپني باغ کلکته کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قيمت پر بحساب ۲۴ روپی في پونڈ خريد کر سکتا هی - اور جمله خاص و عام کو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانک گارڈن سے صرف انقد قيمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا فروشون سے بهي به قيمت ۳۲ روپی في پونڈ مل سکتي هی - مگر محصول ڈاک باره آنه علاوه هی '

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For Calcutta.

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E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

ESTATE, RICHARD MACALLISTER, DECEASED.

In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, and of Section 320 of Act X of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Richard Macallister, late of No. 3, Waterloo Street, in the City of Calcutta, who died at Calcutta, aforesaid, on the 3rd day of April 1883, and probate to whose will was granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of June 1883, should send in their claims against the above Estate to the said undersigned at his Office, No. 3, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before Monday, the 9th day of June 1884, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate divided.

Dated this 18th day of April 1884.

LEO ZANDER,
Executor of the above Estate.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. J. H. R. Harley is no longer authorised to sign for the firm of F. Harley & Co, and that his authority so to do was withdrawn on the 10th day of April 1884, on which date he ceased to be employed by the said firm. Dated this 10th day of April 1884.

F. HARLEY & Co.
J. H. R. HARLEY.

PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that from this date I have entered into partnership with my brother Mr. A. d'Agostino and that our business of merchants and agents will henceforth be carried on under the style of D'Agostino & Co. It is further notified that for all matters of any description connected with the late firms of D'Agostino and Davis and of A. d'Agostino & Co., Mr. Alfonso d'Agostino alone should be addressed and looked to, as I am not responsible for the late firms' debts, liabilities or engagements (if any), nor shall I receive or collect any assets, nor have any connection whatever in such old business.

G. D'AGOSTINO,
5, Cooper's Lane.

The 23rd April 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

North-West and Oudh Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore to Furruckabad Light Railway, Debenture No. 000888 of the 4 per cent., for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of T. F. O'Meara, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

T. F. O'MEARA,
Saharanpur.

Lost

Two Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 142785 and 142786, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for ₹500 each, standing in the name of Bistoodoss Ghose, administrator of Brindabun Ghose, deceased. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of Bistoodoss Ghose.

WILSON & CHATTERJEE.

Stolen

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes last endorsed to P. Namasevayam Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above

notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

No. 110825—054931, dated 1st May 1865, for R2,000, originally standing in the name of P. Namasevoyam Moodelliar.

No. 108437—057929, dated 1st May 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the National Bank.

P. NAMASEVOYAM MOODELLIAR,
Bellary.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120043 and 151449, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500 each, originally standing in the names of the Oriental Bank Corporation and H. Leonard respectively, and last endorsed to Harihar Bhuttacharjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

HARIHAR BHUTTACHARJEE,
Bulandshahr, N.-W. P.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd May, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1884.

An Act to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS the provisions of Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 (*for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindu temples, colleges and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of bridges, sarái, kattras and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of nazúl property or escheats*) are, in so far as they are still in force within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, either obsolete or unnecessary, and it is therefore expedient entirely to repeal the Regulation within those territories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 in the North-Western Provinces.

1. Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 is hereby repealed within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 19.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1884.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		CEYLON.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																				
Sent	4,070	15,598 4	71	219 15	51	392 0	3,809	11,918 11	. .	. .	380	1,123 0	587	1,771 11	526	708 0	2,041	3,790 0	11,535	35,821 9
Received	2,609	13,611 12	111	404 10	40	246 10	4,291	15,937 2	3	6 2	414	1,244 5	599	1,702 7	. .	. .	1,971	3,623 4	10,038	36,776 4
TOTAL	6,679	29,510 0	182	624 9	91	638 10	8,100	27,855 13	3	6 2	794	2,367 5	1,186	3,474 2	526	708 0	4,012	7,413 4	21,573	72,597 13
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. *Viâ* Madras	228	2,296 14	8	21 6	8	13 14	5,224	18,998 15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,468	22,331 1
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. „ Lainghа	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. From Ceylon	52	133 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	444	1,255 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	496	1,389 0
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Viâ* Madras	954	4,796 1	83	254 4	1	4 2	4,079	14,630 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,117	19,684 8
Sent. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sent. „ Lainghа	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 10
Sent. To Ceylon	108	396 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	272	860 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	380	1,256 5
From West to West—																				
Recd. *Viâ* Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	13	51 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13	51 12
Sent. *Viâ* Bombay	2	28 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	28 7
From East to East—																				
Recd. From Ceylon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	93	370 0	1	6 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	94	376 1
Recd. *Viâ* Amur	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 6
Recd. „ Madras	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	91	322 15	91	322 15
TOTAL	1,344	7,650 15	91	275 10	22	69 12	10,020	36,752 6	. .	. .	94	373 6	1	6 1	. .	. .	91	322 15	11,663	45,451 1
GRAND TOTAL																			33,236	1,18,048 14
Adjustments																			. .	+1,289 0
NET TOTAL																			33,236	1,19,337 14

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1884.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Viâ* Teheran	2,609	4,070	6,679	37·00	50·87	44·37
INDO-EUROPEAN	„ Turkey	111	71	182	1·57	0·89	1·21
INDO-EUROPEAN	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	40	51	91	0·57	0·64	0·61
RED SEA	*Viâ* Suez	4,291	3,809	8,100	60·86	47·60	53·81
	TOTAL	7,051	8,001	15,052	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley.* Present fortnight.	Barley.* Past fortnight.	Barley.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.	Great Millet Past fortnight.	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	10 5	8 13	5 14	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	19 6	17 14	17 14	21 3	..	...	...	..	...	..
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 5	28 2	28 2	...	28 11	29 11	23 13
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	..	..	...	12 14	12 14	12 14	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	23 0	..	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 3	8 13	7 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	15 6	16 13	17 14	16 0	18 11	18 11	25 0	..	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	10 13	9 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	14 8	14 8	14 0	22 2	22 2	23 0	..	...	22 10
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 8	25 5	25 5	26 14	26 2	29 0	30 6
	Anantapur	14 2	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 13	28 13	30 2	28 13	30 2	28 8
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	33 0	41 3	24 6	22 10	33 13
	Kurnool	13 5	12 2	15 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	28 13	34 3	32 8	32 8	31 3
	Madras	10 10	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	13 14	15 11	15 11	15 13	23 13	23 13	22 5	26 6	26 6	26 6
	Chingleput	...	..	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 13	15 13	16 10	...	..	..	31 2	..	21 2
	North Arcot	9 5	9 11	9 5	...	..	...	14 0	15 0	14 6	17 5	16 14	17 5	29 2	25 8	24 10	29 11	29 11	28 0
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 6	...	...	...	14 5	11 3	16 8	15 5	14 6	18 13	..	...	...	24 10	23 14	32 5
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 10	17 6	19 8	..	...		33 6	31 13	38 3	28 5	29 0	32 10
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	9 14	...	...	...	15 13	16 10	18 0	15 14	16 11	18 13	..	...	...	27 14	25 6	33 0
	Madura	12 8	11 11	12 2	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	17 10	15 10	16 8	18 10	...	...	34 0	29 6	29 6	32 5
	Tinnevelly	8 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	12 11	13 2	19 14	16 0	16 6	20 2	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	16 6	15 6	15 6	24 6	22 10	27 13	29 6	31 13	30 3
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	11 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	11 3	19 3	16 14	18 8	21 0	19 10	31 0
	Salem	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	16 13	15 10	16 0	17 14	29 2	26 6	29 2	26 8	26 8	29 8
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 0	9 11	13 3	13 3	13 3	..	..	...	...	..	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	13 13	14 3	15 6	14 10	15 6	16 3	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 14	10 9	10 9	16 8	16 8	19 2	7 8	7 8	7 12	11 7	9 14	13 1	17 0	16 9	21 4	14 3	14 2	16 1
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	15 0	18 8	19 0	19 8	17 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	11 1	11 1	11 14	26 0	26 0	22 14	9 7	9 7	10 11	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	18 13	17 0	17 0	14 14
	Surat	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 4	11 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 10	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	19 5	14 3	14 3	14 3
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	..	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	13 7	16 0	16 0	17 9	13 12	13 12	14 1
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 8	...	...	8 3	9 0	8 2	9 0	11 4	10 0	19 10	19 10	18 10	12 14	15 0	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 8	11 0	14 8	...	..	..	..	...	..
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 6	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 4	8 0	10 10	10 12	10 0	17 10	16 14	20 0	16 0	14 4	16 15
	Násik	17 0	17 0	12 13	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	11 0	13 6	21 0	21 0	22 6	15 5	15 5	18 6
	Ahmednagar	14 10	14 12	14 4	...	...	12 4	8 9	8 9	9 9	10 4	10 12	12 11	16 15	17 5	27 4	15 5	15 5	20 6
	Poona	12 10	13 13	14 15	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	10 7	11 0	12 4	13 1	14 2	23 15	13 4	14 15	18 6
	Sholapur	15 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	17 4	15 15	31 8	21 2	20 3	27 2
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	22 8	20 8	18 12	16 0	17 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	30 8	28 0	31 0	29 0	27 0	29 8
	Satara	14 11	14 11	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 4	15 15	20 0	14 4	15 8	19 6
	Belgaum	20 4	19 13	19 0	13 5	13 0	12 0	14 3	13 8	11 8	14 11	14 0	12 0	22 11	21 10	23 0	21 0	20 10	26 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Ratnagiri	10 9	10 9	12 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 0	12 0	16 4	15 10	15 10	20 13	13 8	12 14	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	..	18 0	15 8	..	...	..
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	..	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	11 3
	Ausgarh	14 0	14 0	15 5	.	.	.	11 0	11 0	12 5	13 4	13 4	14 0	22 8	21 6	22 11	25 0	22 3	23 0
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	10 2	15 3	15 12	13 11	7 9	7 9	9 7	11 1	11 1	11 12	15 12	15 12	16 0	16 1	15 12	14 4
	Diesa	15 11	13 14	14 0	...	...		6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	9 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 8	20 7	18 0
	Nimach	19 8	18 8	15 0	35 0	34 0	20 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	16 8	18 0	17 0
	Nasirabad	19 0	18 1	15 5½	24 8	24 11½	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 8	24 0	23 5½	18 0	18 0	18 13½
	Rajkot	15 8	15 4	14 14	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	20 8	20 4	18 8	16 8	16 4	14 12
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	14 0	14 4	25 0	24 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	24 8	22 12	30 0	25 8	25 8	23 0
	Karachi	13 13	14 0	13 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	18 0
	Hyderabad (Nakur)	15 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	24 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	19 0	24 0
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 4	24 4	26 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	21 6	28 0	26 0	26 0	27 4
	Sukkur	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	26 8	29 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	17 8	22 8	24 8	29 8	22 8	23 8	24 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 14	18 13
Bengal	*Western Districts*																		
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	15 7	32 0	30 0	26 4	14 0	14 8	18 12	18 0	19 0	24 12	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Beerbhoom	16 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	16 8	16 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	..	..	...	...	..
	Howrah	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	20 0	...	..	...	...	..	..

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Cutwa 14 seers, and Cutwa 13-4 seers.

b The retail price of salt at Bishenpore sub-division was 13 seers per rupee.

c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

F INDIA.

NCE AND COMMERCE.

IDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
6 [illegible] 6	35	3	40 0	33 5	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13		...	..	13 13	15 8	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
5 28 5	22	3	44 8	44 8	35 2	93 5	93 5	87 8	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam	
13 32 13	28	3	42 0	42 0	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
14 29 6	29	6	32 8	33 10	26 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 3	15 11	15 3	14 10	15 3	Kistna	
0 25 0	29	2	29 6	29 6	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
0 30 0	30	0	35 5	35 5	36 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah	
11 35 14	31	0	45 11	44 13	40 5	...	..	...	14 5	14 14	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
0 31 0	38	13	33 10	37 0	33 10	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
... ...	32	3	30 0	30 0	31 8	182 11	182 11	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
2 28 2	28	2	26 8	26 8	27 5	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
6 27 6	24	11	26 8	26 8	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
14 35 14	30	13	31 8	32 8	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
3 25 6	31	13	31 2	29 5	31 2	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 0	South Arcot	
3 36 3	39	5	29 11	31 8	33 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 3	15 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore	
2 34 2	34	2	33 14	33 2	34 10	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Trichinopoly	
8 32 8	38	11	37 6	37 6	43 10	116 10	116 10	121 8	16 6	17 5	17 5	15 14	16 13	16 13	Madura	
... ...	...		29 5	29 11	37 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	18 5	18 11	17 6	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly	
8 29 8	31	3	38 0	38 0	38 0	97 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 2	Coimbatore	
5 20 14	21	10	23 3	24 2	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
8 30 13	35	14	39 6	39 6	41 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem	
2 20 3	21	2	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	15 5	15 13	15 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	South Canara	
10 22 10	21	14	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
0 10 10	17	0	16 3	16 14	15 3	58 3	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.
.. ...	...		16 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
13 18 13	...		16 10	16 10	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
... ...	...		14 0	14 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat	
... ...	...		12 8	12 8	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	15 9	14 8½	14 8½	15 1	Broach	
11 25 11	25	11	12 4	13 15	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
... ...	...		13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Colába (Alibag)	
... ...	...		20 12	17 13	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 14	14 14	15 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
4 22 4	28	6	16 5	16 5	19 12	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 4	Nasik	
... ...	...		21 10	21 15	22 0	79 0	86 4	79 12	14 4	14 4	14 14	14 2	14 2	14 10	Ahmednagar	
6 15 6	...		18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	15 4	14 7	14 7	15 0	Poona	
... ...	...		24 10	23 11	24 10	91 0	91 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0	Sholápur	
... ...	...		24 0	22 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 6½	12 9½	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
... ...	..		18 3	18 3	18 3	129 7	129 7	129 7	14 9	14 9	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	Satara	
0 24 1	31	0	20 0	19 0	16 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	Belgaum	
0 35 0	35	0	20 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
7 16 7	21	2	18 14	16 13	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 15	14 6	15 11	14 14	14 4	15 8	Ratnágiri	
0 19 0	21	0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
0 20 0	26	10	20 0	20 0	22 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Páuch Mahála (Godhra)	
.. ...	...		9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	..	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
... ...	...		20 7	18 6	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh	
15 16 15	...		15 12	15 7	16 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 14	Baroda	
.. ...	...		16 4	15 12	17 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Disa	
.. ...	...		25 0	23 8	20 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	13 8	Nimach	
... ...	...		25 0	25 0	24 5½	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12	Nasirabad	
.. ...	...		18 8	18 8	18 12	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	Rájkot	
0 60 0	...		24 8	22 12	19 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12¾	*12 12¾	*12 13	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
0 11 0	9	8	19 0	20 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
0 20 0	24	0	19 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
.. ...	...		22 12	22 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	14 0	13 5	13 14	13 12	13 0	13 12	Shikarpur	
.. ..	...		23 8	23 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	Sukkur	
.. ...	...		...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
.. ...	...		23 0	22 0	20 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 3	2 14 0	3 0 6	13 4a	13 4	12 0	Burdwan	
.. ...	...		17 12	18 0	18 0	320 0	280 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 12b	13 0	12 0	Bancooran	
.. ...	...		16 0	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 0	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
.. ...	..		15 0	15 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	13 0	13 0	Midnapore	
.. ...	.		18 0	17 0	19 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
.. ...	..		17 12	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-4 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.
b In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*																		
	Calcutta	15 0	12 8	15 5	17 0	17 0	23 2	7 8	7 8	10 12	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	20 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	15 3¼	22 15	22 15	...	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 13	14 8	14 8	18 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	.	... *	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 8	15 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	19 8	19 4	15 12	...	18 0	14 8	16 0	16 8	18 0	16 8	17 8	20 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 0 to 21 0	15 0 to 20 10	18 0	30 0	27 0	37 8	12 0	12 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 2	14 4	18 0 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	10 9	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 5	13 5	12 8	20 0		...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 12	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	25 0	22 8	18 6	...	...	.	8 4	8 4	9 0	14 6	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts																		
	Dacca	16 4	16 4	14 8	18 0	16 0	24 0	13 0	13 8	16 4	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0	19 0	24 0	30 0	35 0	37 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 0	16 0	15 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	14 8	13 5	12 4	..	...	...	15 0	14 8	21 0	16 0	17 8	26 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 8	22 0	17 8	24 0	25 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	19 0	18 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 18 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	9 0	8 0 to 9 0	11 0 to 11 8	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0 to 18 8	24 0	23 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	30 0
	Durbhunga	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	44 0	11 8	11 0	16 0	13 12	14 5	19 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	18 0	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	19 10	21 0	21 0	33 9	11 9	11 9	13 9	13 10	13 15	15 12	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 10	16 6	16 6	21 7	20 3	25 4	12 0	12 0 (new rice.) 10 11 (old rice.)	15 12	13 14	13 14 (new rice.) 12 10 (old rice.)	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	29 0	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa																		
	Cuttack	19 11	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	19 11*	18 6	26 4	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Pooree	14 7	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 9	23 10	22 5	32 8	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Balasore	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 8	32 0	...	..	..	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribagh	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	...	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	..		...	...	..	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of rice ranged from 23-10 to 32-13 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 13 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Chooadanga 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 14-14 seers.
h The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Khandy 12 seers.
k The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong was 12 seers per rupee.
l The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions per rupee were:—Nilphamuri 12 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
m The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
n The retail prices of salt in Kurseong 8 seers, and Siliguri 10 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Fallacotta was 10 seers per rupee.
p In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 11 seers, 10-10 chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
q In the sub-divisions of Goalundo and Madaripore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 11-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11-4 seers.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	18 10	18 10	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 9	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 9¼	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*h*	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	10 12*i*	10 12	11 4	Jessore	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	11 8*j*	11 8	12 4	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	13 11	13 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0	12 0	11 12	Dinagepore	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 9	12 0*k*	12 0	11 4	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*l*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
...	...	...	...	10 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 2 8	3 8 0	11 4	12 0	11 4	Bogra	
...	...	...	24 0	...	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 9	3 4 0	12 6*m*	12 4	11 4	Pubna	
0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	16 0	12 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*o*	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	16 13	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8*p*	12 8	12 4	Dacca	
...	...	...	17 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*r*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 3*s*	12 8	11 12	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	10 0*t*	11 0	9 0	Chittagong	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*u*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4*v*	12 4	12 4	Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
															Behar.	
...	...	...	24 8	25 9	29 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	Patna	
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Gya	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0*w*	12 0	12 8	Shahabad	
8	20 14	40 0	20 8	20 0	20 8	180 0	176 0	160 0	3 3 9	3 2 11	3 10 0	12 6*x*	12 0	11 0	Durbhunga	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 3 6	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*y*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
0	24 0	33 0	20 0	20 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	11 0*z*	11 8	11 0	Sarun	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 8*z1*	11 8	11 0	Chumparun	
...	...	...	24 10	24 6	27 14	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 15 10	2 15 0	3 3 4	12 9*z4*	13 2	12 1	Monghyr	
...	...	...	20 3	20 3	25 4	151 8	151 8	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	12 10*z3*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	10 8*z4*	10 8	10 0	Purneah	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	Maldah	
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0*z5*	12 0	11 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
															Orissa.	
8	10 8	15 12	24 15	23 10	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	Cuttack	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 6	100 0	80 0	105 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	16 0	16 0	11 4	Pooree	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	10 0*z6*	9 12	10 8	Balasore	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
0	16 0	27 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 8 9	3 5 3	3 7 0	10 0*z7*	10 8	11 0	Hazáribágh	
0	28 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Lonardugga	
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	10 8*z8*	10 8	10 8	Manbhoom	

t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
u In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v The retail prices of salt at Brahmunberiah 12-4 and Chandpore 12-8 seers per rupee.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 12 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
y The retail price of salt at Seetamurhee was 11 seers per rupee.
z The retail price of salt at Gopalgunge sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.
z1 In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
z2 The retail price of salt at the Jamui sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ramka 12 seers, Muddehpoora 10 seers and Soopole 11 seers.
z4 The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions per rupee were :—Kissongunge 9 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 12 seers.
z5 The retail price of salt at Rajmehal and Godda was 12 seers per rupee.
z6 The retail price of salt at Bhadruck was 8 seers per rupee.
z7 The retail prices of salt were at Chatra 11 seers, and Kharagdiha 11-8 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail prices of salt were at Raghunathpore 12 seers, and Burra Bazar 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari. Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra, Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	10 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 10	11 6	20 0	12 13	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	25 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	13 0	13 4	14 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 10	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	17 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	20 7	19 5½	21 8	29 0½	25 13	40 13	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 12	10 12	13 6½	24 11½	24 11½	32 4	26 14	26 14	27 1
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	20 4	29 11	29 11	23 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 10	12 2	27 8	28 11	36 4	22 0	24 6	36 6
	Meerut	19 8	18 8	18 8	26 8	2 8	33 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	31 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
	Bulandshahr	21 0	19 8	20 0	28 8	28 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 10	11 4	28 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 8	20 0
	Aligarh	18 0	19 0	17 4	27 0	25 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	26 0	26 0	26 8	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Kumaun	13 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 4	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	27 0*
	Bijnor	19 6	19 11	19 11	27 0	28 6	32 1	9 9	10 2	11 4	10 11	11 4	13 12	24 12	24 12	32 6	...	...	22 8
	Moradabad	20 10	20 10	21 4	31 14	30 10	31 14	8 12	10 4	10 10	12 12	14 0	15 0	30 10	30 10	31 4	27 8	28 2	20 10
	Budaun	21 14	22 3	21 4½	32 6	31 3	32 6	8 6	8 6	9 9½	10 12½	12 9½	16 3	25 12½	27 9½	...	27 9½	28 12½	...
	Bareilly	20 10	20 0	19 11	28 12	29 6	28 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 14	11 14	15 0	28 12	31 4	28 12	26 14	28 12	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur	24 8	23 0	20 12	37 8	37 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	9 12	14 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 8	21 14	20 0	33 12	32 8	35 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	11 14	12 8	15 0	37 8	33 12	30 0	31 4	28 12	25 0
	Muttra	18 8	18 8	17 4	27 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	23 8	21 [illegible]
	Agra	18 8	18 8	17 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	23 8	24 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	23 [illegible]
	Farrukhabad	21 4	21 1½	18* 1	32 7	32 10	27 5	7 5	6 10	7 5	12 10	12 9	14 6½	...	32 10	25 15	28 12	30 6	22 [illegible]
	Mainpuri	20 0	20 8	19 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	24 0	...	...	23 8	...
	Etáwah	21 0	21 0	17 0	26 8	27 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 [illegible]
	Etah	22 0	22 8	20 5	31 0	30 0	26 13	7 8	7 11	8 0	12 8	13 5	14 5	...	25 0	23 0	...	24 10	23 [illegible]
	Jalaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi	23 0	24 0	22 2	34 3	35 7	38 1	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	35 8	...	24 0	26 [illegible]
	Lalitpur	25 4	24 14	21 8	38 0	38 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	26 0	28 0	32 [illegible]
	Cawnpore	22 8	22 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	27 [illegible]
	Fatehpur	19 0	18 0	17 14	28 0	28 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	29 4	32 0	26 0	27 0	25 [illegible]
	Bánda	28 0	28 0	22 0	35 0	32 0	29 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	17 8	37 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	33 [illegible]
	Allahabad	19 12	16 8	15 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	15 8	30 8	30 8	32 8	28 8	28 0	30 [illegible]
	Hamírpur	25 0	22 0	18 0	25 12	23 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 6	12 6	...	...	31 0	28 0	...	...	22 [illegible]
	Jaunpur	21 8	21 3	20 8	26 13	28 4	30 5	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	15 8	25 6	25 6	...	22 9	22 9	25 6
	Gorakhpur	20 11	19 13	18 0	24 5½	22 8	28 12½	12 9½	12 9½	14 5½	14 5½	14 5½	16 11½	21 9½	21 9½	36 0	...	18 0	...
	Basti	20 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 8	18 1	19 3	25 13	23 15	26 1	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	29 8	20 10	26 9	...
	Mirzapur	17 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	32 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	28 [illegible]
	Benares	18 11	19 0	16 8	25 0	26 0	25 0	9 3	9 3	11 6	12 11½	13 9	17 1	26 9	26 9	27 10	22 4	25 12	29 [illegible]
	Gházipur	19 0	18 10½	19 5	25 1½	24 7	26 6½	7 1½	7 1½	10 5	11 9	11 9	16 1½	20 9½	20 9½	32 3	22 8½	22 8½	27 1[illegible]
	Balia	18 10	18 0	18 12	24 6	23 7	27 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	...	21 12	...	20 8	20 8	...
	Pilibhít	21 0	20 0	20 7	33 8	31 8	36 4	10 0	11 8	15 0	12 8	13 12	17 8	27 0	29 0	...	26 4	26 4	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	26 0	26 0	...
	Partábgarh	22 2	22 2	21 1	26 14	33 12	33 9	14 0	14 8	16 9	15 0	15 9	17 11	...	...	31 0	...	...	30 0
	Fyzabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	22 0	23 0	19 12	34 0	34 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	34 0	36 0	49 0	34 0	36 0	...
	Lucknow	21 10	21 0	18 13½	30 5	31 0	31 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 2	13 12	14 12	28 8½	29 0	25 0½	29 2½	28 8½	21 12
	Bára Banki	23 0	22 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	31 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	22 0
	Bahraich	20 0	20 0	18 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	30 0	31 0	45 0	23 0	22* 0	24 0
	Rai Bareli	21 12	20 8	20 0	29 8	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	18 0	30 8	32 0	...	30 8	30 8	24 8
	Sitapur	22 12	23 8	20 12	35 0	37 8	25 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 8	18 8	33 0	35 0	33 4	32 0	33 0	27[illegible]
	Gonda	23 0	22 12	21 6	30 14	32 4	38 8	12 12	12 12	15 8	15 8	15 8	17 4	28 8	28 8	46 8	27 8	27 8	28 [illegible]
	Unao	21 0	22 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	24 [illegible]
	Bardui	21 2	20 10	17 13	34 12	34 11	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	30 0	30 0	26 4	27 3	30 0	23 [illegible]
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	26 4	26 4	26 12	45 0	45 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	35 0
	Lahore (b)	26 0	25 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	48 0	32 0	26 0	30 0
	Ferozepore (c)	23 0	24 0	24 0	37 0	36 0	46 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	50 0	...	...	38 0
	Sirsa (d)	19 0	19 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	48 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	24 0	23 0	34 0
	Hissar (e)	18 0	18 0	20 8	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	29 0
	Rohtak (f)	18 8	18 8	18 8	27 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	24 0
	Gurgaon (g)	19 8	19 0	21 0	28 8	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	24 8
	Delhi (h)	18 8	19 0	19 8	27 8	25 8	30 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	23 0	24 8	30 0	23 0	23 8	22 8
	Karnal (i)	20 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	24 [illegible]
	Umballa (j)	22 0	24 8	24 8	32 0	31 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	42 0	26 0	26 0	30 0
	Ludhiana (k)	23 0	24 0	25 8	35 0	34 0	47 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	47 0	24 0	25 0	31 0
	Simla (l)	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Maudwa.

(a) Gur rising. (b) Wheat, bajra and jowar falling. (c) Wheat and jowar rising; barley falling. (d) Bajra falling; rice, gram and gur rising. (e) Gur rising.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nugleb), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	...	12 8	13 4	18 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 4	12 0	Goálpárá	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	Kámrúp	
...	...	...	9 12	9 6	7 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 5 4	4 5 4	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	Nágá Hills	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Déhra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	27 15	26 14	31 3	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	13 3	12 14½	12 14½	12 7	Sahárunpur	
...	...	...	27 8	26 6	28 11	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 2	12 2	11 10	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Aligarh	
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
...	...	...	25 10	25 5	25 14	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	Bijnor	
...	...	...	24 6	25 10	24 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	22 3	25 3	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	12 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Budaun	
...	...	...	22 8	23 2	25 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	12 3	12 3	11 9	Bareilly	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 0	10 8	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 9	13 0	11 0	11 9	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	24 0	25 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	100 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	26 7	26 11	14 15	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 12	12 11	11 15	12 2	12 1	11 6	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...	26 0	25 10	24 12	160 0	153 0	160 0	12 0	12 2	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	Etah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Jalaun	
...	...	...	29 3	31 3	33 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	32 12	35 0	35 0	160 0	175 0	160 0	11 3	11 4	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	30 8	31 8	29 8	150 0	140 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	28 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Banda	
...	...	...	29 4	30 0	31 0	120 0	130 0	135 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	33 15	36 12	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 14	11 13	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	24 11	25 6	28 4	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	28 13	27 0	32 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 11½	10 6½	10 6½	10 3½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	Basti	
...	...	...	24 0	22 14	23 8	177 8	147 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	9 3	10 8	10 8	9 3	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	24 2	25 8	25 8½	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 11	10 11	10 0	10 2	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
...	...	...	24 7	24 7	28 5	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	...	23 14	23 12	28 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia	
...	...	...	21 12	21 0	20 15	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Pilibhít	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	...	27 0	27 14	27 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 1	11 1	10 12	Partábgarh	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	25 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
...	...	...	27 12	28 8	26 5½	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bara Banki	
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	26 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
...	...	...	28 0	27 6	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	24 7½	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
...	...	...	28 8	27 8	31 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
...	...	...	30 0	32 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unao	
...	...	...	25 5	24 6	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	33 4	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	42 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	...	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (*e*)	
...	...	...	25 8	24 8	28 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	Rohtak (*f*)	
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 0	12 8	11 8	Delhi (*h*)	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	...	13 0	12 6	12 8	12 8	12 4	Karnál (*i*)	
...	...	...	31 8	30 14	35 0	200 0	155 0	140 0	14 4	13 12	14 1	13 12	13 0	14 0	Umballa (*j*)	
...	...	...	35 8	34 8	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	15 0	14 14	14 0	14 0	14 8	Ludhiana (*k*)	
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 4	11 5	10 5	10 9	10 0	Simla (*l*)	

(*f*) Bajra and jowar rising; barley, gram and salt (retail) falling.
(*g*) Wheat, barley and gram falling.
(*h*) Wheat, bajra, jowar, gram and salt rising; barley falling.
(*i*) Wheat, barley and firewood falling; jowar rising.
(*j*) Wheat, barley, gram, salt and wood falling; jowar, gur and maize rising.
(*k*) Wheat, bajra, jowar and gur rising; barley, rice and gram falling
(*l*) Gram falling; salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (a)	15 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (b)	25 0	25 0	24 8	40 0	38 0	55 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	41 0	30 0	28 0	30 0
	Hoshiárpur (c)	24 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Gurdaspur (d)	27 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (e)	25 0	25 8	25 0	39 0	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	41 0	41 0	42 0	34 4	29 4	26 8
	Siálkot (f)	25 8	24 8	27 0	45 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	36 8	35 0	[illegible] 0
	Gujrát (g)	30 0	31 0	31 0	50 0	48 8	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	50 0	50 0	47 0	44 0	44 0	47 0
	Jhelum (h)	30 0	28 8	27 8	42 0	37 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	40 0	45 0
	Ráwalpindi (i)	31 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	46 0	44 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	15 4	50 0	55 0	37 0	48 0	48 0	43 0
	Shahpúr (j)	30 0	30 0	23 0	48 0	48 0	55 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	38 0	38 0	48 0
	Jhang (k)	22 0	23 0	20 0	34 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	30 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	35 0
	Montgomery (l)	20 8	20 0	19 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 8	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan (m)	18 8	18 0	16 12	32 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	32 0
	Muzaffargarh (n)	21 0	19 0	18 8	30 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	25 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán (o)	18 12	18 2	16 14	27 13	26 4	35 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	27 8	28 12	40 0	25 0	25 0	33 12
	Dera Ismail Khán (p)	20 13	21 4	20 3	40 5	40 10	34 3	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 11	32 8	30 10	41 4	26 14	26 4	33 13
	Bannu (q)	24 11	26 14	28 2	40 10	40 0	59 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	30 0	31 4	41 4
	Kohát (r)	22 4	22 15	17 14	33 2	37 0	31 14	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 13	26 12	30 10	36 15	26 12	31 14	36 15
	Peshawar (s)	25 12	27 12	17 12	42 8	45 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	33 2
	Hazára (t)	31 0	29 0	...	43 0	43 0	42 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	28 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	40 0	35 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Damoh	32 8	29 8	31 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	15 8	13 8	14 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	24 0	23 8	19 8	24 0	23 8	19 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	21 8	20 0
	Mandla	31 0	32 0	28 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	25 0	24 8	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursinghpur	21 0	23 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	19 2	19 11	16 9	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	11 0	11 4	10 11	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	19 4
	Nimár	18 9	18 9	16 8	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	15 8	22 8	22 8	25 1	24 0	24 0	25 1
	Betúl	22 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	25 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	26 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Nagpur	22 4	22 4	18 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	16 0	14 12	18 4	27 12	26 12	29 12	...	...	...
	Chanda	23 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	25 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	24 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	27 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	36 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 12	32 0	34 0	29 4	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	24 8	21 0	18 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	37 0	28 0	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 14	19 2	19 2	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	15 5	12 0	15 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	12 0	12 9	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	16 3	5 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 3	12 12	13 7	13 12	13 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 3	10 10	15 6	16 9	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 15	11 15	13 0	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	10 12	10 7	...	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	8 3	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	17 15	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 5	16 10	16 10	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 0	11 10	11 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	12 12	11 5	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	7 8	9 13	10 14	9 13	16 12	17 4	24 14	23 14	23 14	29 9
	Bolarum	17 1	17 0	18 15	...	...	...	8 11	8 8	7 11	10 9	10 11	9 9	18 10	18 15	25 11	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	13 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Amraoti	22 0	26 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	17 0	18 0	17 0
	Akola	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	18 0	21 0
	Elichpur	18 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 8	24 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	20 0
	Buldana	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	23 0
	Wun	20 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Basim	25 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...

(a) Wheat, barley and salt rising; gram falling. (b) Barley, bajra, gram and maize falling. (c) Wheat rising; gram falling.
(d) Barley, jowar and gram falling; gur rising. (e) Wheat, gram and gur rising; bajra falling. (f) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram and maize falling; gur rising.
(g) Wheat and rice rising; barley and gram falling. (h) Wheat, barley, gram, maize, gur and salt (retail) falling; bajra and jowar rising.
(i) Wheat and maize falling; barley, rice, jowar, gram, gur and firewood rising. (j) Gram and maize falling; gur rising.
(k) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram and salt (retail) rising; rice falling. (l) Wheat, barley and gram falling; jowar and gur rising.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nurgee), Ragi, Veragu, Coraloo, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab.
...	...	...	35 0	34 8	34 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	Jullundur (*b*)	
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
...	...	...	37 0	36 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
...	...	...	40 0	41 0	39 8	85 0	85 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (*e*)	
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (*f*)	
...	...	...	38 8	36 8	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (*g*)	
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	28 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 12	15 8	15 0	16 8	Jhelum (*h*)	
...	...	...	37 8	40 0	27 0	140 0	150 0	135 0	15 4	15 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
...	...	...	42 0	40 0	31 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*j*)	
...	...	...	29 0	35 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 14	14 8	14 12	14 8	Jhang (*k*)	
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (*l*)	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 8	14 12	14 8	Mooltan (*m*)	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 12	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
...	...	...	25 0	28 12	22 8	150 0	150 0	100 0	...	28 12	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4	Dera Ghází Khan (*o*)	
...	...	...	34 7	35 13	25 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	47 8	47 8	63 0	45 0	45 0	62 0	Dera Ismail Khan (*p*)	
...	...	...	42 8	36 4	34 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (*q*)	
...	...	...	32 8	34 6	21 0	153 0	153 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	102 0	58 11	58 11	71 6	Kohát (*r*)	
...	...	...	32 8	31 8	21 2	124 0	118 0	99 0	41 10	41 0	61 12	40 10	40 0	60 0	Peshawar (*s*)	
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára (*t*)	
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 12	9 12	10 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 4	9 12	10 0	Damoh	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 6	11 10	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jubbulpore	
30 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	45 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	Seoni	
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	27 0	29 4	23 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	25 13	25 13	21 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
17 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Betúl	
19 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	24 8	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	150 0	12 8	13 0	10 8	12 4	12 8	10 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	22 12	22 4	19 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
...	...	...	24 0	26 8	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	Chánda	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	159 0	159 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	33 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
80 0	80 0	150 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
...	...	...	19 8	16 8	20 0	125 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Akyab, Northern Arakan, Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	21 2	14 2	20 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	...	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	15 9	12 7	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	25 5	29 9	18 10	16 5	18 10	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	11 4	10 15	10 14	238 12	230 12	265 7	26 9	23 8	28 9	21 4	19 4	23 1	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	18 3	...	14 15	184 8	...	147 10	41 12	...	35 7	35 7	...	33 12	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	9 15	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Mothmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	30 6	29 3	29 3	14 6	Mergui	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	28 3	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Salween	
23 14	23 14	28 4	16 5	16 5	17 8	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 6	10 6	10 8	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	17 6	18 10	18 3	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Bolarum	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	80 0	75 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
0	11 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	Akola	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	29 8	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wún	
...	...	...	23 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*a*) Wheat and barley falling; jowar and gram rising. (*b*) Wheat, barley, bajra and maize falling. (*c*) Wheat, barley and gram rising; bajra and jowar falling. (*d*) Wheat and bajra rising; gram and barley falling. (*e*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising. (*f*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra and gur rising; gram, maize, salt and wood falling. (*g*) Wheat, gram and maize falling. (*h*) Jowar, gur, salt and wood rising; wheat, barley, bajra and maize falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley, bajra and jowar falling. (*j*) Wheat, barley and gram rising; bajra and jowar falling. (*k*) Wheat and bajra rising; gram and barley falling. (*l*) Wheat, barley, bajra and jowar falling. (*m*) Wheat, barley and gram rising; bajra and jowar falling. (*n*) Wheat and bajra rising; gram and barley falling. (*o*) Wheat and barley falling; jowar and gram rising. (*p*) Wheat, barley and gram rising; bajra and jowar falling. (*q*) Wheat and bajra rising; gram and barley falling. (*r*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising. (*s*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra and gur rising; gram, maize, salt and wood falling. (*t*) Wheat, gram and maize falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicat*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 5	8 10	9 5	9 8	9 13	10 3	14 3	14 8	16 13	20 0	20 1	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	15 8	23 0	24 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	19 0	19 8	21 0
	Kishengurh	17 0	16 12	15 0	22 4	23 4	24 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	21 0	25 4	17 8	18 0	19 0
	Kerrowlee	18 8	17 8	18 12	25 0	26 14	27 8	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 4	11 4	15 0	25 0	25 0	28 12	21 14	21 14	25 8
	Ulwur	18 6	17 13	20 0	24 10	24 11	27 10	7 11	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 8	28 8	20 0	20 0	25 3
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 10	18 11	18 11	25 0	23 11	30 4	7 6	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 6	11 4	23 3	23 3	28 4	23 3	22 11	25 8
	Ajmere	15 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	20 5	21 6	16 4	30 8	30 6	24 6	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	30 0	30 0	24 6	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Erinpura	16 6	16 6	17 1½	25 0	25 0	28 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Sirohèe	15 8	15 8	16 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0
	Abu	13 6	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 4	7 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Anadra	14 8	14 2	15 8	23 4	23 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Bálmere	13 4	13 0	15 4	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	27 0
	Jeysalmere	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	12 4	...	...	19 0	...	...	15 4	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	17 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	14 13¼	12 14½	23 7	24 3¼	18 5½	10 2¼	10 2¼	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgurh (")	18 7	16 1	15 12¼	...	...	...	9 11	9 8	10 15	12 13	13 2	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 4	15 12¼	22 4	21 4	21 4	6 12	5 0	6 4	8 0	7 8	7 8	18 8	18 12	20 0	17 4	18 12	18 2
	Bikaneer	11 12	14 9	12 0	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	3 4	6 8	6 8	6 10	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	19 1
	Boondee	23 0	23 0	18 8	38 0	38 8	27 0	7 0	7 8	10 12	8 0	8 0	11 0	33 8	33 8	26 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 0	35 0	25 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 [illegible]
	Tonk	20 12	21 12	17 11	30 8	31 4	26 0	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 8	8 8	9 11	31 0	31 4	29 4	22 4	22 8	21 [illegible]
	Jhallawar	21 11	20 15	17 3	28 0	21 15	22 14	...	...	...	10 3¼	10 3¼	11 3	30 1	29 7	24 6	17 2	17 2	18 [illegible]
	Shahpoora	18 12	18 12	16 0	27 0	26 12	20 6	9 0	9 0	13 4	12 0	12 0	16 12	26 0	26 4	21 1	18 12	19 0	17 [illegible]
	Dholpur	17 8	17 13	16 15	25 5	23 10	28 15	9 9	9 9	10 2	12 2	12 6	12 6	23 14	24 10	26 8	23 4	23 3	25 [illegible]
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

(*Statistical Branch.*)

NDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884 —*concluded.*

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawes, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	MYSORE.
30 4	30 8	28 0	24 10	24 13	31 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 11	12 3	11 10	11 8	11 2	11 11	Coorg	COORG
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 8	15 8	15 8	14 4	Jeypore	RAJPOOTANA.
...	...	...	22 8	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 12	13 12	11 8	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	23 3	24 11	28 6	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
...	...	...	23 3	24 11	29 10	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	12 12	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	29 5	30 8	25 6	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	14 14	13 10	13 10	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p					
...	...	...	20 7	20 7	21 6	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
...	...	...	19 8	14 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Abu	
...	...	...	17 8	17 4	17 8	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4	Anadra	
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	15 12	300 0	310 0	320 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Bálmere	
...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	...	22 0	...	Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	21 14	21 13	17 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1¾	11 14½	10 15	11 11½	11 8½	10 8¾	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	35 0	36 4	26 4	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	11 14	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	26 11	29 8	22 3	...	...	...	2 5 3	...	...	17 3	17 8	18 9	Partabgarh (")	
...	...	...	19 12	19 8	20 10	150 0	150 0	...	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 10 0	15 0	16 0	15 5	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	17 13	21 0	18 6	...	...	..	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	36 12	36 12	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 4	12 0	12 8	Boondee	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kotah	
...	...	...	29 4	30 4	28 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 4	13 4	14 10	13 0	13 0	14 5	Tonk	
...	...	...	31 15	30 1	26 9	...	..	...	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	24 2	25 1	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 3	14 1½	14 4	14 1½	13 15½	14 1	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	23 8	24 8	28 11	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 6	12 7	12 10	Dholpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	CENTRAL INDIA.

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 764 AND 765 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th APRIL 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraroo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Mysore	Bangalore	10 14	11 5	12 0	12 0	12 7	13 9	10 6	10 4	10 2	11 10	11 7	11 6	26 9	29 9	26 12	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 2	29 2	30 1	35 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 7	12 0	12 4	13 3	14 8	14 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	37 0	37 2	32 0	33 0	38 12	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Tumkur	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	43 0	44 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	12 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 4	12 14	13 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 8	27 0	28 0	36 0	78 0	75 0	78 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 12	9 12
	Shimoga	13 10	14 11	16 13	...	...	17 14	15 10	16 13	14 11	18 4	19 15	16 13	42 0	37 13	29 6	...	...	...	42 0	37 13	38 6	37 13	31 8	35 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	...	...	11 9	10 8	9 7	10 8
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
Central India	Indore	17 8	17 2	14 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	29 1	26 10	19 3	20 13	18 7	19 8	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	19 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6	11 6
	Gwalior	18 4	17 15	17 1	24 3	24 3	21 15	7 5	7 7	7 9	8 12	8 10	10 1	23 8	23 5	24 14	20 9	21 0	21 15	...	...	...	21 11	21 15	23 11	127 12	127 12	123 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14
	Goona	25 0	24 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 5	26 1	21 11	40 0	29 10	42 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 2	18 0	22 5	...	...	42 8	27 13	28 6	35 0	...	...	...	35 4	33 2	36 1	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 7	11 4	11 6	11 3

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of February 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	427·26	86·51	19,275	55,732	...	17,309	238	..	31	..	..	269	17,578	0·66	55·05	0·13	85·17	
		Gobri	372·82	133·91	33·41	429	3,701	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	...	...	4,472	12,106	...	4,648	..	..	..	..	..	...	4,648					
		High Level, Section I.	675	88·56	88·56	11,423	15,294	...	11,740	30	..	3	..	..	33	11,773					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	92	92	1,253	10,214	...	1,042	13	24	22	..	..	58	1,100					
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	4	4																
		Matchgong	650	...	...	7,005	22,337	...	8,635	..	..	56	..	..	56	8,691					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	215·76	215·76	1,311	552	...	266	110	..	233	..	..	343	609					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	189·22	189·22	3,138	2,414														
		Total	...	...	...	48,306	122,400	...	43,640	390	24	345	..	..	759	44,399	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,823	..	73	289	..	..	362	124,185	..	..	..	..	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,471	11	...	85,149	84,947	...	86,310	..	..	..	..	..	...	86,310	0·29	42·63	0·66	64·12	13 days discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	13	...	10,360	9,625	...	10,721	..	..	..	..	..	...	10,721	0·17	51·20	1·58	49·22	16 days ditto.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	...	...	...	217	902	...	393	..	..	..	..	..	...	393	..	..	..	..	
		Total	...	...	...	95,726	95,474	...	97,424	..	..	..	..	..	...	97,424	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	100,041	..	..	..	..	..	...	100,041	..	..	..	..	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,403	197	35,086	9,403	7,481	...	8,589	8,761	383	..	..	17,732	25,213	..	28·54	..	27·92	
		Buxar	1,226	396	368	91,006	21,061	19,302	...	29,904	21,137	2,025	21	69	53,156	72,458					
		Arrah	1,660	629	509	151,890	91,173	55,060	...	39,416	19,798	1,548	186	7,003	67,949	123,009	..	30·18	0·08	36·70	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	993	283	203	993	560	214	...	280	80	..	..	..	360	574	..	32·66	..	36·62	
		Patna	1,466			44,629	29,111	18,402	...	15,048	3,126	13	34	67	18,288	36,690					
		Total	...	...	...	323,604	151,308	100,459	...	93,237	52,900	3,968	241	7,139	157,485	257,944	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	72,916	...	50,229	15,473	9,524	91	1,343	74,960	147,876	..	..	..	..	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	467,636	369,182	100,459	141,064	93,627	52,924	4,313	241	7,139	158,244	399,767	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	72,916	223,864	50,229	13,546	10,113	91	1,343	75,322	372,102	..	..	..	..	

The 21st April 1884.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for the first 5 days of April 1884. Total.	Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st to 7th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 5th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
19th Apl. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,14,584	666	176	48,379	275	1,14,584	666	48,379	385	. . .	66,205
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,13,971	208	547	1,02,644	188	1,13,971	208	1,02,644	263	. . .	11,327
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	725	2,73,722	377	754	1,82,092	242	2,73,722	377	1,82,092	339	. . .	91,630
12th ditto	Madras	861	1,44,493	168	861	86,647	101	1,44,493	168	86,647	141	. . .	57,846
12th ditto	South Indian	655	72,452	111	654	67,231	103	72,452	111	67,231	144	. . .	5,221
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,96,523	683	1,458	6,62,844	455	9,96,523	683	6,62,844	637	. . .	3,33,679
5th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,75,991	599	461	2,07,346	450	2,75,991	599	2,07,346	630	. . .	68,645
	TOTAL	4,879	19,91,736	409	4,911	13,57,183	276	19,91,736	409	13,57,183	386	. . .	6,34,553
	State.												
19th Apl. 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,03,737	666	1,509	6,51,469	432	10,03,737	666	6,51,469	605	. . .	3,52,268
12th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,834	136	56	4,079	73	5,834	136	4,079	102	. . .	1,755
12th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,808	66	27	1,011	37	1,808	66	1,011	52	. . .	797
12th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	48,110	209	239	21,470	90	48,110	209	21,470	126	. . .	26,640
12th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,181	68	32	1,844	58	2,181	68	1,844	81	. . .	337
12th ditto	Tirhoot	157	18,634	119	193	15,150	78	18,634	119	15,150	109	. . .	3,484
8th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	14,660	257	. .	(b) . . .	. .	14,660	257	(b) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
19th Apl. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,568	76	138	9,305	67	10,568	76	9,305	94	. . .	1,263
19th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,266	105	12	772	64	1,266	105	772	90	. . .	494
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,58,859	232	1,119	2,06,850	185	2,58,859	232	2,06,850	259	. . .	52,009
19th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	2,256	25	140	11,779	84	2,256	25	11,779	118	9,523	. . .
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,068	357	45	9,408	209	16,068	357	9,408	293	. . .	6,680
12th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	47,391	318	149	29,818	200	47,391	318	29,818	280	. . .	17,573
12th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	40,186	250	208	42,465	204	40,186	250	42,465	286	2,279	. . .
19th ditto	Sindia	75	6,826	91	75	6,349	85	6,826	91	6,349	119	. . .	477
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	77,463	184	447	50,575	113	77,463	184	50,575	158	. . .	26,888
12th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,41,018	214	660	1,00,715	153	1,41,018	214	1,00,715	214	. . .	40,303
12th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,073	41	. . .	. .	2,073	57	2,073	. . .
	TOTAL	3,413	6,93,128	203	c3,391	5,13,663	143	6,93,128	203	5,13,663	200	. . .	d1,64,805
	Assisted Companies.												
19th Apl. 1884	Bengal Central	35	1,740	50	114	4,088	37	1,740	50	4,088	52	2,348	. . .
5th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	1,293	33	. . .	. .	1,293	46	1,293	. . .
12th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,558	38	. . .	. .	1,558	53	1,558	. . .
	TOTAL	35	1,740	50	194	6,939	36	1,740	50	6,939	50	5,199	. . .
	Native States.												
5th Apl. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	30,133	156	193	23,137	120	30,133	156	23,137	168	. . .	6,996
19th ditto	Jodhpore	19	922	49	19	829	44	922	49	829	62	. . .	93
12th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,736	114	121	12,882	106	13,736	114	12,882	148	. . .	854
5th ditto	Mysore	86	6,761	79	86	4,702	55	6,761	79	4,702	77	. . .	2,059
	TOTAL	419	51,552	123	419	41,550	99	51,552	123	41,550	133	. .	10,002
	GRAND TOTAL	10,253	37,41,893	365	c10,634	25,70,804	242	37,41,893	365	25,70,804	333	. . .	d11,56,129
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	16,83,852	164	11,82,570	156	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	20,58,041	201	13,88,234	183	. . .	d6,55,147

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (b).
(d) Exclusive of the figures of Patna-Gya State Railway.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary

SIMLA,
The 2nd May 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884.

No. 784, dated Simla, 5th May, 1884.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to invite your attention to the Preliminary Report (including the dissents) of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill and to the revised Bill, recently published in the *Gazette of India*,* and to request that the Report and the Bill may be taken into consideration by the Government of Bengal as soon as possible, in order that the Government of India may be made acquainted with the views of the Bengal Government on the revised Bill and of those officers whom the Bengal Government may consider it expedient to consult.

2. In concluding their Report, the Select Committee specify several points with which they were unable to deal adequately without further information than that contained in the papers before them. And they state that on some of these points they would be glad to receive the advice both of the Local Government and of the High Court. A separate communication will be addressed to the High Court. The particular questions which the Select Committee wish to be referred to the Local Government are—

(1) Whether, with reference especially to landlords' improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue-officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation-channels, the distribution of water and the payment of compensation; and, if so, what form such provisions should take?

(2) Whether the summary sale procedure can be applied to those dependent taluqs the revenue of which was settled direct with Government, though the holders pay it through the zamíndár, who is responsible for its realization. These tenures apparently find no place in the Government registers, and it was proposed that the modified *patní* procedure should be applied to them.

(3) Whether the same procedure can be made applicable also to the recovery of arrears of road-cess and public works cess from rent-free tenure-holders.

(4) Whether any provisions are required in the Bill with respect to tenants of homestead or *bastu* land which is not a part of an occupancy-holding. The Select Committee have omitted Chapter VII of the original Bill, on the ground that it was inapplicable to the very varying conditions attaching to the holdings of such tenants in different parts of the country, and that they had not before them the information requisite to dealing with the questions involved. It is desirable that information of this description should, if possible, be supplied.

(5) Whether the saving of customary and other conditions specifically applied in section 214 of the revised Bill to *utbandí* and *hal-hasilí* tenures should be extended to similar tenures under other names; and whether any special saving is necessary in regard to the special tenures under which land is held in the Chittagong Division.

(6) Whether it would be possible to specify for the purpose of exemption from the pre-emption sections any such transferable occupancy-rights as those in *guzáshta* and *gorá* holdings.

* See *Gazette of India* for 29th March and 5th and 12th April.

(7) Whether it is possible to improve the accuracy of the price-lists which have been published during the past twelve years; and what would be the probable effect of basing a system of enhancement of rent mainly on these lists.

3. To these points the attention of the Government of Bengal is especially invited. It may be that the first of them would require separate legislation; but, as they have been referred at the instance of the Select Committee, it would be desirable that the opinion of the Bengal Government upon them should be given in reply to this letter. I am further to mention some other matters on which either the opinion of the Government of Bengal is particularly required or an expression of the views of the Government of India seems desirable.

4. The first question concerns the sufficiency of the revenue-establishments of the Province to discharge, in addition to their present onerous functions, the numerous duties which, under the revised Bill, will devolve upon them. They are required, for instance, (1) to ascertain the prevailing rate by local inquiry at the instance of a Civil Court before which an enhancement-suit under section 44 is brought; (2) to prepare authoritative price-lists under section 52; (3) to receive deposits of rent (section 73); (4) to appoint officers to superintend the division of the produce where rent is taken by appraisement or measurement (section 82); (5) to decide the respective rights of landlord and tenant to make an improvement, or whether any particular work is an improvement (section 89); (6) to register landlords' improvements, and to record evidence respecting any improvement (sections 91 and 92); (7) to grant permission to measure the holding of a tenant (section 99); (8) to prepare a record-of-rights or to make a settlement of rents (Chapter X); (9) to frame tables-of-rates (Chapter XI); (10) to survey and record a proprietor's private lands (Chapter XII); (11) to determine the incidents of a tenancy by means of a local inquiry at the direction of a Civil Court (section 174). This list does not exhaust the duties delegated to Revenue-officers; but it is sufficiently full to show that the efficient working of the Act will in a great measure depend on the ability of the revenue-establishments to respond to the calls which will be made upon them. Some of the duties,—as, for instance, the preparation of a record-of-rights or of a table-of-rates, or the settlement of rents,—will probably arise only in exceptional localities, and may require the employment of special establishments. Others, however,—such as the registration of improvements or local inquiries into the prevailing rate,—will not improbably be frequent throughout the Province; and the Government of India would like to know whether the existing revenue-establishments can cope with the work, or whether it will be necessary to strengthen them, if the Bill be passed in its present form. In connection with this subject, I am to invite the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to paragraph 19 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 30 of 17th August, 1882, dealing with the question of introducing a system of survey and record-of-rights either generally into Bengal or experimentally into the Patna division. The Government of India is anxious that a complete statement of the Lieutenant-Governor's views and proposals on this subject, and as to the necessity of providing further legislative facilities for it beyond those which are given in the Bill under consideration, should be submitted.

5. Passing from this general question of administrative machinery to the most important alterations made by the Select Committee in the Bill as originally introduced, I am to notice the following points:—

6. *Tenure-holders* (Chapter III).—The description of tenure-holders and raiyats, which is given in Chapter II in place of a definition, is believed to represent substantially the views expressed by the Government of Bengal in its letter No. 972 of 27th September last, although it was not deemed expedient to draw the line between the two classes of tenancies with the precision and definiteness which was there recommended. The Bill, it is understood, requires the Courts, in deciding whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat, to look in the first instance to the primary object for which the tenancy was acquired,—whether for collecting rent, or for cultivating the land,—and in doubtful cases directs their attention to local

custom. But in case these issues cannot be adequately ascertained, it provides a presumption, which is doubtless in accordance with existing facts, that holdings exceeding 100 bighás were taken for the former purpose. The Government of India will be glad to learn if these provisions will afford reasonable facilities for meeting what is clearly felt to be a grave practical difficulty in deciding what holdings are, and what are not, tenures. The most doubtful feature of the scheme is the proposed conversion of occupancy-raiyats who sublet more than one-half their holdings, subject to certain exceptions, into tenure-holders (section 37). The object is to bring the subletting raiyat under the more summary sale procedure of Chapter XVI, and at the same time to allow the sub-tenant to acquire occupancy-rights. The Report of the Select Committee in its comments on Chapter V discusses these provisions at some length, and touches on the practical difficulties which may be anticipated to arise. To these remarks the attention of the Government of Bengal is invited. It will be noticed that the converted tenure-holder still remains liable to enhancement of rent as an occupancy-raiyat, though in other respects he acquires the rights and liabilities of a tenure-holder, and is in some ways, especially as to pre-emption and distraint, in a better position than if he had never sublet. The expediency of giving these privileges as part of a scheme for discouraging subletting and the general effect of this distinction should be considered; and it would be well if local inquiries were made as to the practicability of the scheme, and as to the possibility of giving effect to it by means of a system of registration as contemplated by the Bill. The obvious objections that it is difficult to ascertain if a man has sublet half his holding, and that it may be neither to his own interest nor to that of anyone having a knowledge of the facts that he should be registered, require to be carefully weighed and, if possible, overcome.

7. *Raiyats holding at fixed rates* (Chapter IV).—The assimilation of this class of raiyats to tenure-holders with respect to transfer and succession is a provision about which the Select Committee were not unanimous. It has been urged that, while these conditions may very fairly be allowed to raiyats holding at fixed rates under a registered lease or under a judicially declared title, they should not be claimable by raiyats whose right to hold at fixed rates rests only on the statutory presumption. It was the opinion of the Select Committee that no distinction can be drawn in the Bill between these two classes; but it is open to consideration whether some further restriction might not equitably be placed on the twenty years' presumption, in addition to that proposed in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 64 and in section 122. The Government of India is disposed to think that, subject to restrictions, the presumption should be retained. The presumption was originally enacted in Act X of 1859, in order to facilitate the proof of certain well-recognized rights. To remove it entirely from the Statute-book would throw on the tenant claiming to be a fixed-rate tenant the burden of proving that he had held at the same rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement; and this, in the absence of public and authoritative registers of tenancies, would be equivalent to an absolute bar to every claim of this nature. Other proposals have now been made with a view of limiting the currency of this presumption: they are (1) to provide facilities for registering such tenancies and for deciding the disputed claims to which registration is certain to give rise, and to prescribe that no tenant whose title to hold at fixed rates is unregistered after a certain date, to be fixed by the Act, can claim the benefit of the presumption; or (2) to enact that the presumption shall not continue to run after the passing of the Act, or after some subsequent date, so that the raiyat claiming to hold at fixed rates must, in order to have the benefit of his presumption, be prepared to show that for twenty years previous to the date thus fixed (instead of previous to the date of institution of the proceedings) he has held at an unchanged rate. The attention of the Government of Bengal is requested to these suggestions, as there cannot be a doubt but that the presumption being cumulative, every year renders it less in accordance with the real facts, and also increases the landlord's difficulty of rebutting it.

8. *Occupancy-raiyats* (Chapter V).—A preliminary question is raised by the Select Committee as to the definition of "estate" with reference to

exceptionally large estates, such as those of the Mahárájá of Bardwán. The Select Committee also invite attention to the date provisionally given in section 27 (*b*). These points should now be considered by the Government of Bengal.

9. The Select Committee also remark that the main lines of the original Bill in regard to the acquisition of the status of a settled raiyat and the right of occupancy have been retained, while considerable alterations have been made in the provisions relating to the enhancement of the rent of occupancy-raiyats. The whole of this chapter will, no doubt, be fully considered by the Government of Bengal, and the effect of the minor amendments introduced into it should receive careful attention. The presumption introduced in section 26, sub-section (2), is, it is believed, quite in accordance with existing facts. It has been said by a leading opponent of the Bill that 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal have occupancy-rights: the practical difficulty, however, has always been for them to prove these rights. The object of the presumption is to facilitate this proof by throwing the *onus probandi* on the party asserting the case to be an exception from the general rule. From this point of view the Government of India accepts it as an improvement of the Bill. Other important features in the early portion of the chapter are the subdivisions entitled "Restrictions on transfer" and "Restrictions on subletting," and the omission of section 56 of the original Bill, which conferred a right of occupancy on a raiyat let into an occupancy-holding after it had been bought up by the landlord. Of these, the restrictions on subletting have already to some extent been discussed. It is understood that the universality of the practice both in Bihár and in Bengal rendered the prohibition of the practice impossible; and, as the Committee point out, the attempt to place restrictions upon it has been attended with extreme difficulty. It is not probable that any satisfactory solution of the problem can be found in the direction of increased stringency. The provisions of section 56 were very generally condemned in the papers before the Select Committee. The Government of India concurs in the omission of this section from the Bill, though it is obvious that the absence of such a restriction may have the effect of enabling the more wealthy landlords to diminish by purchase the area held by tenants in occupancy-right, and may also afford a means of raising the customary or prevailing rate of rent over the occupancy-area. The former advantage, however, will only remain to the landlord as long as he retains the land in his own cultivation. If he lets it, the ordinary provisions as to the acquisition of occupancy-rights will apply to the incoming tenant; and it is believed that these will be found sufficiently broad for all practical purposes. The possible effect of the omission of the section on the prevailing rate is, no doubt, a more serious consideration. The landlord who buys up the occupancy-right in a holding may either let the land to a non-occupancy-raiyat at any rent he likes (section 56), or to a settled raiyat subject (see section 42) to such enhancement on the rent paid by the late occupancy-raiyat as is permissible under section 41. Should this power be extensively exercised on an estate where the competition for land is keen, the higher rents obtainable for such land by the landlord would eventually tell on the prevailing rent, and would enable the landlord to enhance the rents of the general body of occupancy-tenants on the ground that they were below the prevailing rate of rent. The Government of India is, therefore, prepared to admit that the omission of section 56 may occasionally operate unfavourably towards the occupancy-raiyat by allowing in certain cases (especially in connection with the effect of section 42 on an occupancy-raiyat succeeding to the tenure of a non-occupancy-raiyat) room for the entry of competition-rents. But, admitting this, the Government of India cannot but recognise the force of the objections which were brought against that section of the original Bill from the opposite point of view, and is disposed to think that justice to the landlords required the modification of the Bill in this particular. Your attention, however, will be more specially directed to the effect of section 42 in a subsequent portion of this letter. The only remaining restriction which affects the acquisition of occupancy-rights by the landlord is that in section 28, which declares that the occupancy-right so acquired merges in the superior right of the landlord. It allows the accrual of occupancy-rights by the lapse of time to the new tenant, prevents the legal

complications which would arise from the co-existence of different interests in the same person, and merely affirms what appears to have been assumed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case referred to in Mr. Justice Field's note on this subject, to be the existing law. The section, it will be noticed, applies whether the landlord is the zamíndár or a tenure-holder.

10. The alterations made in the law of enhancement in the latter portion of Chapter V are set out in detail in the Report of the Select Committee, and the Government of India will only direct attention to one or two points. The omission of the section limiting money-rents to a maximum of one-fifth of the gross produce may perhaps give rise to some misgivings, and it may be said that with this section the only absolute check on rack-renting has been removed. On the other hand, many objections have from the first been taken to this provision of the original Bill. It has been condemned as setting up a maximum rate of rent which might possibly be suitable in a particular locality in regard to particular crops, but which would certainly work inequitably as a uniform standard for all classes of crops and in all districts. Thus, in the poorest lands it might leave an insufficient margin for the subsistence of the cultivator, whilst on the best lands it might give him more than he is entitled to get. It has also been condemned as likely to encourage enhancements of rent in all cases in which the rent was below the legal maximum. It has been further condemned as economically vicious, because it leaves out of view the enormously important element of cost of cultivation, and, again, because it professes to lay down as a permanent standard of the maximum rent a proportion of the gross produce which circumstances, such as the increasing pressure of the population, may make it difficult to maintain. But the most serious objections lay in the notorious difficulty of ascertaining by the agency at the disposal of the Courts either the average produce of different classes of land, or the produce of the particular fields of which the rent was in question ; and this latter difficulty is greatly increased by the provision that the average gross produce of the field was to be calculated in staple crops, whatever might be the special crop grown on the land in question. The problem has been repeatedly attacked by experts in connection with the land-assessment of temporarily-settled provinces ; and the results of their elaborate inquiries have been so conflicting and of so little practical value that the Government of India will not contest the expediency of omitting the gross produce test from the law of enhancement in Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency, experiments have for years past been made by Revenue-officers with the view of ascertaining the proportion borne by the land-assessment to the gross produce. The report of the Director of Agriculture on the experiments for 1882-83 has recently been communicated to the Government of Bengal ; it should be referred to as well illustrating the difficulty of the inquiry, and the impossibility of establishing any certain relation between the produce and the rent or revenue. First of all, the produce of particular fields has to be ascertained by actual experiment. Then inquiry has to be made whether the produce is exceptionally large owing to the exceptional character of the cultivation, or exceptionally small owing to previous cropping or accidents of weather. Then comes a difficult inquiry into the prices obtained by the cultivator and the value of the produce. At every stage there is room for much difference of opinion ; and the data obtained from the several experiments are too conflicting to lead to any certain conclusion as to the average value of the produce of different classes of land. The same difficulty was felt in the case of the Khúrdá Settlement, which was recently referred for the orders of the Government of India by the Government of Bengal. The Settlement-officer of Khúrdá was certain that his assessment took less than one-fourth of the value of the gross produce ; but his estimate, and the data on which it was founded, were considered of doubtful accuracy by the Government of Bengal. But even if average standards of produce could be ascertained, the fact remains that rent bears no fixed relation to the gross produce. The cost of cultivation is quite as important a factor as the gross produce ; and if one fact is clearly brought out by inquiry, it is the impossibility of ascertaining the cost of cultivation with any degree of accuracy.

11. These are some of the considerations which have led the Government of India to agree with the Select Committee that the gross produce test should

be abandoned. The Government of India is also inclined to agree with the Select Committee that, failing this test, the most feasible check on rack-renting is to limit the percentage of increase obtainable at any one time on existing rents when rent is enhanced either by private agreement or by suit. There is an additional reason for fixing a limit on the percentage of increase; and this is that, whatever the land can afford to pay, it is certain that under existing circumstances in India the ordinary raiyat cannot bear a very large and sudden increase in his rent without the risk of a material deterioration of his agricultural stock and means of living. Great importance is attached by the Government of India to this consideration, in connection with periodical re-assessments of land-revenue. The propriety of the several percentage limits of enhancement specified in the revised Bill, and also the other incidents which the Bill attaches to agreements out of Court to pay a higher rent, are points which may profitably be considered by the Government of Bengal. In other provinces an increase of 25 per cent. in the course of 30 years' settlement is at the present day looked upon as considerable. The Bill allows what is equivalent to 50 per cent. in this term in most cases, and in some circumstances as much as 100 per cent.

12. Before leaving this subject, I am to invite attention to the provisions of section 42. Fears have been expressed lest the rule under which an occupancy-raiyat let into land hitherto held by a non-occupancy tenant has to pay the same or even under contract an enhanced rent, may have an extensive effect in the direction of raising the prevailing rate of occupancy-raiyats. The landlord, as noticed in paragraph 9, may, on acquiring an occupancy-holding, re-let it to a non-occupancy tenant at a competition-rent. And should it again fall vacant, any occupancy-tenant of the estate, who may then be let in by the landlord, will be bound to pay this rent. The tendency of these provisions to raise the prevailing rate has been urged by Mr. Reynolds in his dissent, and His Excellency in Council would be glad to receive an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as to whether the anticipated danger is not such as to require some safeguard, and, should this be the case, in what way it might best be met.

13. The effect of the alterations which have been made in the grounds on which an enhancement-suit can be brought should also receive close attention. The most important points are—(*a*) the restriction of enhancement on the ground of increased productivity to the two separate cases of fluvial action and landlords' improvements; (*b*) the method proposed for determining enhancements on the ground of a rise in prices. In regard to (*a*) it should be considered whether the scheme for registering landlords' improvements which the Bill provides (sections 91-92) is sufficient for the purpose, and whether there are any other cases besides the two specified in the Bill in which enhancement should be allowed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the soil. The Government of India is disposed to agree with the Select Committee that this ground of enhancement will be difficult to work except in the special case of landlords' improvements, in respect to which the requisite information can, to some extent, be obtained by means of registration. In regard to (*b*) the explanatory remarks of the Select Committee should be considered. Their intention is that authoritative price-lists of staple food-crops should be prepared by the Local Government, and that in deciding an enhancement-suit on the ground of an increase in prices the Courts should have regard to these lists as indicating a general rise or fall in prices in any local area without any reference to the particular crop grown on the land the rent of which is in dispute. When a general rise has thus been ascertained, it would rest with the tenant to prove any particular causes which may have prevented him from enjoying the full benefit of the rise. The general tendency of these provisions would be that, so far as this particular ground of enhancement is concerned, the standard of rent as expressed in grain would not vary, but the landlord would be protected from the loss now arising from the diminished purchasing power of silver in relation to grain. The Government of India agrees with the Select Committee that these proposals would very materially facilitate the decision of this class of enhancement-cases, and considers also that the zamíndárs are entitled to some substantial improvement in the procedure for obtaining enhancements of rent in such cases. In many parts of

Bengal the rise in prices of recent years has been very considerable, and the complaints of the zamíndárs that under the present law they have been unable to obtain a proportionate increase of rent are admitted to be well-founded. If the present proposals of the Select Committee are calculated to work equitably, the Government of India would be glad to see them enacted, as they go far to redeem the promises which have been made at various times to the zamíndárs. They are, however, not free from difficulties and objections, some of which may here be indicated. The first difficulty will occur in the selection of the staple crop or staple crops for each district, and on this point the opinion of the Government of Bengal and its local officers is very desirable. Is it possible to select in each district one or more staples which are so generally cultivated as to be fairly indicative of the agriculture of the tract? The Select Committee have restricted the staples to food-crops; the objection to the inclusion of other staples such as jute and indigo being that they are grown for export in place of food-crops, and are subject to such great fluctuations in prices as to afford no reasonably stable standard of comparison. If staple crops can be selected, it will then be necessary to ascertain whether trustworthy price-lists for past years exist or can be now prepared, and what arrangements are possible in the future. Assuming that these points can be satisfactorily settled, the practical effect of the proposed method of enhancement should be considered. Is it safe to presume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that because the price of the staple crop of a district has increased in that district by 20 or 30 per cent., the gross value of the crops produced on any particular holding has increased in the same proportion? And, if this inference be fair, is it further permissible to assume that the rent may be enhanced in exact proportion to the rise in prices, or should some deduction be made to cover the increased cost of production? An increase in prices, again, may possibly be due to temporary or local causes, as, for instance, recurring bad harvests in the tract itself or in adjoining tracts. Can the price-lists be made to distinguish the permanent from the temporary rise in prices, and the occasions when the tract has benefited from the rise from those when it has suffered, or must this be left to the discretion of the Courts? Lastly, is the fluctuation of prices recorded at the head-quarters of a district or a sub-division a true index to the fluctuations which attend prices obtained by the cultivator in his village? These are some of the questions which require to be considered in connection with the scheme. They point to the impracticability of devising any method of enhancement that can be worked in a purely mechanical way. And this the Bill admits by the provision requiring the Courts not to decree any enhancement which is unfair or inequitable. The question, therefore, which the Government of India would have the Government of Bengal consider is whether this provision is sufficient to guide the Courts in applying the price-lists in enhancement-suits, or whether any other considerations to which the Courts ought to have regard should be more definitely stated in the Bill.

14. The provisions for commuting grain-rents to money-rents also demand attention. In regard to the method of commutation, it would probably be desirable that the officer should ordinarily look to the analogy afforded by the prevailing money-rents for similar land, but that the result should be checked by the average rent which the landlord has hitherto received—in other words, by the test of experience. If the latter alone were to be regarded, it is obvious that, as Mr. Reynolds points out, a deduction should be made for the risks and other burthens which the tenant assumes in undertaking a money-rent; but if the prevailing money-rent is taken as the primary guide, these risks and burthens will *ex hypothesi* have been ordinarily discounted. The provisions, therefore, seem to the Government of India to be fair and equitable; but His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the point.

15. *Non-occupancy-raiyats* (Chapter VI).—The point on which most difficulty will be felt as regards this class of raiyats is the omission from the Bill of all restrictions on the rent which a landlord may demand from the raiyat on his first entry upon a holding. The Government of India, as already said, agrees with the Select Committee as to the necessity for abandoning a maximum rate

of rent fixed in terms of the gross produce, and is inclined also to think that the Bill goes sufficiently far in protecting the non-occupancy-raiyat during the period in which he is acquiring rights of occupancy. The great safeguard for raiyats of this class will lie in the broad basis on which the occupancy-right is constituted by the Bill, and in view of this the Government of India would be prepared to accept the proposals of the Select Committee. But before coming to a final conclusion on the matter, it would be glad to learn the views of the Government of Bengal. The Government of India accepts the proposal of the Committee to give the non-occupancy-raiyat when enhancement is demanded a five years' lease at a judicial rent as a substitute for compensation for disturbance. This provision also serves to some extent to secure the object of the abandoned maximum based on a proportion of the gross produce, and affords the non-occupancy-raiyat a better chance of acquiring occupancy-rights under the 12 years' rule; though, as he remains liable to ejectment at the end of the five years' term, it gives the landlord the opportunity of getting rid of a bad tenant if he chooses.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as to the sufficiency of the protection given to under-raiyats in Chapter VII is also requested. It will be remembered that when an occupancy-raiyat by sub-letting becomes a statutory tenure-holder, his immediate tenants become raiyats, and this chapter thereupon ceases to apply to them.

17. *General Provisions as to rent* (Chapter VIII).—The only alteration in this chapter to which the Government of India would specially direct attention is the definition in section 83 of the respective rights and liabilities of landlord and tenant as to the possession of the crop where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce. It should be ascertained whether this definition is exhaustive, and whether it conforms to practice and custom. The opinion of local officers, especially in South Bihár, would be valuable as to the sufficiency of the provisions (sections 81—83) which deal generally with produce-rents.

18. *Miscellaneous provisions as to landlords and tenants* (Chapter IX).—The registration-procedure in respect to landlords' improvements which this chapter provides has already been noticed, and another point to which attention is invited is the manner in which the Select Committee have attempted to solve the very difficult question of abandonment by a tenant. The Government of India is disposed to accept the section (section 96) as the fairest way of dealing with the conflicting interests of landlord and tenant in such cases. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion is further invited to the provision of section 101 (standards of measurement) and to the criticisms of the dissentient members of the Committee on the sections relating to the appointment of managers. The chief objections taken to the sections last mentioned are that the law which they are intended to re-enact is practically obsolete, and that they are unnecessary in the present state of society. On the other hand, the Government of India observes that these provisions were very generally approved by the District-officers who reported on the original Bill.

19. *Record-of-rights and settlement of rents* (Chapter X).—In this chapter the first point which should be considered is whether the powers conferred or conferrable on the Revenue-officer charged with the preparation of the record-of-rights are sufficient for the purpose in view. The Revenue-officer must have authority to compel parties to attend to give evidence, to point out boundaries, and to otherwise assist him in his inquiries. He must also have power to enter upon, survey and demarcate land, and to examine its character and productive powers. Under section 223 the Local Government is competent to confer certain powers on Revenue-officers, and these will probably be sufficient for the purpose, but it would be well if the provisions of the Bill in this respect were carefully examined by an officer versed in settlement-procedure. It should also be considered whether the particulars to be included in the record are stated with sufficient fulness in section 111. As the enumeration there given is not exhaustive, the Local Government in issuing an order under the section would be able, if necessary, to add to or vary it. If, however, there is any obvious omission, it might be well to correct it.

20. The second question concerns the important change which has been introduced into the procedure for framing the record-of-rights. All undisputed

entries will simply be presumed to be correct in any future proceeding between the parties until the contrary is proved. Disputed entries will be decided by the Revenue-officer according to the regular procedure of a Civil Court, and his decision will have the force of a decree. As regards the undisputed entries, the Government of India agrees with the Select Committee as to the undesirability of attaching more than a disputable presumption to them. As to disputed entries, however, the Government of Bengal should consider whether the Revenue-officer is capable of disposing in the manner provided of every class of case which may arise, or whether he should have the power to refer any case of special difficulty or importance to the ordinary Civil Courts. It should also be considered how the proposed appointment of a special Judge or special Judges to hear appeals from the Revenue-officer is likely to work in practice, especially where the paucity of such cases would render it undesirable to appoint a separate officer for the work. The Government of India would like to have some indication of the way in which the Government of Bengal would propose to give effect to this provision. The Select Committee evidently contemplate that the special Judge or Judges should be familiar with the local agricultural system, and should also be judicially qualified for the office. And the point for the Local Government to consider is whether these requirements can be adequately satisfied.

21. Passing now to the sub-chapter *Settlement of Rents*, the Government of India would invite attention to three points—(1) the appellate procedure as described in the Report of the Select Committee; (2) the restriction of the Settlement-officer's powers in regard to the alteration of existing rents; (3) the prohibition of enhancement-suits for a term of 15 years after the preparation of the rent-roll. As regards the first point, the Government of India will not add anything to the remarks of the Select Committee, but would like to have the opinion of the Government of Bengal on the proposal. As regards the second and third points, it will be noticed that the Settlement-officer will exercise no powers with respect to the rents of non-occupancy tenants or of sub-tenants beyond recording existing facts: with respect to the rents of occupancy-tenants and tenure-holders his powers are similarly restricted, unless an application that the rent should be altered is made by either landlord or tenant. But whether any alteration is made or not in the rent of an occupancy-tenant or tenure-holder, the rent recorded by the Settlement-officer is not to be enhanced during a term of 15 years, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of an alteration in the area of the holding. This provision has been objected to from the landlords' point of view, and its equitableness should be carefully considered. The obvious advantage of the provision is that it secures the settlement of rents throughout the area by a specially qualified officer with special facilities for dealing with this class of cases; and it can be defended on the ground that, as the landlord is given the opportunity of enhancing by means of a special Court the rent of any occupancy-holding which seems to be held at an unduly low rent, he may be trusted to avail himself of this power, and all rents which he is content to leave as they are may be presumed to be adequate, and as such suitable to be confirmed for a term of years. On the other hand, one of the objections taken is that litigation is stimulated and enhancement-suits forced on, which the landlord would otherwise have been willing to postpone. That there is some force in this must be admitted; but looking to the fact that a settlement of rents will not be undertaken unless the relations between landlord and tenant are unsatisfactory and litigation is impending, the Government of India is disposed to accept the proposals of the Select Committee as, on the whole, most favourable to the true interests of both parties. It may be well to notice that, as the Settlement-officer will have no power to alter the rents of non-occupancy-tenants, the ordinary provisions of Chapter VI as to enhancement will continue to apply to them, notwithstanding a settlement of the rents of the occupancy-tenants. Your attention has already been called in paragraph 4 to the Secretary of State's remarks regarding the general introduction of a survey and record-of-rights, and the Government of India would be glad to learn in what way and to what sort of areas the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it would be expedient to apply the procedure which the Bill provides for making records-of-rights and settlement of rents.

22. *Tables-of-rates* (Chapter XI).—The Select Committee have explained that, though the procedure under this chapter with only a few minor alterations has been retained, its use will probably be confined to special tracts, and it is no longer so important a feature in the Bill as it was in the original draft. The practical utility of the table in any tract is the question which the Government of India would now like the Government of Bengal to consider. Assuming that it is found possible for a Revenue-officer to frame rates of rent for different classes of land, and that these rates are on the whole equitable, it is certain that, if the land can be brought under the right class, the procedure of the Courts will be very greatly facilitated; but there still remains the difficulty that the Civil Court may often have to ascertain by local inquiry to what class or classes of land the holding belongs when a suit to enhance the rent is instituted under section 131. If the land is of fairly even quality, or falls into clearly marked classes, there may be no room for a dispute on this point. But if this is not the case, and the tenant contests the landlord's classification, the local inquiry might be charged with delicate questions of land-valuation, and it is no disparagement of the Civil Courts to say that they have rarely at their command subordinate agents capable of discharging these duties satisfactorily. These difficulties are by no means conclusive as to the inutility of the table-of-rates, but they seem to deserve consideration.

23. *Record of proprietors' private lands* (Chapter XII).—With this chapter should be read section 30, which in its restriction of the accrual of occupancy-rights in this class of lands is understood to be in literal conformity with the existing law. The combined description and definition of this class of lands which the Select Committee have substituted for the definition in the Bill will so far meet the landlords' objections in that they allow greater weight to be attached to local custom by the Court or Officer engaged in determining what are private lands. The assumption also that all land must be either *khámár* or *raiyatí* has been excluded from the Bill. The Government of India is disposed to accept the Select Committee's solution of a very difficult question. It will be noticed that by section 30 the acquisition of occupancy-rights in land recorded as *khámár* or *zeraat* is not prevented when the tenant holds otherwise than on a lease for a term of years or on a lease from year to year.

24. *Distraint* (Chapter XIII).—The Select Committee have substantially retained the provisions of the original Bill with the minor alterations specified in their report. They have not, on the one hand, seen their way to reverting to the procedure of the present law as advocated by the landlords, nor have they accepted the suggestion of the Government of Bengal to abolish distraint altogether with respect to occupancy-raiyats while retaining it in its present form (though with sharper penalties in the case of abuse) for non-occupancy and *korfa* raiyats. The Government of India is satisfied that, if distraint is to be maintained at all, the process can no longer be left to the unsupervised action of the zamíndárs' servants, and the reference to the Courts is an essential safeguard. It would be well, however, for the Government of Bengal to examine what foundation there is for the criticism that the delay caused by obtaining the aid of the Court before the first step to distrain can be taken must deprive the process of its utility. In considering this point the effect of the new provision enabling an *interim* order to be issued by the Court (section 141 (3)) should not be overlooked. As regards the former proposal to abolish distraint in the case of occupancy-tenants, the Government of India is inclined to doubt the universal correctness of the argument that in the saleability of the occupancy-right the landlord has perfect security for his rent. The occupancy-right must vary greatly in value in different districts; and where the population is sparse and land abundant, it may very possibly be unsaleable. It would seem, therefore, that the process of distraint should apply to both classes of raiyats. It has, moreover, been suggested that in the case of an improvident peasantry a remedy against the crop may be a more humane process than the remedy against the land. For these reasons the Government of India would be willing to consider any suggestions for still further improving or cheapening the procedure adopted by the Select Committee, and, with reference to the doubts above expressed as to the

effects of delay, commends the question specially to the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

25. *Judicial procedure* (Chapter XIV).—The several questions in connection with this chapter on which the Select Committee specially desire to have the advice of the Bengal Government have already been noticed. The specific proposal put forward by the zamíndárs with the view of shortening the procedure in rent-suits was that a landlord should be permitted to institute a collective suit against any number of tenants belonging to one village by means of a single plaint. The advantages claimed for this procedure appear to be (1) the reduction in the stamp-duty and possibly in pleader's fees; (2) the possible reduction of process-fees, as the notices could be served by one process-server on the same date on all the defendants, and possibly also on the plaintiff's witnesses; (3) the hearing of the cases on the same date. It is obvious that all advantage from this procedure ceases from the appearance of the parties in Court. Each case would have to be heard separately, and would require a separate decree and separate execution-process. The merits of the scheme are thus very limited; but as the zamíndárs have laid much stress on it, the Government of India would like it to be carefully considered by the Government of Bengal. It may, however, be observed that the advantages claimed for the scheme might, to a great extent, be obtained by executive orders under the existing law. The stamp-duty on rent-suits might, for instance, be reduced, and a lower scale of fees prescribed for processes issued on the same day on persons residing in the same village. It must, however, be borne in mind that any proposal to reduce court-fees, either generally or in rent-suits, cannot be considered with exclusive reference to Bengal.

26. The possibility of facilitating the service of the summons might also be considered, and the Government of India, as already mentioned, proposes to ask the advice of the High Court on this chapter. But it will gladly welcome any suggestions which local officers may offer for attaining the object of a speedier and cheaper method of recovering arrears, provided always that it does not jeopardise the raiyat's right to have his case fully heard, and that it does not require him to pay money into Court before his liability to pay is established. The Committee aim at securing an important and very necessary reform by the provision of section 164. It is desirable to know if in the opinion of local officers the section is sufficient to fulfil this purpose.

27. By Chapter XVI the method of summary sale is made applicable to tenures other than *patní* tenures which may hereafter be registered. It is expedient that no time should be lost in considering this scheme for registering tenures, so that, if it be found feasible, it may be introduced into the Bengal Council at an early date.

28. The remaining chapters of the Bill, though they require to be carefully examined by the Government of Bengal, do not call for detailed remark in this letter. There is one point, however, in Chapter XVII *(Contract and Custom)* to which reference may be made. By section 210 (*b*) a raiyat is prevented from contracting himself out of the incidents of the occupancy-right specified in section 31, and among these incidents is the right of transfer. The Government of India has refrained from re-opening in this letter the much-discussed question of the expediency of conferring the right of transfer on the occupancy-raiyat. The question was fully considered by the Government of Bengal in its letter of the 27th September, and the S lect Committee have adopted the view there set forth. It has, however, been urged by the zamíndárs that the raiyat might at least be given the power of contracting himself out of this right, and that by means of such a provision a landlord could prevent the acquisition of occupancy-holdings by money-lenders and speculative land-jobbers. Such a provision is open to numerous objections, but the suggestion, as well as the similar suggestion that a raiyat should be allowed to contract himself out of the right to sublet, may be brought to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

29. In conclusion, I am to request that the reply to this letter may be so sent as to reach this Government not later than the end of August.

No. 785, dated Simla, 5th May, 1884.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department,

To—The Registrar, High Court, Calcutta.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request you to invite the attention of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court to the Report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, published in the *Gazette of India* on the 29th March and the 5th and 12th April, and especially to paragraph 99 of the Report, in which the Committee state that they would be glad to have the advice of the Hon'ble the Judges on several matters connected with the Bill.

2. The particular points mentioned by the Committee are—

(*a*) What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise, in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent-suits, and in particular whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other.

(*b*) Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a re-trial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. "We are aware," the Committee say in referring to this point, "that a judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant or that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging tactics the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues."

"The proposal before us," they continue, "was that *ex parte* suits should not be re-tried except upon the defendant depositing the amount decreed; but we were unwilling to adopt this proposal on the information before us, and desired that it should be referred for the consideration of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court."

(*c*) A suggestion that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him except on depositing the amount of the decree.

3. His Excellency in Council desires me to enclose, for the information of the Hon'ble the Judges, some correspondence* which has recently taken place bearing on one of the matters submitted by the Select Committee. It will be observed that the correspondence has not yet been completed, a final reply having still to be received from the Government of Bengal.

* From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 5A., dated 30th January, 1882, paragraph 5 *et seq.*

From Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to ditto, No. 1006 R., dated 26th October, 1883.

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 716—303 L. R., dated 26th February, 1884, with enclosures.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 422, dated 3rd March, 1884, and enclosures.

4. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would ask the Hon'ble the Judges to give to these questions their careful consideration, as it is important that the Government should have their advice on such matters. It would be convenient if the views of the Hon'ble the Judges could reach the Government of India at an early date, in order that they may be communicated to the Select Committee before the Bill is again taken under consideration by that body; and, as the subject is still under the consideration of the Government of Bengal, I am to suggest that the Hon'ble the Judges may facilitate a decision by forwarding a copy of their reply direct to the Government of Bengal.

I am to add that the Government of India would be glad to receive at the same time any remarks which the Hon'ble the Judges may think fit to offer on the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and I am directed to forward a copy of a letter addressed by His Excellency in Council to the Government of Bengal on this subject.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MAY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally in Bengal Proper, Assam, Madras and Coorg, and there have been local showers usually accompanied by thunder-storms in most of the other provinces.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency, and the prospects of the standing crops are good. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is over, except in three districts, and *kharif* operations have commenced in parts. Some damage has been done to the *rabi* crops in Hyderabad by recent rain. In Berar the *kharif* is being sown. In Central India and Rajputana the crops have been gathered; the weather is warm and seasonable, and there have been slight showers at Abu and Ajmere. Harvesting is in progress in the Punjab; *kharif* sowings have also commenced in canal-irrigated lands in the Hissar district. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh easterly winds have prevailed during the week, and storms accompanied by rain and hail have occurred in several districts.

The *rabi* harvest is over, and markets are generally well supplied. A scarcity of fodder is still felt in places, but the general condition of cattle is reported to be good.

No rain fell in the Central Provinces, though the sky has occasionally been cloudy. The *rabi* crops are being threshed and winnowed, and land is being prepared for the *kharif*.

In Bengal ploughing is in active progress in districts, where rain has fallen. Rain is urgently needed in Behar and Chota Nagpore. Harvesting of the *boro* paddy crop has begun, and the early paddy crop is being sown. In Assam agricultural prospects are good, but the weather is unfavourable to tea in Kachar. Indications of the setting in of the south-west monsoon are reported from British Burma.

Mortality from small-pox is abating in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the disease is still prevalent in those provinces, Madras, Bombay, and Burma. Cholera is generally slight, except in parts of Bengal and Madras.

There is no marked fluctuation in prices. A slight rise is noticed in some districts of the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 7th)		
Bellary ...	·22	Harvest of sugarcane, yield average; cotton below average. Cholera sporadic in the west.
Kurnool ...	·05 (average)	Harvest of paddy, yield average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·30 (average).	
Kistna ...	·01 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest of indigo; castor yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good, except in two taluks; harvest of paddy, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 8 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy, yield about average. Cholera, fever, and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·02 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 130 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·34 (average)	Harvest of paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent in parts; 10 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·73 (average)	Third crop paddy ripening. Small-pox slight in all taluks; fever in parts.
Travancore ...	1·17	Cultivation commenced. Fever and cholera in parts; small-pox abating. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(May 7th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 5th, 6 feet 6 inches against 8 feet on same date last year. Fever in six talukas; some cattle-disease in four talukas; no fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi since 12th April; disease in 22 villages in districts, 42 fresh cases, 8 deaths, 38 remaining sick. *Kharif* preparations commencing. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Dadu 36 and 44, in Ghorabari 22 and 32, and in Sujawal 26 and 36 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River at Kotri on 5th, 6 feet 8 inches against 8 feet on same date last year Small-pox in eleven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady, except *juari*.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking completed. Manuring operations commenced in some talukas. Fever and small-pox in Viramgaum and Parentij. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 24 deaths; measles and small-pox in Amreli. Harvesting of *rabi* completed; cotton-picking in progress. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat, Chorasi, and Bardoli talukas, 17 cases, 9 deaths. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 45½ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	.....	Public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Chandor, and Kalvan talukas; 6 deaths from cholera in Igatpuri and 1 in Nandgaon taluka during the week. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 0° to 1° cool; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	.....	Small-pox continues in five talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good. Threshing continues in parts; preparation of land for next season commenced. *Bajri*—maximum 54 pounds in Akola, minimum 33 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Harvest operations completed. Weather hot. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district; maximum 3·0 in Kod, minimum ·11 in Dharwar.	More rain wanted in Dharwar and Gadag talukas, and at Nargund Petha where drinking-water is scarce. Harvesting of *juari* and cotton-picking nearly over. Small-pox generally prevalent; fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas; no fresh cases of cholera in Navalgund. Rice 26 to 40 and *juari* 49 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	No report received.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Fever continues in some parts of the province; small-pox still prevalent. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind Frontier. *Rabi* harvest completed, except in three districts; *kharif* preparations commenced in Ahmednagar and Karachi. Cholera in parts of six districts; small-pox generally prevalent; fever and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	3·81	Weather unsettled. Standing crops somewhat damaged. Cholera and cattle-disease linger, but cases are rare. Prices stationary. General health fair.
Dacca ...	1·46	Sowings of *amun* and *aus* continue; harvesting of *boro* paddy almost completed; prospects of crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·18	No crops on the ground; land being prepared; sowing of early paddy begun. Price of common rice stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating.
Moorshedabad ...	·29	Weather unsettled. Rain threatening. *Boro* paddy being transplanted and *aus* sown. Rice selling at from 13 seers 8 chittacks to 17 seers per rupee. Public health improved, but cholera still continues.
Rajshahye ...	·52	Weather cloudy and cool. Agricultural operations proceeding vigorously. Rain has done much good. Cholera considerably abated.
Burdwan ...	1·17	Agricultural operations continue satisfactory.
Rungpore ...	1·04	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains falling slightly. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	·75	*Cheena* being cut in some places; *mung* and paddy seedlings in the north still doing well; *mohua* pickings completed; mango suffered somewhat from hailstorms and high winds. Common rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee. Prospects of crops improved.
Purneah ...	1·88	Standing crops promise well, but are backward; sowings being completed. Common rice 14 seers. Public health fair.
Patna ...	...	Cotton and castor harvesting per rupee going on. Rain wanted everywhere. A few cases of cholera reported from Barrh town.
Durbhunga ...	1·8	Rain has proved beneficial to agricultural operations, but more wanted. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·10	Weather clear and hot. Rain has enabled cultivators to commence ploughing. Prices continue high. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and cloudy at times. Nights cool. Ploughing progressing; lands being manured, but rain wanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from the interior.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in almost all districts of Bengal Proper, especially in the eastern districts; in Durbhunga, Bhagalpur, Purneah, Sonthal Parganas, and Hazaribagh the rainfall has been moderate; rain is very urgently wanted in several districts of Behar and Chota Nagpore; the recent rain has facilitated ploughing which is being pushed on vigorously in many districts. *Boro* paddy harvesting and early paddy sowing commenced in some places; mango crop very poor. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating, though in some places they are still prevalent.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 7th)		
Benares (May 6th)	No rain	Days hot, nights cool. Strong easterly winds. Cane being irrigated. Cholera continues; small-pox decreasing; fever in places. Prices steady. Mild cattle-disease in Pargana Kolasah.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (May 6th)	.....	East wind, with clouds and threatening of rain. A little cholera of a sporadic kind reported and small-pox of a mild type continues, but general health is good. Prices stationary. Water and grass scarce.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	Rain fell on 5th	Weather stormy. Crops already reaped, but threshing will be injured. Small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 6th)	.....	Weather becoming hot. Threshing and winnowing of crops over. Prices show a tendency to rise. Health of people and cattle fairly good. Scarcity of water and fodder continues.
Fatehgarh („ „)	Heavy rain on 5th, 1·2 at Kanouj.	East wind for some days; yesterday thunderstorm broke over the district with rain, the heaviest of all reported yet. Health of people fair. Grain nearly threshed out.
Agra („ 5th)	No rain	Harvesting nearly completed. Fever and small-pox in two parganas; slight sporadic cholera in city. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 6th)	About ·05 on 3rd instant.	Rain beneficial in many respects. Market steady. Public health good.
Almora („ „)	No rain	Some cases of small-pox, otherwise health good; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary. *Rabi* mostly cut.
Meerut ...	No rain	Frequent duststorms, latterly high east wind. *Rabi* harvest completed; new grain coming into market; export of wheat partly recommenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Kumaon ...	.....	No report received
Lucknow (May 6th)	Occasional slight showers and hail.	East winds. Sky cloudy. Health of people and cattle good. Markets well stocked. Prices steady.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (May 6th)	.....	Easterly winds and weather cloudy. Bazars plentifully supplied. Prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation of sugarcane and sowing of indigo continue. Small-pox and cholera in parts of district; condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 5th)	.....	Variable winds, hailstorm on the evening of the 3rd said to have extended over a large portion of the district; no reports of damage received yet. *Rabi* harvest completed. Small-pox very prevalent. Prices stationary. Markets well stocked.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy and slight drizzle on 5th. Sugarcane and indigo being watered. Prices steady. Slight sporadic cholera in the city, and in some parganas small-pox still lingers, otherwise health of people good.
Farukhabad ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain during the week, sometimes accompanied by hail, fell in Gorakhpur, Lucknow Rae Bareli, Cawnpur, Farukhabad, and Bareilly. The harvest is over. Prices steady, except in Moradabad and Jhansi. Small-pox decreasing, save in Rae Bareli, two parganas of Agra and one pargana of Aligarh, where it has exhibited itself in a mild form; slight sporadic cholera in Allahabad, Cawnpur, Agra and Benares, but the health of the people continues good. Fodder is scarce in Moradabad, while a scarcity of fodder and water continues in Jhansi, and is now felt in Allahabad. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, and in a milder form in one pargana of Benares, but the general condition of cattle is good.
Punjab—(May 6th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating. Harvesting in progress, yield below average. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...		General health good; a few cases of cattle-disease in Rohtak district. *Kharif* sowings commenced on canal irrigated lands. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress, yield below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. Wheat being threshed. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested, Prices almost stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	A few cases of small-pox in city. *Rabi* harvested and yield very good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. Harvesting in progress. Slight rise in prices.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·01	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and crops good. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects fair. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar ...	Slight drizzle	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts. Small-pox is slightly prevalent in the Delhi and Sialkot districts, and there is disease among cattle in the Rohtak district and in the Kushab tehsil of the Shahpur district; health in the Dera Ismail Khan district is fair, elsewhere it is good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress.
Central Provinces—(May 7th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather very sultry and cloudy Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Measles and small-pox slight; cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor (May 6th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Threshing and winnowing continue. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather cloudy and warm. Winnowing and ploughing progressing. Cattle-disease in some parts. Prices of wheat stationary, of rice slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy. Winnowing continues. Small-pox, 15 cases. Wheat 20, rice 11, and *jauri* 20 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm, with occasional clouds. Prospects good. *Kharif* preparations continue. *Juari* 24, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Public health good; cattle-disease in Drug, Dhamsari and Sunga, but slight. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (May 3rd)	.....	Weather cloudy and cooler. Prospects good. Health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot. Prospects good. Health good; cattle-disease prevails in some parts.
British Burma— **(May 7th)**		
Akyab (May 3rd)	.....	Seven deaths from small-pox in Naaf circle; 45 buffaloes and 50 cows died in Writtang, west township. Price of paddy Rs. 30 per 100 baskets in town, Rs. 28 to 30 in Naaf, and Rs. 21 to 22 elsewhere.
Rangoon („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·31. Six fatal cases of small-pox; no cholera reported. Price of *ngakyouk* paddy Rs. 94 to 95 per 100 baskets and *ngasein* paddy Rs. 98.
Bassein („ „)	.....	Two deaths from small-pox in town; 153 deaths of cattle in Thabong; 6 in Yegyi and 4 in Bassein township. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	0·54	Total rainfall 1·14. Small-pox prevalent in six circles; in Moulmein 1 case of small-pox reported. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	1·0	Total rainfall 2·18. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·55. Fever still prevalent; cattle healthy. No fluctuation in price of food-grains.
Sandoway („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·02. Two deaths from cholera in Gwa town and 1 from small-pox in Satthwa circle. Price of paddy Rs 65 to 70 per 100 baskets in central township and Rs. 60 in southern township. Weather warm.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Ten deaths from cholera in Hmawbi township; health of cattle good. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·60. Small-pox reported as prevalent in Mouyo Gyabingouk and Tapein townships; 11 deaths of cattle in Livinbyin, 61 in Myodwin, 11 in Zegon, and 1 in Mozagyaw circles. Price of paddy from Rs. 92 to 102 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	0·1	Total rainfall 0·31. Three deaths from cholera and 11 from small-pox in town; 4 deaths of cattle in Shwelo and 20 deaths in Mahathaman township; price of paddy Rs. 97 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·52. Eleven deaths from cholera in Myoma, 1 in Mgabu, 1 in Tayi circle of Yandoon township, two deaths in Myoma, 3 in Pathine, and 1 in Zayathla circle of Patanaw township; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	Six deaths out of 23 cases of small-pox in town; 17 deaths out of 30 cases of cholera in Myanoung town, 1 in Gyaungkwi and 1 in Daubi circle. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·40	Total rainfall 1·10. Seven deaths from cholera in town, 2 in Allanmyo; 17 deaths of cattle in Pato circle. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 2·13. One death from small-pox in town; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·91. Seven deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 68 in town and Rs. 62 in district.
Mergui (Apl. 19th)	·08	Total rainfall 1·93. Public health good. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 26th)	2·0	Total rainfall 3·93.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and small-pox in various districts, but not serious; health of cattle generally good. Symptoms of south-west monsoon. Price of paddy unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(May 7th)		
Gauhati ...	2·0	Weather getting hot. Small-pox reported from Shastra Barpetta. Sowing of *ahu* paddy not finished. Prospects good. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	2·98	Agricultural operation progressing satisfactorily. Small-pox and cholera still reported.
Cachar ...	1·84	Weather unaccountably cool for the season, little tea leaf growing in consequence. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continue. Common rice 12$\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. Nineteen deaths from cholera and 14 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·09	Weather getting warm. Ploughing for *sali dhan* commenced. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 7th)		
Mysore ...	2·65; slight rain has also fallen at Tumkur and Kadur.	Crops in Bangalore and elsewhere in good condition; harvesting of *vysakha* paddy continues in parts; prospects favourable. Small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Mercara ...	2·2; heavy showers of rain daily.	Ryots engaged in ploughing their fields. Planters have sustained heavy losses from fall in price of coffee.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 7th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather close and hot. Preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad (May 6th)	·22 (average)	*Rabi* crops slightly damaged by rain of week; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced. General health of talukas good; no sickness. Prices—wheat 14$\frac{3}{4}$, white *juari* 15$\frac{1}{3}$, yellow *juari* 19, coarse rice 10$\frac{1}{2}$, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 8th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather warm; nights cool. Health good. Prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather warm. Health good. Prices stationary.
Sutna ...	.....	Four cases of cholera in Rewah, 2 deaths, no fresh cases since 2nd. Weather hot. Prospects fair.
Neemuch ...	.....	Health good. High winds.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Cholera reported from Lowani (Indore) and Manawar (Gwalior), particulars not received; slight cholera reported from Burwani.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 7th)	·41	Rain yesterday, with thunder and lightning; now clear and pleasant. Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 4th)	.....	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather cool for the time of year.
Marwar („ 2nd)	.....	Cloudy, with lightning. Few drops on 1st, since clear. Water obtained in Jodhpore city from Ranisur tanks and wells. Health good. Weather warm, but no hot winds yet. Prices stationary, though with tendency to rise.
Meywar („ 4th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good. Crops harvested. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but cloudy. Some fever and small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	.....	Weather seasonable. Small-pox less.
Ajmere („ 6th)	·02 on 2nd	Weather seasonable. Health fair.
Joypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy occasionally. Health fair. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Wells failing. Two cholera cases in Mundowur, 1 ended fatally; fever and small-pox continue in Ulwur tehsil. Weather hot.
Nepal— (May 2nd)		
Katmandu	1·62	Weather stormy, with much thunder and lightning. The recent heavy showers have rather damaged the spring crops; Indian-corn is now being sown.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th May 1884.

No. 109.—The furlough granted in Home Department Notification No. 37, dated the 27th February 1884, to Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is extended by twenty-five days, making the total period of absence six months and twenty-five days.

The 16th May 1884.

No. 112.—Mr. A. C. Mangles is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 25th May 1884.

MEDICAL.

The 13th May 1884.

No. 208.—The services of Surgeon H. C. Hudson are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 14th May 1884.

No. 219.—The services of Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th May 1884.

No. 670.—The Honourable W. F. McDonell, C.S., V.C., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th June next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 15th May 1884.

No. 673.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Moulvie Ali Kassim Khan, Rural Sub-Registrar of Lukhiserai, in the district of Monghyr, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 16th May 1884.

No. 180 S.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. F. R. Mallet, Deputy Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 2nd instant:—

Mr. T. W. Hughes, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. F. Fedden, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade, and to act as Curator of the Museum.

Mr. E. J. Jones, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

No. 182 *S.*—Mr. P. N. Bose, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey of India, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st April 1884.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 10th May, 1884.

No. 1661 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Narayan Pandurang Banavalkar, of the Military Accounts Department at Bombay, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The 12th May, 1884.

No. 986 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Dickmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Barckhausen.

No. 989 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. L. Foucar as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. A. Vintzens.

The 13th May, 1884.

No. 996 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. M. Blum as Acting Consul for Belgium, at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. T. Payn.

GENERAL.

The 12th May, 1884.

No. 976 *G.*—Lieutenant C. Herbert is re-appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 992 *G.*—Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Biluchistan, is granted privilege leave for thirty-two days, with effect from the 5th April, 1884, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 994 *G.*—Surgeon W. W. Webb held medical charge of the Goona Political Agency from the 20th September to the 18th November, 1883, inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott.

The 14th May, 1884.

No. 1000 *G.*—The services of Captain F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed as Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st April, 1884.

No. 1005 *G.*—The following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. Ney Elias, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 17th February, 1884—

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, M.B., Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 27th February, 1884—

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 16th March, 1884—

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major W. F. Prideaux, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, with effect from the 21st March, 1884—

Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major C. B. Cooke, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 2nd April, 1884—

Major E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

MILITARY.

The 12th May, 1884.

No. 974 *G.*—The following Brigade Orders, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated the 17th April, 1884, consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain G. E. Money,

Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, are confirmed, with effect from the 5th April, 1884:—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant G. K. Daly, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander.

Lieutenant J. B. Edwards, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as Adjutant.

The 14th May, 1884.

No. 1003 *G.*—Lieutenant C. P. Campbell, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Sind Horse, is appointed to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Lieutenant H. L. Pennell, resigned.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th May 1884.

No. 1026.—*Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1884, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	5,44,34,950	1,32,64,646	27,64,234	1,60,28,880
Allahabad ...	53,01,685	23,57,910	...	23,57,910
Lahore ...	78,15,805	70,48,755	...	70,48,755
Bombay ...	3,01,57,995	1,26,51,730	75,81,195	2,02,32,925
Kurrachee ...	31,96,015	40,43,870	8,800	40,52,670
Madras ...	1,38,31,630	95,36,500	6,70,000	1,02,06,500
Calicut ...	9,67,570	4,80,875	...	4,80,875
Rangoon ...	17,18,855	21,15,990	...	21,15,990
Total ...	12,34,24,505	5,24,00,276	1,10,24,229	6,34,24,505
Price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700, held under Section 19 of the Act ...				6,00,00,000
Grand Total ...				12,34,24,505

The 15th May 1884.

No. 1022.—Babu Umacharan Chakravarti, having been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in the Office of Comptroller, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties before noon on the 29th April 1884.

The 16th May 1884.

No. 1033.—Captain G. W. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, having been appointed to be Assay Master, Bombay Mint, in succession to Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, retired, Captain Martin received charge of the office of Assay Master, Bombay Mint, from Surgeon-Major Graham after noon on the 9th May 1884.

No. 1034.—Surgeon-Major J. Scully, having been appointed to be Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, in succession to Captain G. W. Martin, Surgeon-Major Scully received charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, from Captain Martin after noon on the 9th May 1884.

The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

No. 1053.

P. & A. A. C.

PAGE 296.

Section 57.

Substitute the following for Case (c) of this Section:—

(c) Allowances as follows may, under the sanction of the Government of India in the case of the Bengal Presidency and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay in the case of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, be granted to ministers nominated by the Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland or by the General Superintendents of the Wesleyan Church in India for service in any station:—

(i) Whenever 100 Presbyterian, or Whenever 100 Wesleyan soldiers are quartered at any station,	Rs. 100 a month.
(ii) Whenever the number of such soldiers exceeds 200,	„ 150 a month.
(iii) Whenever the number of such soldiers is less than 100,	Re. 1 a month for each soldier.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th May, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 268.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain D. Chesney, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 23rd Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, *vice* Major A. I. Shepherd, whose tenure of appointment has expired.—Dated 13th May, 1884.

No. 269.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel J. R. Harvey, King's Own Borderers, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence on furlough of Brigadier-General A. H. Murray.—Dated 7th May, 1884.

No. 270.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Surgeons, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 177 of 1884, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—

James John Pratt,—10th April, 1884.
Robert Shore, M.D.,—3rd May, 1884.

No. 271.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The tenure of the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Factories by Captain J. L. Fixott, R.A., is extended to the 2nd April, 1885.

No. 272.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. S. E. Western, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant W. A. D. O'Mealy, seconded.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Hastings, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major J. B. Slater, retired;

Major W. O. Thompson, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1884.

No. 273.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant G. C. C. Shakespear, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 6th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Captain F. S. Sorell, transferred to the 5th Infantry.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant S. M. Mason, Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 274.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers—A Battery.

Mr. Horace Campbell Blaker to be Sub-Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 275.—The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. A. Wauchope, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 14th Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Major G. R. Gibbs, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central India, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant S. W. Jervis, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 1st Punjab Infantry, (p. a.) for 322 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant W. C. Pollard, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 7th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 140 of 1884.)

No. 276.—In G. G. O. No. 486 of 1883, *for* "30 days" *read* "from the 27th June to the 7th August, 1883, inclusive."

No. 277.—Captain C. H. Desvœux, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Native Infantry, is granted an extension (m. c.) for 182 days of the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 649 of 1883.

No. 278.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain H. L. Wells, R.E., (m. c.) for four months.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Jones, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 279.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 15th April, 1884, pages 1715 and 1716.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 15th April, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Thomas Humfrey, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 22nd November, 1883.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wilhelm Luckhardt, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 22nd November, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick James Hicks, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st February, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stanwix Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey Morris Stanley Clarke, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Robertson Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Charles Perreau, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Plowden, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th February, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Middleton Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th February, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Black Reid, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th February, 1884.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain James Moon, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 14th January, 1884.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 1st January, 1884:—

George Byres Mainwaring, Bengal.
Richard Harte Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Bombay.
Robert Mackenzie Macdonald, Madras.
Alexander Carnegy, Bombay.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1884:—

Frederick Alexander, Bengal.
Charles Hight, Madras.
George Pringle, Madras.
John Doran, C.B., Bengal.
Harry Smith Obbard, Bengal.
Charles Thomas Palin, Bombay.
Hugh Rose, Bengal.
John Gray Touch, Madras.
Charles Thompson, Bombay.
Charles Frederick Hicks, Bengal.

The undermentioned Major-Generals have been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1884:—

Frederick Schneider, Bombay.
George Byres Mainwaring, Bengal.

Richard Harte Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Bombay.
Robert Mackenzie Macdonald, Madras.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

The promotions of the undermentioned Major-Generals are ante-dated from 1st January, 1884, to 16th December, 1883:—

John March Earle, Bengal Infantry.
Edward Samuel Jackson, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 1st January, 1884:—

George Smart, Madras Infantry.
James Cadogan Parkison Baillie, Bengal Infantry.
Robert Blair, Bengal Infantry.

Major-General Charles Phayre Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 10th December, 1883.

The removal of Major-General John March Earle, Bengal Infantry, to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, is ante-dated from 1st January, 1884, to 16th December, 1883.

Major-General James Cadogan Parkison Baillie, Bengal Infantry, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 280.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter, Bengal Infantry,—23rd March, 1884.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Cracroft, Bengal S. C.,—15th May, 1884.

No. 281.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Jowahir Sing to be Ressaldar-Major;
Ressaidar Ubdool Ghuffoor Khan to be Ressaldar;
Jemadar Ummur Sing to be Ressaidar;
Kote-Duffadar Dost Mohumed Khan to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 13th December, 1883, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Mohumed Ubdool Kadur, invalided.

13th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar Bulbeer Singh to be Ressaldar;
Jemadar Soorjun Singh to be Ressaidar;
Kote-Duffadar Sadut Ali Khan to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 1st October, 1883, *vice* Ressaldar Jelal Khan, invalided.

PENSIONS.

No. 282.—Conductor William Ramsden, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 283.—Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer Vivian, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th May, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 284.—Major E. N. D. La Touche, General List, Infantry, is transferred to the Half-pay list, with effect from the 19th May 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 285.—The following temporary promotion and reversion are ordered, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, class III, to class II, from 10th February, 1884.
Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary rank, to class III, from 12th February, 1884.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 12TH MAY, 1884.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 22nd April to the 12th May, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Richard Jackson (a) ...	Surgeon-Major	Army Medical Department.	24th September, 1883.	No will left	2,562 2 11	*Nil*	...

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Brother*—John Jackson, Canal Office, Stourport, Worcestershire.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May 1884.

No. 115.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 96, dated 22nd April 1884, Major H. H. Cole, R.E., reverted to the Public Works Department Establishment as Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st April 1884.

No. 116.—Mr. H. Bell, Superintending Engineer, Class II, Railway Branch, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief and Officiating Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd of April 1884.

The 13th May 1884.

No. 117.—Mr. J. Mendoza is appointed Pay Master of the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway in Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from 1st April 1884.

No. 118.—Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burma, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th April 1884.

The 15th May 1884.

No. 119.—Mr. E. J. Mitchell, Apprentice Engineer, Assam, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 15th May 1884.

The 16th May 1884.

No. 120.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Accounts, Madras State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain Biscoe, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 121.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is permanently transferred to the Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. Rawson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary rank, is permanently transferred to the Accounts Branch with the rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr. E. A. Lee, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary rank, is permanently transferred to the Accounts Branch with the rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.

No. 122.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. J. W. Wilkinson ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	1st May 1884.
„ A. T. Goodfellow ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary ...	14th March 1884.
„ D. W. McPherson ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *supernumerary*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary and *supernumerary*.	18th March 1884.
„ E. A. Dennys ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary ...	18th March 1884.
„ W. Ogden ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	1st May 1884.
„ F. Rawson ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Temporary ...	14th March 1884.
„ C. E. Ross ...	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Permanent ...	1st May 1884.

No. 123.—Major R. P. Tickell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Circle Irrigation Works during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Jeffreys, R.E., or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May 1884.

No. 437.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 432, dated the 12th April 1884, published at page 232, Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th April 1884, *for* Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 1st January to 4th March 1884, *read* "from 7th January to 4th March," both dates inclusive.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*

Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, BILUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th March 1884.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 875 C.—The Agent, Governor General, is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Biluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 19th July 1883:—

To be Captain.

Vol. John Campbell Fullerton.

To be Lieutenants.

Vol. Allen Mellers Anscomb.

„ Henry Nichol.

By Order,

J. R. FITZGERALD,

1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 18th April 1884.

No. 5.—Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day.

Lieutenant Browne reported his departure on the above leave on the forenoon of the 26th February, and his return to duty on the afternoon of the 27th March.

The 5th May 1884.

No. 6.—Lieutenant H. Appleton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave.

Lieutenant Appleton reported his departure on the above leave on the forenoon of the 15th February 1884, and his return to duty on the forenoon of the 15th April 1884.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 6th May 1884.

No. 1188 G.—Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, and 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, is granted seventy-nine days' privilege leave of absence from the 29th May 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 10th May 1884.

No. 34 J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification No. 991.-J. of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 27th April 1881, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is hereby pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Section 32 of Act X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code, together with all the powers mentioned in Sections 37 and 191, paragraphs 2 and 3, of Act X of 1882, to be exercised within such portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as lie to the south of the Marwar-Merwara border and pass through Marwar and Sirohee.

Notification No. 563 G., dated 7th March 1882, s hereby amended.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to Agent, Govr. Genl., Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 10th May 1884.

No. 357.—Colonel C. H. Clay and Lieutenant J. A. Bell respectively made over and assumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deolie, on the afternoon of the 19th April 1884.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th May 1884.

No. 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S. Magrath delivered over, and Mr. C. J. Weir, M.C.S., assumed, charge of the Office of the 1st Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th May 1884.

No. 3.—In continuation of Notification No. 13, dated 21st March 1883, the Resident in Mysore is pleased, under the provisions of Section 13 of the Excise Act (XXII of 1881), to authorise the District Magistrate and Collector of Excise, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to grant licenses for the wholesale vend of country spirit and country fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs in the said station.

The 8th May 1884.

No. 4.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, delivered over, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S. Magrath received, charge of the Office of the Magistrate, and President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 7th May 1884.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1884.

No. 27.—Captain R. Calrow, R.E., Executive Engineer, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, with effect from 17th April 1884, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 28.—Captain E. H. Cameron, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Beluchistan Agency.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th May 1884.

No. 25.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Chapter II, Section I, paragraph 21, of the Public Works Department Code.

No. 26.—Mr. C. H. Brereton, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Indus Valley and Kandahar to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

The 12th May 1884.

No. 27.—Mr. F. Wolley Dod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 18th of February 1884.

No. 28.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 112, dated 7th May 1884, Mr. T. Wood, Store-keeper in Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 7th May 1884.

No. 8.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, District Traffic Superintendent, Rewari-Sirsa District, in Class IV of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted six months' leave out of India on medical certificate and ten days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th April 1884.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 12th day of May 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2071, William Finchett.
Age,—23 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion,—10th May 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—10th September 1878.
At what Place Enlisted,—Wrexham.
Parish and County in which Born,—Gresford, Wrexham, Denbighshire.
Trade,—Labourer.
Marks,—None.
Coat and Trowsers,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 6 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Poona, E. I., this 10th day of May 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Lancaster—12, Corporal Thomas Littlefair.
Age,—23 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—9th May 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Poona.
Date of Enlistment,—6th July 1881.
At what Place Enlisted,—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parish and County in which Born,—Grinton Keith, Yorkshire.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Waiter.
Coat or Jacket,— } Dark blue tweed, small cloth cap.
Waistcoat,— } Dark blue tweed, small cloth cap.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Dark blue tweed, small cloth cap.
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
2	D 20—30511	100	Babu Mathra Prasad Roy, Ballia.
	„ —30512	100	

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th May 1884.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. Accountant General, in charge, Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
42	P 77—88908	100	Doorgaprosad Sookul.
	„ —66932	100	
43	P 77—95227	100	Ram Keshub and Ramnath.
44	P 77—21128	100	Gopal Chunder Choubay.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th May 1884

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
3	B 65—46152	50	Superintendent of Post Offices, Bangalore Division.
	B 78—22088	50	
	B 79—00553	100	
5	B 79—94596	100	Ch. V. Nanjundiah, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 5th May 1884.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Supdt., In charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th May 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	Feb. 1884	Apl. 19, 1884
	Port Blair		
3	Assam	Do. „	Do. 21, „
4	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 23, „
5	Central Provinces	Do. „	Do. 24, „
6	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do. „	Do. 25, „
	Central India		
	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
	Hurnai Road Command		
10	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 28, „
11	Madras	Do. „	May. 1, „
	Coorg		
13	British Burmah	Do. „	Do. 2, „
	Military Works Branch	Jan. 1884	Apl. 2, „
15	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 4, „
16	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 12, „

TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European Telegraph	Feb. 1884	Apl. 28, 1884
2	Indian Telegraph	Do. „	May 3, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	Feb. 1884	Apl. 19, 1884
2	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 23, „
3	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 28, „
5	Madras	Do. „	May 1, „
6	British Burmah	Do. „	Do. 2, „
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 3, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	State Ry., Stores Branch	Feb. 1884	Apl. 16, 1884
2	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 19, „
3	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 25, „
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	Madras	Jan. 1884	Mar. 28, 1884
6	Bengal	Do. „	Apl. 17, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab Railway Surveys	Feb 1884	Apl. 5, 1884
2	Umritsur-Pathankote	Do. „	Do. 10, „
3	Assam Surveys	Do. „	Do. 15, „
4	Kokilamukh	Do. „	Do. 16, „
5	State Rys., Stores Branch.	Do. „	Do. 17, „
6	Bhopal	Do. „	Do. 21, „
	Nalhati		
	N.-W. P. Light Railway Surveys.		
	Bengal & North-Western Railway.		
10	Patna & Gya	Do. „	Do. 22, „
	Kandahar		
12	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. „	Do. 23, „
	Punjab Northern		
	Dhond & Manmad		
	Western Deccan Ry.		
16	Wardha Coal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
17	Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 25, „
	Bombay Railway Surveys		
19	Northern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	Sindia		
	Rewari-Ferozepur		
	Behar-Assam		
	Central Bengal		
	Sultanpur-Bogra		
	Dacca & Mymensing Ry.		
	Kawnea & Dhuria Ry.		
	Chittagong Survey		
	Tirhoot Ry. Extn Survey.		
	Jhansi-Manikpur		
30	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension.		
	Tirhoot		
33	Rajputana	Do. „	May 1, „
	Holkar		
	Southern Mahratta		
	Madras Railway Surveys		
37	British Burmah	Do. „	Do. 2, „
38	N.-W. P., Rohilkand & Kumaon.	Do. „	Do. 3, „
	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola		
40	Cuddapah-Nellore	Jan. 1884	Apl. 1, „
	Bellary-Kistna		
42	Cawnpore-Achnera	Do. „	Do. 7, „
43	Bengal Railway Surveys	Do. „	Do. 14, „
	Bengal Ry. Administrative Charges.		
45	N.-W. P. Provincial Ry.	Do. „	Do. 19, „
46	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 21, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	Feb. 1884	Apl. 21, 1884
2	Punjab Northern	Do. „	Do. 23, „
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh		
4	Cawnpore-Achnera	Do. „	Do. 24, „
5	Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 25, „
6	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	Nalhati		
	Northern Bengal		
	Tirhoot		
	Wardha Coal		
	Kawnea & Dhuria		
12	Rajputana	Do. „	May. 1, „
	Rewari-Ferozepore		
14	British Burmah	Do. „	Do. 2, „
15	East Indian	Jan. 1884	Apl. 21, „

FOREIGN STATES.
CAPITAL & REVENUE.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhavnagar & Gondal.	Feb. 1884	Apl. 23, 1884
2	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. [illegible] „

Simla, the 12th May 1884.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th May 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,00,54,310 9 3)	1,95,84,367	8	7
Public Deposits at Branches (R 95,30,056 15 4)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,97,14,864	9	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,79,586	13	4
Sundries	16,91,849	10	5
RUPEES	6,53,80,179	14	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	33,34,307	0	0
Other authorized Investments	43,38,580	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,20,70,928	5	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	67,44,291	3	7
Bills discounted and purchased	1,95,14,836	4	0
Balances with other Banks	7,68,096	15	0
Bullion	5,314	15	0
Dead Stock	11,83,501	15	8
Stamps	10,294	13	0
Sundries	4,87,343	0	1
	4,84,57,494	7	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 83,28,261 7 6); Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 85,94,423 15 4)	1,69,22,685	6	10
RUPEES	6,53,80,179	14	2

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 15th May 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 40·9.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
May 5	. . .	. . .	1,568	11,53,077	45,31,742	28,22,854
" 6	6,320	. . .	. . .	11,59,397	45,32,737	28,22,854
" 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	11,59,397	45,32,737	28,22,854
" 8	. . .	. . .	. . .	11,59,397	45,32,737	28,22,854
" 9	. . .	. . .	2,78,959	8,96,785	48,17,080	31,07,797
" 10	. . .	. . .	3,00,363	6,13,632	51,24,487	34,14,004

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 12th May 1884.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that in the town of Randhe, Taluka Parner of the Ahmednagar District, R611-13 of the old Badshahi coinage were found on the 6th October 1883 in the open ground to the west side of the house of one Chima, wife of Hari, and that any one who may have a claim to the said treasure, or a portion thereof, may personally or by an agent appear before the Mamledar of Parner on the 26th October 1884, when that officer will institute an enquiry into the matter under the provisions of the Act above quoted.

J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector of Ahmednagar.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on the 16th day of April 1884, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R24-2-3, was found hidden in the vacant ground belonging to one Singani Muthappa Reddi, in the village of Tirutani, in the Karvelinagara Zemindari, North Arcot District :—

Description of Property.	*Value.* R	a.	p.
(1) A pair of golden earrings worn by females called ( )	0	4	0
(2) Single earring worn by males	0	4	0
(3) Golden necklace	9	10	0
(4) Silver waist string, 4 pieces	1	12	0
(5) Silver thin chain 1	0	6	0
(6) Silver pieces 3	0	10	0
(7) Ditto 1	0	4	0
(8) Silver jewel pieces 11	4	0	0
(9) Silver bracelet	1	0	0
(10) Ditto thin bracelets, pair 1	0	8	0
(11) Ditto rings used in toe, pair 1	0	8	0
(12) Silver finger ring 1	0	0	3
(13) Golden beads ( ) 15	3	8	0
(14) Golden beads 7	1	0	0
(15) A kind of golden jewel used round the neck by females called ( ) 2	0	8	0
	24	2	3

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his Office on the 1st day of October 1884, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

———,
Collector.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHITTOOR,
The 2nd May 1884.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 8th May 1883, treasure consisting of 18 pagodas, valued in the aggregate at ₹72, were discovered by coolies while digging foundations to the house which was proposed to be built by one Suram Chalamayya of Cumbum, Cumbum Taluq, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency. The coolies returned only 9 pagodas and ₹36 in cash, being unable to produce the remaining pagodas, which it appears were sold by them.

Any person or persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of Kurnool, on 14th October 1884, at Kurnool, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the law.

R. SEWELL,
Actg. Collector.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May 1884.

No. 1368.—Mr. Chinnaswamy Pillay is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Madura.

The 13th May 1884.

No. 1650.—Furlough to Europe for one year having been granted to Mr. W. J. B. Mackenzie, Deputy Post Master General, Eastern Bengal, Mr. E. deC. Williams, Deputy Post Master General, Central India, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Circle, and Mr. R. Rose, Deputy Post Master General, Oudh, is transferred to the Central India Circle.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th May 1884.

Adamson, D
Carruthers, E. S.
Carter, A.
Clarke, E. S. J.
Couditt & Co.
Dick, Kerr & Co.
Enouf, Mons. Gearges.
Kirkwood, Dr. R. D. L.
Kruse & Co.
Laurent, Henry P.
Michael, W.
Ratti, Signor Fratelli.
Reece, Mrs. W.
Robinson, Surgeon E. L.
Sandys, E. F.
Scott, H. G.
Sevestre, J.
Sheppard, Herbert Gurney.
Waugh, Jno. D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
Adelsward, C. Baron D.
"Agency House"
Armistead, Henry.
A. S.
Baggs, W. H.
Baldwin, Mrs.
Barnes, Samuel.
Beni Lall, Mr.
Bernon, T.
Bird, C. L.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Bose, P. N.
Brown, John.
Bundara, Joseph.
Burrow, W. C. J.
Chatterton, Miss.
Clark, W. H.
Clifton, Mr.
Cooper, Robert.
Crolty, Austin.
Daniel, Chaim.
Dease, Mrs. P. P.
DeLittle, E.
E. B.
E. T.
Ferroll, J. B.
Fitzgerald, W. M.
Fleming, Miss.
Fordyce, B. E.
Freese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Graham, R. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grimblat, Madame Chane Heni.
H. S. W.
H. T. G.
Heall, W. S.
Hennis, W.
Henry, Dans.
Horsfall, Geo. Hodgson.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jennings, Mrs.
Johnson, J. W.
Johnson, S.
Johnston, R. T.
Jopp, C. A.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Liebe, Augustus.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingstone, Archibald
Lockhart, G.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
MacPhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
Milner, R.
Mitchell, A.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylac, F.
Oiman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Portland, Mrs. B.
Quildon, J.
Bailey, G. B.
Raymond, Ross.
Rigby, Miss.
Roberts, T. A.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Roda, Augusto.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Simington, Mrs. W. J.
Sprenger, Mrs.
Stagg, J. E.
"Stores."
"Sympathy."
Thomas, D.
Thomann, H.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Waller, G.
Want, Mrs. J. H.
Wasserman, Zaser.
Webster, E. A.
Zeuzins, U.

Registered Letters.

Ezekiel, J. J. Judah.
Healy, J. H. G.
Lambert, Alexander.
Lelait, Matus.
Parcell, Mrs. W. G.
Raleich, A. O.
Richy, Lazer.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1884.

Commencing from the 27th May 1884, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Saturday. The last Tuesday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 20th May current, and the first Saturday Mail on the 24th May 1884.

The 17th May 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	27th May	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	20th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	19th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st "	Str. *Madura.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	21st "	Str. *Commilla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	19th "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	24th "	From Bombay.*
Ditto Book Post and Pattern Packets	23rd "	From Bombay.

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. H. KELLY,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *₹4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *₹8-8*; per pound tin, *₹16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *₹5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *₹10-8*; per pound tin, *₹20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئيناٹين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سوکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سولهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارهه آنه ،

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنکونا فبریفیوج - یعنے تپ کي دوا

سرکاري کارخانے میں سرخ سنکونا کي چھال سے ایک نئي
ور اصلاح کي ہوئي دواے مرکب تیار کي گئي ہی - کونیاین کے
عوض میں یہہ دوا بہ نسبت معمولي غیر صاف کیئے ہوئے
فبریفیوج کے زیادہ تر بے نقص ہی - یہہ دوا عہدہداران سرکار
عام خلایق اور خیراتي کامون کے لیئے اور ہر شخص جو بیس
پونڈ یا اوس سے زیادہ ایک وقت پر لے بوٹانک گارڈن معروف
کہ کمپني باغ کلکتہ کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قیمت
پر بحساب ۲۴ روپی في پونڈ خرید کر سکتا ہی - اور جملہ
خاص و عام کو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانک گارڈن سے صرف
انقد قیمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا فروشون سے بھي
بہ قیمت ۳۲ روپی في پونڈ مل سکتي ہی - مگر محصول ڈاک
بارہ آنہ علاوہ ہی '

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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C.—Statutes.

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[Applications for any of the above Volumes or Acts should, when the same are required for the public service, be made to the Local Government to which the applicant is subordinate, and the Local Government will, if necessary, forward such applications to the Legislative Department. Only persons wishing to purchase copies for private use should apply to this Office.]

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Report on the Census of Calcutta and its Suburbs, 1881. *Price R4; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1882-83. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R6; postage, 8 annas.*

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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1878-79. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R6; postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R5; Colored Map, R2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, R1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, R8; postage, 7 annas.*

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Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, R2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, R10; postage, 9 annas.*

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The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, R1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

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Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, R6; postage, 8 annas.*

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Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

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Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, R1; postage, 1 anna.*

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Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

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The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II R6 0 0

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Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

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Entire Gazette	15	0	0	per annum.
Postage	5	0	0	"
Supplement	6	0	0	"
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E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

8TH SUMMONS.

CIVIL SUIT No. 355 OF 1882.

Cundasawmy Chetty Vencatachella Chetty, of Madras, Merchant, residing at No. 94, Thumboo Chetty Street, at Mootealpetta, in the Black Town of Madras *Plaintiff*,

against

(1) T. Mahomed Esoof Saib, of Madras, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Appoo Maistry Street, in the Black Town of Madras;

(2) T. Mahomed Ibrahim Saib, formerly Manager and Proprietor of the Madras Mahomedan Royal Theatrical Company, but now without employ, and residing at Patna in the Province of Bengal, in the Presidency of Fort William, Calcutta; and

(3) T. Mahomed Abdoollah Saib, of Madras, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Appoo Maistry Street, aforesaid . . . . . *Defendants.*

Summons for Settlement of Issues.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To

T. Mahomed Ibrahim Saib, the 2nd Defendant.

Plaint filed on 6th November 1882. Order for 8th Summons made on 20th March 1884. Summons issued on 25th March 1884.

WHEREAS, the abovenamed Plaintiff hath instituted a Suit in our said Court against you by filing a Plaint, a copy whereof accompanies this Summons, we command you to appear in our said Court in person or by an Attorney or Vakil of our said Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on Thursday, the 10th day of July 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff. And take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence. And you will bring with you or send by your Attorney or Vakil any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Witness, THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES ARTHUR TURNER, KNIGHT, C.I.E., *Chief Justice*, at Madras, the 25th day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

H. GARDINER,
Assistant Registrar.

The time limited for the return of this summons has been extended to the 10th day of July 1884, as per Order of Court made on 24th April 1884.

J. S.,
Registrar.

The 7th May 1884.

GRANT & SHORT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. J. H. R. Harley is no longer authorised to sign for the firm of F. Harley & Co., and that his authority so to do was withdrawn on the 10th day of April 1884, on which date he ceased to be employed by the said firm. Dated this 10th day of April 1884.

F. HARLEY & Co.
J. H. R. HARLEY.

PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that from this date I have entered into partnership with my brother Mr. A. d'Agostino and that our business of merchants and agents will henceforth be carried on under the style of D'Agostino & Co. It is further notified that for all matters of any description connected with the late firms of D'Agostino and Davis and of A. d'Agostino & Co., Mr. Alfonso d'Agostino alone should be addressed and looked to, as I am not responsible for the late firms' debts, liabilities or engagements (if any), nor shall I receive or collect any assets, nor have any connection whatever in such old business.

G. D'AGOSTINO,
5, Cooper's Lane.

The 23rd April 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Two Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 142785 and 142786, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for ₹500 each, standing in the name of Bistoodoss Ghose, administrator of Brindabun Ghose, deceased. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of Bistoodoss Ghose.

WILSON & CHATTERJEE.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 036894, 036895, and 036896, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for ₹500, ₹1,000, and ₹1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Pandurang Gopal Padhye Gurjar, and last endorsed to Rakhmabai, wife of the said Pandurang Gopal Padhye Gurjar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

V. N. MANDLIK,
Attorney to Krishna Padhye bin Pandurang Padhye, Administrator to the estate of his mother Rukhmabai.

THE HERMITAGE,
BOMBAY,
The 24th April 1884.

Stolen

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes last endorsed to P. Namasevoyam Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

No. 110825—054931, dated 1st May 1865, for ₹2,000, originally standing in the name of P. Namasevoyam Moodelliar.

No. 108437—057929, dated 1st May 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the National Bank.

P. NAMASEVOYAM MOODELLIAR,
Bellary.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120043 and 151449, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹500 each, originally standing in the names of the Oriental Bank Corporation and H. Leonard respectively, and last endorsed to Harihar Bhuttacharjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

HARIHAR BHUTTACHARJEE,
Bulandshahr, N.-W. P.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd May, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1884.

An Act to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS the provisions of Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 (*for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindu temples, colleges and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of bridges, sarái, kattras and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of nazúl property or escheats*) are, in so far as they are still in force within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, either obsolete or unnecessary, and it is therefore expedient entirely to repeal the Regulation within those territories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 in the North-Western Provinces.

1. Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 is hereby repealed within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th May, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, in manner in this Act appearing; (XVIII of 1879.)

and whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, in so far as it relates to the duty chargeable on the enrolment of legal practitioners; (I of 1879.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879. (XVIII of 1879.)

2. In section 4 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, for the words "as an advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Panjáb" the words "under section 41 of this Act" shall be substituted.

Addition of a proviso to section 13 of same Act.

3. To section 13 of the same Act the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that where the party is—

(*a*) a pardánashín woman, or

(*b*) unable for any sufficient cause to instruct the pleader in person,

nothing in this section shall make a pleader liable to suspension or dismissal merely by reason that he has taken instructions from a relative or friend authorised by the party to give such instructions and not receiving any remuneration in respect thereof."

Amendment of section 14 of same Act.

4. In section 14 of the same Act, before the words "any District Magistrate" the words "any Judge of a Court of Small Causes of a Presidency-town" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 25 of same Act.

5. In section 25 of the same Act, after the word "annexed" the words "and of such description as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 27 of same Act.

6. To the first clause of section 27 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—"and in respect of the fees of his adversary's revenue-agent appearing, pleading or acting under section 10."

Amendment of section 38 of same Act.

7. In section 38 of the same Act, for the words "by the Chief Court of the Panjáb" the words "under section 41 of this Act" shall be substituted.

New section substituted for section 41 of same Act.

8. For section 41 of the same Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Power for certain High Courts to enrol advocates.

"41. *(1)* A High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualifications and admission of proper persons to be advocates of the Court, and, subject to such rules, may enrol such and so many advocates as it thinks fit.

"*(2)* Every advocate so enrolled shall be entitled to appear for the suitors of the Court, and to plead or to act, or to plead and act, for those suitors, according as the Court may by its rules determine, and subject to those rules.

"*(3)* The High Court may dismiss any advocate so enrolled or suspend him from practice.

"*(4)* Provided that an advocate shall not be dismissed or suspended under this section unless he has been allowed an opportunity of defending himself before the High Court which enrolled him, and, except in the case of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, unless the order of the High Court dismissing or suspending him has been confirmed by the Local Government."

New section added to same Act.

9. To the same Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Repeal of Acts I of 1846 and XX of 1853.

"42. Act I of 1846 (*for amending the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company*) and Act XX of 1853 (*to amend the law relating to pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company*) are repealed."

Amendment of Schedules I & II of Act I of 1879.

(Duty on enrolment of advocates.)

10. *(1)* In Article 27 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, after the words "in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent," the words "or by the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884," shall be inserted; and (I of 1879.)

(2) In clause (*a*) of Article 11 of Schedule II of the same Act, the words "established by Royal Charter" shall be repealed.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 14th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 12th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
19th Apl. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	96,515	561	176	61,843	351	2,11,099	614	1,10,222	365	. . .	1,00,877
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,62,096	296	547	1,33,724	244	2,76,067	252	2,36,368	252	. . .	39,6[illegible]
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	725	2,49,979	345	754	2,31,839	307	5,23,701	361	4,13,931	320	. . .	1,09,77[illegible]
12th ditto	Madras	861	1,25,298	146	861	1,31,756	153	2,69,791	157	2,18,403	148	. . .	51,38[illegible]
12th ditto	South Indian	655	72,392	111	654	93,634	143	1,44,844	111	1,60,865	144	16,021	. . .
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,02,573	688	1,458	9,45,331	648	19,99,096	686	16,08,175	643	. . .	3,90,921
12th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,98,651	648	461	3,26,712	707	5,74,642	623	6,20,844	785	46,202	. . .
	TOTAL	4,879	20,07,504	411	4,911	19,24,839	392	39,99,240	410	33,68,808	400	. . .	6,30,432
	State.												
19th Apl. 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,39,126	690	1,509	8,90,074	590	20,42,863	678	15,41,543	596	. . .	5,01,320
19th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,255	122	56	5,760	103	11,089	129	9,839	102	. . .	1,250
12th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,531	57	27	1,374	51	3,339	62	2,790	60	. . .	549
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	39,874	173	239	31,290	131	87,984	191	61,350	150	. . .	26,634
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,959	61	32	3,074	96	4,140	65	4,918	90	778	. . .
12th ditto	Tirhoot	157	16,670	106	193	26,413	137	35,303	112	47,622	144	12,319	. . .
22nd Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	14,426	253	. .	(b) . . .	. .	29,086	255	(b) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
19th Apl. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,001	80	138	11,785	85	21,569	78	21,090	89	. . .	479
19th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,143	95	12	932	78	2,409	100	1,704	83	. . .	705
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,70,069	242	1,119	3,58,620	320	5,28,928	237	5,65,470	295	36,542	. . .
19th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	1,728	19	140	35,040	250	3,984	22	46,819	195	42,835	. . .
19th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	19,879	442	45	18,234	405	35,947	399	27,642	358	. . .	8,305
19th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	47,857	321	149	54,381	365	95,248	320	84,200	330	. . .	11,048
19th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	37,769	235	208	62,181	299	77,955	242	1,04,646	294	26,691	. . .
19th ditto	Sindia	75	7,738	103	75	9,160	122	14,564	97	15,509	120	945	. . .
19th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	63,464	150	447	74,110	166	1,40,927	167	1,24,685	162	. . .	16,242
19th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,32,878	201	660	1,37,300	208	2,30,434	175	2,38,014	211	7,580	. . .
12th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,993	78	. . .	. .	6,066	69	6,066	. . .
	TOTAL	3,413	6,73,241	197	(c)3,691	8,33,647	232	13,22,906	194	13,62,364	221	(d)68,544	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
19th Apl. 1884	Bengal-Central	35	1,694	48	114	5,480	48	3,434	49	9,568	49	6,134	. . .
12th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	2,579	66	. . .	. .	3,872	58	3,872	. . .
19th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	5,276	129	. . .	. .	6,834	97	6,834	. . .
	TOTAL	35	1,694	48	194	13,335	69	3,434	49	20,274	61	16,840	. . .
	Native States.												
12th Apl. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	29,341	152	193	33,360	173	59,474	154	65,752	198	6,278	. . .
19th ditto	Jodhpore	19	628	33	19	1,140	60	1,550	41	1,969	60	419	. . .
12th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,700	121	121	20,764	172	28,437	118	33,646	162	5,209	. . .
12th ditto	Mysore	86	4,376	51	86	5,433	63	11,137	65	10,135	69	. . .	1,002
	TOTAL	419	49,045	117	419	60,697	145	1,00,598	120	1,11,502	155	10,904	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,253	37,70,610	368	c10,634	37,22,592	350	74,69,041	364	64,04,491	351	. . .	d10,35,464
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	33,61,068	164	29,46,066	161	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	41,07,973	200	34,58,425	190	. . .	d6,20,462

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(d) Exclusive of the figures of Patna-Gya State Railway.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 9th May 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 792 AND 793 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th MAY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Central India.	Indore	19 3	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 10	29 0	20 0	20 0	20 13	20 0	...	...	...	24 10	26 0	16 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6	10 14
	Gwalior	18 6	18 4	17 8	22 13	24 3	22 13	7 5	7 5	6 14	8 14	8 12	10 1	23 5	23 8	24 14	20 1	20 9	21 1	...	...	...	21 4	21 11	24 0	126 0	127 12	118 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14
	Goona	25 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 10	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 8	26 5	22 1	41 4	40 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 8	19 2	22 0	...	...	40 0	29 0	27 13	32 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 4	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 12	12 0	12 7	11 0	11 4	11 10

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MAY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less generally in the Madras Presidency, Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There have also been showers in parts of Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, Punjab, and British Burma.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency, the yield being equal to or below the average. Ploughing has commenced in Mysore, and the crops are in good condition. The *rabi* harvest is over in the Bombay Presidency, the Surat district excepted, and *kharif* operations have begun in parts. In Berar the *kharif* is being sown. Hot winds have set in in Rajputana and Central India, and dust-storms have been frequent. The *rabi* is still being harvested in the Punjab. Preparations for *kharif* sowings are confined to a few districts. Fodder for cattle is scarce in parts of the province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh easterly winds and cloudy weather continue; and the rain which has fallen, though slight, has been beneficial to sugarcane and indigo and *kharif* sowings. Grass and water are scarce in a few districts. In the Central Provinces the weather has been hot and cloudy. The *rabi* harvest is being winnowed, and *kharif* ploughings are in progress.

The rain which has fallen in Bengal has improved the health of the province, and much benefited agricultural operations. Standing crops are reported to promise well. In Assam paddy sowings continue and prospects are favourable. Preparations for the rice crop have not yet commenced in British Burma.

Cases of cholera and small-pox are reported in almost every province, but both diseases are abating in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Cholera is somewhat severe in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab; elsewhere they are generally steady. The price of paddy remains high in Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 14th)		
Bellary ...	·51 (average)	Harvest sugarcane, yield average; cotton below average. Sporadic cholera in the west.
Kurnool ...	·36 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·77 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·75 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest indigo, yield below average Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·58 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 2 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·54 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	·80 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 143 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·73 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent; 13 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	1·60 (average)	Harvest of third crop paddy commenced. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two taluks.
Travancore ...	2·26	Cultivation commenced. Small-pox, fever, dysentry, and diarrhœa in parts; 5 deaths at Trivandrum from small-pox; cholera abating. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(May 14th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 11th, 7 feet 4 inches against 9 feet 1 inch on corresponding date last year. Fever in six talukas; some cattle-disease in six talukas; measles in Karachi; small pox in twenty-four villages in districts, 51 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 44 remaining sick. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Sehwan 32 and 36, in Tatta 24, 32 and 36, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 34 and 32 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River at Kotri on 12th, 7 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in eight, fever in two, and cattle-disease in eight talukas Wheat 27, *bajri* 35, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations continue. Slight fever and small-pox in Parantij. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 30 deaths; it has appeared in some villages of Baroda taluka and Kamrej taluka of Naosari division; small-pox in Kheralu and cattle-disease in Vijapur. Cotton-picking almost completed. Prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat and Chorasi, 10 cases, fatal 5; slight fever in Bardoli. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	.....	Public health is generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Chandor, and Kalwan talukas; 1 death from cholera in Nasik taluka during the week; cattle-disease in parts of Kalwan. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° cool; vapour in air defective on 8th and 9th, excessive on 13th; abnormal wind southerly on 9th, northerly on 12th.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox continues in five talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good; cholera in Kopargaon, 5 cases. Threshing nearly completed. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Akola, minimum 33 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Harvest operations completed. Weather hot. *Juari* and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	·35; Gadag, ·31; Mundargi, ·17.	Harvesting of late crops completed; ground being prepared for early crops. Drinking-water scarce in Dharwar and Gadag talukas and Nargund Petha. A flight of locusts in Dharwar taluka. Small-pox generally prevalent; fever in two and cattle-disease in three talukas; cholera abated in Navalgund. Rice 26 to 40 and *juari* 49 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants healthy; second crop rice plants in ear above Ghats. Small-pox—13 deaths in Kumpta, 11 in Bhatkal, and 2 in Siddapur. Locusts from Ankola taluka driven away; their destruction continues in Karwar taluka. Common rice at Karwar 13; district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very hot. Small-pox and fever still continue in some parts of the province. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind Frontier. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in three talukas of Dharwar. *Kharif* preparations commenced in Dharwar and Kandesh. Cholera in parts of nine districts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—(May 14th)		
Chittagong ...	3·87	Weather variable. Prospects of crops fair. Cholera and cattle-disease still continue; fever prevalent in town, otherwise public health good. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	4·21	Sowing of *amun* and *aus* continues; chillies and *kaon* being gathered; prospects of crops good. Cholera greatly decreased.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·39	No crops on the ground; sowing of *aus* has begun; lands being prepared for *aus* and *amun* crops. Price of common rice varies from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.
Moorshedabad ...	2·42	Weather cloudy and unusually cool; a heavy storm on evening of 9th. Ploughing for *amun* progressing; *aus* beginning to sprout; *boro* much benefited by late rain; mango suffered considerably. Cholera disappearing.
Rajshahye ...	3·67	Prospects greatly improved. Cholera much abated.
Burdwan ...	2·88	Agricultural operations continue satisfactory.
Rungpore ...	·27	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	·22	Preparation of land for *bhadoi* sowings progressing. Rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	·11	Crops doing well; sowings progressing. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	·97	Rain has done good to standing crops and facilitated ploughing for spring sowings. Small-pox and cholera reported from Behar and Sadr subdivisions.
Durbhunga ...	·63	Standing crops looking better; lands being prepared for ensuing crops. Prices high, but stationary. Cholera appeared in the town; small-pox lingering; both diseases still prevail in some parts of Madhubani.
Hazaribagh ...	·41	Weather hot and seasonable. Ploughing commenced for ensuing crops. More rain wanted. Price of rice continues high. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	·93	Weather warm and cloudy. Ploughing progressing. More rain wanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health good. Some cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in every district, except Gya; it has greatly facilitated cultivation and contributed much to mitigate cholera and small-pox, though these diseases are still reported from some places. Prospects of standing crops good. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh (May 14th)		
Benares (May 13th)	·3 on 9th	Sugarcane benefited; melons damaged; prospects of sugarcane good. Cholera, small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease decreasing. Prices steady.
Fatehgarh („ „)	General rain on 9th	Rain has done good to indigo and cane, and caused slight damage to melons. Fever rather prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (May 13th)	From ·2 to ·5 in four parganas; and a sprinkling in two others.	Much advantage to fruit and grass; mangoes ripening; melons abundant. A good deal of small-pox in city and district; sporadic cholera in trans-Jumna tracts, elsewhere hardly any. Prices slightly rising.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	3·7	Weather cool. Small-pox decreasing. Prices easy.
Jhansi („ 13th)	.....	Weather cloudy and stormy. Prices still rising. Health of people and cattle good. Scarcity of water is becoming serious, specially in pargana Jhansi.
Agra („ 12th)	No rain	Fever and small-pox in two parganas; slight sporadic cholera continues in city. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 13th)	.....	Occasional duststorms. Market steady. Public health good.
Almora („ „)	.....	Sufficient rain for sowing *kharif*. General health good. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease continues.
Meerut („ „)	Bagpat, ·2; Hapur, ·7; Kawana, 1·1.	Rain due to heavy storm from the east; high easterly winds have prevailed and duststorms from the east; the wind has now changed to west; weather getting hotter. No change in agricultural affairs. Health good and prices steady.
Kumaon ...	.....	No report received.
Lucknow (May 13th)	1·1; Mohanlalganj, ·4	East wind continues. Threshing and winnowing at end. Health of people and cattle good. Markets well stocked with new grain. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (May 13th)	Sadr, ·1; Biswan, ·6; Sidhauli, ·6.	Easterly winds and heavy storms in parts of the district. Grain nearly all removed from threshing floors. Prices remain steady. No sickness reported.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 1·7; Akbarpore tehsil, 1·2; Bikapur, 1·0; Tanda, ·3 on 9th.	Sugarcane and indigo being watered. Prices steady. Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
Rae Bareli („ 12th)	Rain fell on the 9th as follows:—Sadr, ·7; Dibijaiganj, ·7; Salon, ·4.	Wind easterly and cloudy. Small-pox decreasing. Markets well stocked. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·9; Shirajpur, ·6; Bilhaur, ·4.	Rain beneficial to young crops on the ground. Prices stationary. General health good, but small-pox continues and isolated cases of cholera in city.
Farukhabad ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen more or less in all parts of the province, benefiting harvest in the eastern districts and near the hills. Markets continue well stocked. Prices generally steady. The public health is on the whole improving and is fairly good. The harvest has now been completed and new grain is in the market. A scarcity of fodder is felt in some places and a want of water at Jhansi.
Punjab—(May 13th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating. Harvesting nearly over, yield below average. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced in the Rohtak district. Prices steady.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested, yield below average. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur ...	·2	Health good. Sugarcane being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Prices steady.
Sialkot ...	·3	A few cases of small-pox in the city. *Rabi* harvested, yield good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	About ·4	Health good. Harvesting in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·3	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects fair. Fodder scarce. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Prices of wheat and barley rising, those of gram and *makka* falling.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in six districts. Small-pox is abating in the Delhi district; a few cases in Sialkot city, and there is disease among the cattle in the Kushab tehsil of the Shahpur district; the health in the Dera Ismail Khan district is fair, elsewhere it is good. *Rabi* harvesting is in progress.
Central Provinces—(May 14th)		
Nagpur ...	·13	Weather very hot. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox and measles slight; cattle-disease in some places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·39	Weather stormy and partially cloudy. Threshing and winnowing progressing. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	·08	Weather cloudy and very close. Winnowing almost finished. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Seoni ...	·20	Weather hot and cloudy. Winnowing and ploughing progressing. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	·05	Weather hot and cloudy. Winnowing continues. Fever in Hoshangabad and Harda. Wheat 20, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·20	Weather hot. Prospects good. *Kharif* preparations continue. Nine cases cholera, 4 deaths. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather hot, with occasional duststorms. Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Health good. Cattle-disease slight in places. Common rice 24 and wheat 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 10th)	·23	Weather cloudy. Prospects good. Health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and dry. Fields being ploughed for *kharif* sowings. Health fair.
British Burma—(May 14th)		
Akyab (May 10th)	0·72	Total rainfall 1·62. Small-pox still prevailing in Naaf circle; 19 deaths of cattle in Writtang, east township. Price of paddy in town Rs. 30, elsewhere Rs. 24 to 26, and in Naaf Rs. 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·31. Two deaths from small-pox and two cases of cholera. Price of *ngakyouk* paddy Rs. 94 to 99 and of *ngaseing* Rs. 108 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	One death from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	0·75	Total rainfall 1·89. Five deaths from small-pox in Yelamaing township and 2 in Hahmonglive township; no cattle-disease. Price of paddy unchanged. In Moulmein town health of people and cattle good. Price of paddy Rs 90 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 2·18. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	1·48	Total rainfall 2·03. Fever still prevalent; cattle healthy. No change in price of paddy.
Sandoway („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·02. One death from cholera in Gwa town; small-pox still exists in Pandan circle. Price of paddy in southern township Rs. 60 and in central township Rs. 65 to 70 per 100 baskets. Weather very hot.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (May 3rd)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·05. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 10th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·05. One death from cholera reported; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·60. Small-pox reported as prevalent in Mouyo township and two deaths in Yegyi circle; cattle-disease reported in Sanywe and Gyobingouk townships, 60 deaths in Thonze and 6 in Zegon circles. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·31. Thirteen deaths from cholera and five deaths from small-pox in town; 15 deaths of cattle in Shweyle and Mahathaman townships. Price of paddy Rs. 97-8 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·52. Forty nine deaths from cholera in Yandoon township, 10 in Donabyu, 3 in Palamaw, and 8 in Pyapon; 5 deaths from small-pox in Thonegwa township and one each in the Palamaw and Donabyu townships. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	Four deaths, out of 25 cases of cholera and 2 deaths, out of 16 cases of small-pox in town; one death from cholera in Zegyan circle, one in Tontarok and 4 in Detya circle in Myandoung town Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·10. Five deaths from cholera and 3 deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin („ „)	0·02	Total rainfall 2·18. Public health good. Cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·91. Two deaths from small-pox in town; several cases of fever from Siam road. Price of paddy Rs. 70 in town, and Rs. 65 per 100 baskets in district.
Mergui (May 3rd)	0·60	Total rainfall 4·53. Public health good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 10th)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox and cholera still prevalent in majority of districts; cattle healthy. Price of paddy still rules high. Rain has fallen in several districts.
Assam—		
Gauhati (May 13th)	2·2	Weather gradually getting hot. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Sowing of *aus* nearly over; sugarcane being planted; prospects good. Public health fair.
Sylhet („ 14th)	5·75	*Boro* paddy harvest a very good one. Weather favourable to agricultural operations.
Cachar („ „)	4·43	Weather very wet. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *asra* crops continue. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. 32 deaths from cholera and 10 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	2·44	Days alternately hot and rainy. Ploughing for *sali dhan* proceeding. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 14th)		
Bangalore ...	·74	Rain has also fallen throughout the province. Crops in good condition; ploughing operations have commenced in parts; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·57	
Mercara ...	·97	Ploughing of fields proceeding; the *vysakha* rice crops in Surlabimatnad ready for sickle. Coffee market firmer, although price is still very low.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 14th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Preparations of lands for *kharif* sowings progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress.
Hyderabad (May 16th)	Average rainfall 2·17	Standing crops damaged by rain. General health of talukas good. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 16, yellow *juari* 18½, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 14th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Heat increasing. Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·07	Weather warm and stormy. Health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good. Weather hot, with duststorms.
Neemuch ...	Slight rain	High winds. Health good.
Goona ...	0·21	Weather hot. A few cases of small-pox reported.
Agar ...	0·18	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather cloudy, with high winds. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Two fatal cases of cholera reported at Dabhur Jamnea in the Dhurampuri pargana. Prices of food-grains falling.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 14th)	.....	Weather seasonable, occasionally close and cloudy.
Sirohi („ 11th)	·07	Tanks dry and wells fair. Health good. Weather seasonable, with high wind and rain on 5th.
Marwar („ 9th)	·11	Water obtained in Jodhpur city from Ranisur tanks and wells. Health good. Weather stormy, with duststorms and clouds; hot winds commenced. Prices rising.
Meywar („ 11th)	·01; slight shower on 6th.	Tanks, wells, and health good.
Harowti („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; wind high, but fitful. Some small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	.....	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Ajmere („ 13th)	*Nil*	High winds; heat increasing. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Passing clouds and duststorms. Health good. Wheat 18, barley 22½, *bajri* 19, *juari* and gram 22 seers per rupee.
Nepal—(May 8th)		
Katmandu ...	·31	Weather seasonable, showery, and mild. Prospects of crops fair.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad.				Mauritius.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	7	11	18	39·61 women to every 100 men.	7	6	13	40·19 women to every 100 men.	14	12	26	40·34 women to every 100 men.	28	29	57
From 2 to 10 years	32	19	51		22	14	36		17	13	30		71	46	117
„ 10 „ 20 „	81	21	102		67	36	103		61	30	91		209	87	296
„ 20 „ 30 „	214	96	310		211	65	276		215	81	296		640	242	882
„ 30 „ 40 „	16	7	23		29	19	48		14	5	19		59	31	90
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	...	2		4	2	6		...	1	1		6	3	9
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	3	3		...	...	...		..	3	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	352	154	506		340	145	485		321	142	463		1,013	441	1,454

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Trinidad.			Mauritius.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Western Bengal ...	6	11	17	3	3	6	...	1	1	9	15	24
Central ditto ...	...	4	4	4	3	7	4	1	5	8	8	16
Eastern ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar ...	60	34	94	131	57	188	120	57	177	311	148	459
North-Western Provinces ...	163	64	227	127	54	181	126	56	182	416	174	590
Oudh ...	90	29	119	38	11	49	39	17	56	167	57	224
Central India ...	5	2	7	21	9	30	11	3	14	37	14	51
Punjab ...	4	...	4	7	3	10	12	3	15	23	6	29
Nepal ...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	4	1	5
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	22	10	32	7	3	10	8	4	12	37	17	54
Grand Total ...	352	154	506	340	145	485	321	142	463	1,013	441	1,454

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Trinidad.			Mauritius.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste ...	61	30	91	71	12	83	56	34	90	188	76	264
Agriculturist ... } Hindoos...	97	31	128	102	35	137	78	19	97	277	85	362
Artisans ... } Hindoos...	15	5	20	16	4	20	14	1	15	45	10	55
Low castes ... } Hindoos...	138	63	201	116	75	191	127	58	185	381	196	577
Musalmans ...	41	25	66	35	19	54	46	30	76	122	74	196
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	352	154	506	340	145	485	321	142	463	1,013	441	1,454

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	891	367	1,258
2. Musalmans ...	122	74	196
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,013	441	1,454

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 16th May 1884.

Read the following :—

Memorandum by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India on the Himalayan snowfall of the season 1883-84 up to the end of March.

The experience of past years has tended uniformly to confirm the idea, first put forward in the Report on the Meteorology of 1876, that there is an intimate connection between the Himalayan snows and the prevalence of westerly or north-westerly winds on the plains of Northern India; and it has been inferred that, if the thickness and extent of the snows in the spring months are known, the knowledge may serve as the basis of a more trustworthy forecast of the summer rainfall than would otherwise be possible. Up to last year the available information on this head was very fragmentary and inadequate; but the drought of last July and August, following on a season of copious and late snowfall on the outermost range of the Himalaya, greatly increased my confidence in the validity of the above view, and in the autumn of last year, steps were taken, with the assistance of the local Governments, to obtain from Political and District officers and other residents in Hill States, regular periodical reports on the snowfall of the past winter.

The information contributed by these gentlemen is very full and valuable, and has been collected in many cases only by diligent personal enquiry; I desire to express my indebtedness to all who have thus exerted themselves, and

to thank them for the assistance they have so cordially rendered in response to my invitation. The practical importance of the result will become manifest in the course of the next few months.

I shall, in the first place, summarise the reports, district by district, in order from west to east, and shall conclude with a brief analysis of the general result.

Western hill region.—Mr. Thorburn reports (19th February) that very little snow fell on the Suleiman range till the 30th January, and that what little then fell, rapidly melted. On this range the snowfall is usually slight and melts quickly, so that only the highest peaks remain covered for a few weeks in January and February.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bannu (12th February) states that there was an unusually heavy fall of snow in the hills near Bannu in January. The usual depth of snow on the regular paths averages from two to three feet, but this year it was nearly six feet, and passengers were able to travel only with great difficulty. Reports have been received of travellers being completely weather-bound, and one informant stated that anywhere off the beaten track the snow was deep enough to bury a man on horseback.

The Political Officer, Khaibar (27th March), reports that there has been no snow this year on the Khaibar or at Lundi Kotal. A small quantity fell on the Tartarra peak. In Tirah, however, occupied by the Khaibar Afridis, the heaviest snowfall of all is reported to have been breast-high on the plateau.

On the mountains to the north of the Peshawar valley, there was only a slight fall during the early part of January. A heavy fall occurred from the 26th to the 28th, and was repeated on the 3rd and 4th February, and on the 20th, the 28th, and 29th.

Hazara and Murree Hills.—Major Parry Nisbet gives the following return of the snowfall at Murree in the months of January, February, and March :—

				Feet.	Inches.
January 13th	...	...		0	6
„ 27th	...	...		2	13
February 1st	...	...		0	2
„ 2nd	...	...		1	4
„ 3rd	...	...		5	0
„ 17th	...	...		1	0
„ 28th	...	...		0	3
March ...	...	...		None.	

I visited Murree on the 10th April, and found traces of snow still lying in hollows on the surrounding hills, down to a level but little more than 8,000 feet. The high range beyond the Indus appeared to be thickly snow-clad down to about the same level, and fresh snow fell on the 10th and 11th April.

Kashmir.—To Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, I am indebted for two very valuable reports on the snowfall of the season, commencing from September 1883. On the 20th December he writes : "The winter has already set in with unusual severity. On the 15th September the first snow fell on the higher summits surrounding the Srinagar valley. During October, more than one fall took place as far north and east as Leh ; and between the 10th and 15th November, snow fell in the Srinagar valley as low as the town itself [5,276 feet]. Reports were brought to me two days ago, that the road between the Zoji La (Pass) and Dras was impassable, and that several travellers had lost their lives. To-day snow is falling heavily in Srinagar, and lying a month before the usual time. So early a winter has not, I am told, been experienced for many years."

In the second letter, dated 19th February, he observes : "The winter in Kashmir and the vicinity continues to be unusually severe. In the valley of Kashmir, the snow had been lying for several days ; on the 14th instant, with

little appearance of melting, and the drifts on the passes are unusually heavy. The Batoli Pass (6,600 feet), on the direct road between Jummoo and Srinagar, is reported closed to pack animals. From the further interior there is no recent news."

Owing to Sir Oliver St. John's departure from Kashmir, I have, I regret to say, no later intelligence.

The Actinometric Observer at Leh, Sergeant Rowland, writing on the 1st February says: "The sky has been entirely overcast all this [past] month, and a great quantity of snow has fallen in Leh."

Chamba, Lahoul, and Kulu.—From Major C N. Marshall, Superintendent of the Chamba State, frequent reports have been received. On the 17th October 1883 he writes: "We have had three falls of snow as low as 10,000 feet during October. It looks like an early winter." And on the 19th he telegraphs: "Rain and hail here last night, and heavy snow on higher ranges, down below 10,000 feet." The next report, dated 22nd January 1884, says: "We are in want of rain here. There has been very little snow."

On the last two days of February three inches of rain was registered in Chamba, but no snow fell on the outer range, nor under ten or twelve thousand feet. But on the 8th March, Major C. N. Marshall telegraphs: "Heavy rain for 24 hours on Tuesday (4th). Snow down to six thousand feet."

From Kailang in Lahoul, the Rev. A. W. Heyde writes on the 19th March: "This has been, or rather still is, a long and severe winter. Since the beginning of November, snow has lain on the fields and slopes, immoveable down to the river, which has not been the case—at least not to such a degree—as long as I have been here, *i.e.*, for 29 years. As to the quantity of snow—

In January	3·52
In February	9·37
To 19th March about	9·00

inches of snow water have been measured.* Judging from certain marks we have, and also from the frequency of avalanches, I think in two or three former winters we have had more snow, though not much more."

The Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, Mr. Dane, reports: "The first heavy snowfall occurred between the 10th and 12th November, when snow fell down to 4,000 feet. About 8 inches fell at Naggar (5,785 feet), and on the high ranges there was a heavy fall. Slight falls occurred during the latter part of November and beginning of December, but they did not extend below 8,000 feet.

"During the month of January hardly any snow fell until the 29th and 30th, when the fall extended to 4,500 feet, and a considerable amount fell on the higher ranges. The Rhotang pass was open, with a few breaks, until the end of January for foot passengers, and Lahoulis, who came through about the middle of the month, reported that the snowfall there had been light, and that the lower valley was clear of snow.

"No intelligence has been received from Spiti, as the passes were closed by the commencement of November.

"The noteworthy feature of this year's snowfall up to date, was the unusually early and heavy fall on the 10th, 11th, and 12th November, which, occurring while the leaves were still on the trees and the flocks and ponies out grazing, caused considerable damage.

"Between February 2nd and 5th the snowfall was general and heavy throughout the Kulu sub-division, but did not extend below 4,800 feet. At 6,000 feet, the depth of the snow lying on the ground was 18 inches. Between the 20th and 29th, snow fell on several dates, but there was no very heavy fall, except on the higher ranges, where it snowed, off and on, during the whole of the

* Taking 1 foot of snow as giving an inch of water in the gauge, this amounts to about 22 feet of snow in two and a half months.

latter part of the month. Speaking generally, the snowfall during the month was average.

"Snowfalls occurred on the higher ranges of Kulu on several dates between the 1st and 10th and 14th March, but in no case did the snow extend below about 8,000 feet. Up to the present (3rd April) the snowfall has been something above the average." * * * * "Foot passengers commenced to cross the Rhotang pass into Lahoul about the 20th March, but report heavy snow on the pass, so that there is not much chance of the pass being open for laden coolies until the end of this month."

Sirmoor, Bissahir.—The Deputy Commissioner of Simla, Mr. W. Coldstream, forwards the following return of the depth of snow on the passes of Bissahir and at the sub-divisional stations in the Hill States:—

	Up to end of January 1884.		February.		Total up to end of February.		
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	
Nachar ...	3	0	4	6	7	6	7,600 feet.
Spiti (Babek) Pass	...	...		...	20	0	estimated.
Ruponghutty...	...	...		...	18	0	"
Nilanghutty ...	...	...		...	45	0	"
Banighutty ...	...	...		...	32	0	"
Shatul Pass ...	...	...		...	30	0	"
Kilba (Sutlej valley)	...	...		...	6	8	"
Sindarghutty	...	...		...	24	0	"
Simla ...	0	8	0	2½	0	10½	measured.
Kotgarh ...	...	...		...	0	2	"
Kotkhai ...	...	...		...	0	1	"

On the 28th and 29th January, 2 feet 2 inches of snow fell at Kilba, and 4½ feet on the 3rd and 4th February. On the 25th February, a very heavy fall took place on the south-east slopes to the east of Nachar.

A later report from Mr. Minniken, Conservator of Forests, Bissahir Division, gives the depth of snow on the following passes in addition to the above:—

Sandurie	24 feet.
Jhame Rhomin	25 "
Paniri	30 "
Rukchum	25 "
Kunchy Suny	30 "
Keobarung	25 "
Shipki	12 "

And he adds: "About one-third more snow is said to have fallen on the minor ranges than last year." Further notes, under date the 22nd March, state that "the snowfall at Poo has been unusually small." "Heavy snow fell above Nachar on 6th and 7th March." Measured 4 feet of snow on Holta, where path crosses to Bogi.

Hill States of North-Western Provinces.—The majority of the reports received from officers in these hills relate only to the lower outer ranges; and with regard to their condition, the following extract from a letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, sufficiently summarises the principal points:—

"Of the three observing stations—Chakrata, Ranikhet, and Pithoragarh—Chakrata only reports any snowfall, and the amount was 5 inches on the 30th December 1883, 2 inches on the 4th, ½ inch on the 5th, and 1 inch on the 14th February. There was thus 8½ inches in all, 5 inches in December, 3½ in February, and none at all in January—the month which, in previous years, has usually had the largest snowfall." It is believed that in Eastern Kumaon no snow

fell at levels lower than 6,000 feet. The smallness of the snowfall of this last winter is in very striking contrast to that of the winter 1882-83, when 63½ inches fell at Chakrata, and of this 53½ inches fell in January 1883.

Major Gordon, writing from Mussoorie on the 1st March to the Superintendent of the Dehra Doon, remarks—"The Paharis state that there has been an unusually small quantity of snow and rain during the winter."

With respect to the inner ranges, the following reports have been received from the Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon :—

"In January only 1½ feet of snow fell in the vicinity of the Milum Pass and none fell near the eastern passes by Darma and Byans.

"In February slight snow fell in the early part of the month on the Darma and Byans side of the passes into Tibet, while at the end of the month, on the 26th and 29th, heavy snow fell on all the higher ranges down to about 10,000 feet. The total snowfall during February and March was—on the Darma and Byans side of the passes in February 2 feet, in March 1½ feet; on the Johàr side of the passes in March, 3 feet."

Sikkim Himalaya.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that, on the 17th December, 2 inches of snow fell in and about Darjiling and about 1 foot in the passes at Nuthizagala and Jauri. During the month of January about 5 feet of snow is reported to have fallen on the passes at Chola, Nuthizagala, Jauri, and Yagla. In February about 4 feet fell on the passes at Jelepla, Nathula, Chola, Donkiala, and Tankala. In March it is only stated that the fall was less than for the corresponding month of last year.

Summary.—It results from the above that there was an unusually early fall of snow, or rather repeated falls, in the North-West Himalaya, especially between the 10th and 15th November, in Kashmir, Kulu, and Lahoul. This early and heavy fall is noticed as a very unusual occurrence, and it is most probable that to it may be attributed the dryness of the following month, and the failure of the winter rains, both on the lower hills and on the plains of the Eastern Punjab and the North-Western Provinces.

In December, the snowfall was light, and in January there was practically none up to the last four or five days of the month. A very heavy fall then took place on the mountains west of Bannu and north of Peshawar; in Hazara, Murree, the whole of Kashmir, including Ladak, and also in Kulu, Lahoul, Spiti, and Bissahir. It was repeated several times in February, and especially between the 2nd and 4th, when 6½ feet fell at Murree; in the Kashmir valley, covered the ground, and remained unmelted (at 5,200 feet) at least up to the 14th; and in Kulu descended to 4,800 feet. In the Sutlej valley at Kilba in Bissahir (about 6,000 feet) this fall gave 4½ feet. To the south-east in Kumaon, both falls were light, and on the eastern passes there was none in January, and very little in the beginning of February; but a heavy fall took place at the end of the month on all the higher ranges, giving 2 feet on the Darma and Byans side of the passes into Tibet. This latter fall was also very heavy in Bissahir, on the south-west slopes, to the east of Nachar; but further to the north-west the heavy snow was restricted to the higher ranges, and in Chamba there was none bloow 10,000 or 12,000 feet.

On the outer hills, at the hill stations—Simla, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Ranikhet, and Naini Tal—scarcely any snow fell throughout the season.

In the first half of March, snow fell on several dates, and, like that of February, was heavy on the Kumaon passes, where it amounted to from 1½ to 3 feet. On the 6th and 7th, it was heavy on the ranges of Bissahir above Nachar. Also on the higher ranges of Kulu on several dates between the 1st and 14th, but not below 8,000 feet. The Rhotang Pass was open to foot passengers about the 20th March, but was then under heavy snow, and it was not expected to be practicable for laden coolies before the end of the month. On the 4th, in Chamba, it fell down to 6,000 feet, but there was none at Murree.

In the Central Himalaya there was snow in December, January, and February, amounting altogether to above 10 feet on the passes. In March there was less than in the corresponding month of last year.

From these reports it would appear that, notwithstanding the dryness of December and the greater part of January, the snows of the past winter have been very considerable on all the higher ranges as far north and west as we have sources of information. On the outer Himalaya only have the winter snows almost entirely failed. With regard to the inner ranges, as this is the first season for which any detailed reports have been received, it is impossible to make any comparison between the snowfall of the present and previous years, where this has not been done by the reporters. On their authority, the fall appears to have been unusually heavy on the plateau west of Bannu and in Kashmir, where also it was unusually early. In Lahoul it has been an early and severe winter, but Mr. Heyde considers there have been two or three within the last 29 years with more snow. In Kulu there was about an average fall in February. Respecting other districts no opinions are given.

With respect to the probable influence of the snowfall on the monsoon rains it is as yet too early to hazard an opinion. Very much will depend on the weather of the next two months. But that the snow-mantled area in the interior of the Himalaya is still more extensive than usual at this season, may be inferred with much probability from the facts set forth in this memorandum. But if there is no great addition to the snow fields in the next two months, they may not seriously prejudice the monsoon rains. In the years in which the monsoon rainfall has been conspicuously deficient, especially 1877, the snowfall has not only been very copious, but has also fallen late in the season; and last year, the fall at the end of May was probably quite as influential on the drought of July and August as the heavier falls of the winter. At present much has to be learned as to the way in which the effect of the snowfall is modified by its distribution on the mountain tract. Last year, the heavy fall was restricted to the outer snowy range, Spiti, Lahoul, and the Pangi valley being almost free from snow. This year the case is reversed, the heavy fall being in the interior of the hills. Some years' further experience must be accumulated before the prognostics afforded by the snowfall reports can be fully interpreted.

SIMLA:
The 30th April 1884.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above memorandum be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May, 1884.

No. 8 S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

To be Companions.

The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble Charles Gonne, Bombay Civil Service, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The Hon'ble William Wilson Hunter, Bengal Civil Service, C.I.E., B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, and late President of the Education Commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, late Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

By order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May, 1884.

No. 15 I. E.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favor, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Alfred Woodley Croft, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, late Member of the Education Commission.

The Reverend William Miller, M.A., Principal, Madras Christian College, late Member of the Education Commission.

The Hon'ble Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and late Member of the Education Commission.

Benjamin Lewis Rice, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, late Secretary to the Education Commission.

Captain George O'Brien Carew, Deputy Director of the Indian Marine.

Shaikh Sharf-ud-din, Rais of Shaikarpur, and Honorary Magistrate within the Budaon and Ujhani Parganas, North-Western Provinces.

Rai Kanhai Lal De, Bahadur, late Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Sealdah Campbell Medical School; Presidency Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace of the Town of Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Edward Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, on Special Duty under the Foreign Department.

Babu Durga Charn Laha, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, late Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Edward Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

By order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 24th May, 1884.

No. 1860 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Girija Nath Rai, adopted son of Maharani Srimati Sham Mohini, of Dinajpur, the title of "Maharaja," as a personal distinction.

No. 1861 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Udit Narain Singh Deo, Chief of Saraikala, the title of "Raja Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1862 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Gopal Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, the title of "Rai Bahadur" and the designation of "Honorary Assistant Commissioner," as personal distinctions.

No. 1863 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Kedar Nath Kundu Chaudhari, of Mohiari, in the District of Howrah, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1864 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Saladi Nayudu Gáru, an Inspector of Police in the Madras Presidency, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1865 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hafiz Abdul Karim, of Meerut, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1866 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mian Mahbub Khan, Jagirdar and Honorary Magistrate of the Muzaffargarh District, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 21.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 22nd May 1884.

No. 227.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Young are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The 22nd May 1884.

No. 126.—The services of Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 86, dated 14th April 1884.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 20th May 1884.

No. 187 *S.*—Consequent on the departure of Mr. H. B. Medlicott on special leave, and the appointment of Mr. W. King, D.S.C., to officiate as Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 7th instant:—

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade and as Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

The 23rd May 1884.

No. 191 *S.*—Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S., Officiating Deputy Surveyor General in charge of Trigonometrical Surveys, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th January 1884.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th May, 1884.

No. 1025 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Gustavus A. Marinitsch as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni.

The 20th May, 1884.

No. 1804 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has learnt with great satisfaction that His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore has abolished all transit duties, with the exception of the duty on opium and intoxicating drugs, throughout the Jeypore territory.

The 22nd May, 1884.

No. 1046 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. J. A. Jones as in charge of the United States Consulate, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Williams.

GENERAL.

The 21st May, 1884.

No. 1255 *E.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 47 E., dated the 5th January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Quetta the provisions of the rules and regulations framed under Act XXII of 1864.

MILITARY.

The 20th May, 1884.

No. 1031 *G.*—Lieutenant H. Daly, 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted six months' leave to Bombay to study the native languages, with effect from the 15th May, 1884, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 21st May, 1884.

No. 1035 *G.*—Lieutenant P. A. Watson, Officiating Wing Officer, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant E. S. Masters, or until further orders.

No. 1039 *G.*—The following force order issued by the Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force is confirmed :—

Colonel C. H. Clay being permitted to retire from the service from the 20th April, 1884, Lieutenant J. A. Bell took over command of the force on that date, in addition to his other duties.

The 22nd May, 1884.

No. 1044 *G.*—The following station order issued by the Officer Commanding at Erinpura, dated the 2nd April, 1884, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Station Staff Officer, having availed himself of the ninety days' privilege leave sanctioned by the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, in his Notification, No. 186 C., dated the 15th March, 1884, Major P. W. Smith will assume charge of the Station Staff Office, with effect from the forenoon of this date.

No. 1055 *G.*—The following direct appointment is made in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from date of joining :—

Isri Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Ram Suhai Chaube, promoted.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May 1884.

No. 1178.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, as amended by the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1883, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule, to be substituted for Rule 41 of the Rules published under Notification No. 986, dated the 15th February 1884 :—

41. Every steam-ship intended for the conveyance of passengers under these rules shall be provided with boats according to the following scale, and all such boats shall be fully fitted with all usual appliances.

Two of the boats shall be life-boats.

No greater number of boats need be taken than are sufficient to carry all the crew and passengers on board.

The cubic contents of the boats in the following table are ascertained by multiplying their outside length, their outside width, and their inside depth together, and then the product by 0·6 :—

Registered tonnage of steam-ship.	Number of boats not less than	Minimum cubic contents of life-boats.	Minimum cubic contents of all the boats of the ship.
Less than 800 tons	5	198	1,038
800 tons and less than 1,000 tons ...	5	240	1,227
1,000 „ „ 1,250 „ ...	6	540	1,527
1,250 „ „ 1,500 „ ...	6	540	1,800
1,500 „ and upwards ...	7	556·8	2,100

The 23rd May 1884.

No. 1154.—Surgeon-Major J. Scully, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, having been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, in consequence of the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed, and Surgeon C. M. Thompson having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, Surgeon-Major J. Scully made over, and Surgeon C. M. Thompson received, charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master after noon on the 12th May 1884.

No. 1181.—Surgeon-Major J. Scully having been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, in consequence of the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed, Surgeon-

Major F. Scully received charge of the office of Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, from Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed before noon on the 16th May 1884.

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 1170.

C. P. C.

PAGE 37.

Section 75, Rule 2.

Strike out the words "or to the Staff Corps."

C. L. C.

PAGE 147.

Section 8.

Insert the following after "corps" *in the fourth line of this Section :—*

"Or to any of the Indian Establishments of the British Army."

No. 1223.

C. P. C.

PAGE 63.

Section 115, Rule 1.

Substitute the following for the last eight words of this Rule :—

"if the Officer entered the service of Government after he attained the age of 25 years."

No. 1189.

C. P. C.

PAGE 93.

Section 170.

Strike out the words "or by a Guaranteed Railway Company" in the declaration prescribed in this Section.

PAGE 102.

Section 186.

Strike out the words "or by a Guaranteed Railway Company" *in this Section.*

PAGE 103.

Section 187.

Strike out the words "or by a Guaranteed Railway Company" *in this Section.*

No. 1230.

P. & A. A. C.,

PAGE 279.

Section 34.

Substitute the following for the Note under this Section :—

[NOTE.—No officiating promotions are made to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department, the numbers in the 2nd and 3rd Grades of that Class not being fixed.]

No. 1225.—Mr. W. T. Piercy, having returned from leave on medical certificate out of India on the 13th May 1884, was placed on duty in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General from that date to the 19th May 1884, when he left Calcutta to join his appointment as Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

No. 1246.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1884. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In April.		To end.		Whole year.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Budget, 1884-85.	Actuals (Preliminary), 1883-84.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	1,73	1,57	...	...	22,40	22,74
Opium ...	77	74	...	...	8,59	9,56
Salt ...	58	50	...	...	6,33	6,14
Stamps ...	32	32	...	...	3,53	3,50
Excise ...	32	32	...	...	3,80	3,83
Provincial Rates ...	22	20	...	...	2,74	2,81
Customs ...	13	15	...	...	1,29	1,19
Assessed Taxes ...	6	6	...	...	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only) ...	2	2	...	...	38	34
Registration ...	2	2	...	...	26	26
Tributes from Native States ...	6	5	...	...	70	72
Other Civil Revenue ...	34	29	...	...	3,00	3,05
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS ...	4,57	4,24	...	...	53,54	54,66
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works ...	— 37	— 38	...	...	— 3,80	— 3,74
Opium ...	— 1,05	— 38	...	...	— 2,35	— 1,86
Exchange on transactions with London ...	— 34	— 43	...	...	— 3,72	— 3,93
Other Civil Expenditure ...	— 1,63	— 1,60	...	...	— 21,08	— 19,73
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS ...	— 3,39	— 2,79	...	...	— 30,95	— 29,26
Extraordinary Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Department.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than issues) ...	+ 7	+ 5	...	...	+ 47	+ 44
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above) ...	— 2	— 3	...	...	— 10	— 8
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+ 56	+ 57	...	...	+ 4,65	} + 4,16
Do. Repayment of Surplus profits, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	— 45	
Military Receipts ...	+ 4	+ 6	...	...	+ 88	+ 83
Military Issues ...	— 1,00	— 99	...	...	— 11,88	— 11,66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts ...	+ 24	+ 20	...	...	} — 2,09	+ 2,42
" " Issues ...	— 48	— 41	...	...		— 4,53
East Indian Railway Receipts ...	+ 36	+ 40	...	...	} + 2,45	+ 4,54
" " " Issues ...	— 12	— 13	...	...		— 1,62
Ordinary Branches Receipts ...	+ 8	+ 7	...	...	} — 4,96	+ 1,90
" " Issues ...	— 72	— 73	...	...		— 7,31
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	— 99	— 94	...	...	— 11,03	— 10,91
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,50	+ 2,50
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	— 8	+ 10	...	...	+ 3	+ 33
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £ ...	— 1,75	— 2,27	...	...	— 16,50	— 18,84
Other Debt heads (Net as above) ...	— 12	+ 1	...	...	+ 98	— 10
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,95	— 2,16	...	...	— 12,99	— 16,11
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,76	— 1,65	...	...	— 1,43	— 1,62
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	13,20	14,82	...	...	12,44	14,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	11,44	13,17	...	...	11,01	13,20

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 286.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Thomas Hugh Smith, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—22nd August, 1882.

No. 287.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The appointment of Major T. Walker, R.A., to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, notified in G. G. O. No. 236 of 1884, is antedated to the 15th April, 1884.

Lieutenant C. C. Townsend, R.A., 1st Subaltern, No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, with effect from the 14th May, 1884.

No. 288.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant T. R. Jermyn, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Hastings, promoted.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. Codrington, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major W. C. Ramsden, promoted.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant E. H. Rodwell, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain B. M. Allen, who vacates the appointment on promotion, with effect from the 24th April, 1884.

No. 289.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Robert Duquid Morrison to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant C. Stuart, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 290.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant E. S. Masters, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, and Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major J. H. Condon, M.D., (m. c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1854.

Sub-Conductor G. Taylor, Supervisor, 1st grade, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 17th February, 1884.

No. 291.—The extension of furlough granted to Captain H. L. Wells, R.E., in G. G. O. No. 278 of 1884, has been altered from *four* to *five* months.

No. 292.—Lieutenant J. E. Nixon, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is granted furlough (p. a.) without pay for the 11th April, 1884, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O No. 116 of 1883.

No. 293.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Major R. E. S. Smyth, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major D. W. Inglis, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for two months.

PENSIONS.

No. 294.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary James Brown, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 20th May, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 295.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John George Campbell, Bengal Infantry,—17th May, 1884.

No. 296.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Edwin Berry to be Conductor;
Store Sergeant John Hill Casey to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 4th March, 1884, *vice* Conductor W. Howes, pensioned.

No. 297.—NATIVE ARMY—

6th Native Infantry.

Subadar Khazum Ally Khan to be Subadar-Major;
Jemadar Bunkut Sing to be Subadar;
Havildar Muhabul Sing to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 1st January, 1884, *vice* Subadar-Major Hurrypersad Sookul, invalided.

No. 298.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Diala to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Rupá, deceased,—19th March, 1884.

REWARDS.

No. 299.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified :—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Ghoolam Mohdeen, "Bahadur," 26th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Syed Hussain, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—28th August, 1883.

Subadar-Major Jeyaram, "Bahadur," "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Sheik Hyder; "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—31st October, 1883.

Subadar Ramasawmy, "Bahadur," 27th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Rajahram, deceased,—6th January, 1884.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Shaik Sillar, 19th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Ghoolam Mohdeen, "Bahadur," promoted,—28th August, 1883.

Subadar-Major Gopalsamy, 4th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Jeyaram, "Bahadur," promoted,—31st October, 1883.

Subadar Chunderbund, 28th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Appavoo, "Bahadur," deceased,—23rd November, 1883.

Subadar Hussain Khan, 15th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Ramasawmy, "Bahadur," promoted,—6th January, 1884.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 24.—Captain J. S. Barrett, Commander, Indian Marine, to officiate as Accountant, Kidderpore Dockyard, during the absence of Mr. G. G. Ross.

LEAVE.

No. 25.—Mr. G. G. Ross, Accountant, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, under section 132, Civil Leave Code.

ORGANISATION.

No. 26.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 42 of 1883, the officers of the late Indian Navy named in G. G. O. No. 43 of 1883 are to be included in the list of Supernumerary Commanders of the Indian Marine according to seniority.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th May, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 19th May, 1884:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department ...	Sub-Conductor William Hill ...	7th May, 1884 ...	Meerut ...	...	

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May 1884.

No. 124.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers, and posted as noted below:—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Oscar Charles Ollenbach.
Mr. Richard John Powell.

Punjab.

Beshambar Nath.
Mr. William Alfred Moran.

Central Provinces.

Mr. William Slane.
Mr. Harry Humfress.

State Railways.

Fakir Chand.
Mr. Francis Waterstone Roberts.

No. 125.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 124 of this date, the services of Fakir Chand, Apprentice Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on Provincial Railways, and those of Mr. F. W. Roberts, Apprentice Engineer, at disposal of the Director General of Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st May 1884.

No. 126.—The following officiating promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department:—

Mr. E. Dowson, from Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to Superintendent, 4th Grade, with effect from 18th March 1884 and until further orders.

Mr. W. C. N. Jones, from Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to Superintendent, 4th Grade, with effect from 9th April 1884 and until further orders.

The 23rd May 1884.

No. 127.—Mr. Roderick Korneli Biernacki Thomson is appointed to the Candidate Class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, and is posted to the Establishment under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th May 1884.

The following rules passed by the High Court under Section 4, Clause (*e*) of Act VII of 1882, with the approval of the Local Government, so far as they relate to the fees to be taken under Clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of that Section, are published for general information :—

1. The Registrar on the Original Side shall have the custody of all instruments deposited in this Court under Section 4, Clause (*a*) of Act VII of 1882.
2. The Register of all such documents shall be kept under the following headings :—
   1. Description of documents.
   2. Date.
   3. By whom deposited.
   4. When deposited.
3. The following fees shall be taken by means of Court fee stamps under Section 4, Clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) :—

   For filing and registering every power and filing every other document R2.

   For a certified copy—

   When the copy is presented by the party, at 2 annas per folio.

   When the copy is prepared in the Office, at 4 annas per folio.

   For searching and inspecting each set of documents, 8 annas.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
" ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
" H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
" W. F. McDONELL.
" H. T. PRINSEP.
" A. WILSON.
" L. R. TOTTENHAM.
" A. T. MACLEAN.
" C. D. FIELD.
" J. F. NORRIS.
" J. Q. PIGOT.

No. 319.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first nine*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1883-84.	April 1882 to Dec. 1882.	April 1883 to Dec. 1883.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue *	22,338,200	12,420,705	12,566,889	146,184	...
II	Opium	9,200,000	6,997,537	7,063,504	65,967	...
III	Salt	6,167,000	4,443,941	4,546,587	102,646	...
IV	Stamps	3,427,200	2,466,108	2,559,845	93,737	...
V	Excise	3,623,300	2,629,194	2,804,857	175,663	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,688,200	1,703,235	1,787,899	84,664	...
VII	Customs	1,255,100	810,492	750,914	...	59,578
VIII	Assessed Taxes	523,400	479,130	482,877	3,747	...
IX	Forest	933,300	454,034	553,722	99,688	...
X	Registration	280,400	214,135	195,315	..	18,820
XI	Tributes from Native States	701,000	281,972	285,454	3,482	...
XII	Post Office	1,010,900	728,555	750,852	22,297	...
XIII	Telegraph	514,100	322,310	325,098	2,788	...
XIV	Mint	102,000	122,207	49,586	...	72,621
XV	Law and Justice	645,000	462,668	385,251	...	77,417
XVI	Police	226,200	162,044	220,380	58,336	...
XVII	Marine	207,100	141,678	126,132	...	15,546
XVIII	Education	204,900	140,138	145,114	4,976	...
XIX	Medical	46,600	30,502	34,963	4,461	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	70,000	45,253	54,459	9,206	...
XXI	Interest	646,000	421,562	548,988	127,426	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	193,500	107,344	111,401	4,057	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	57,200	35,920	30,622	...	5,298
XXIV	Miscellaneous	260,100	182,261	165,155	...	17,106
		55,320,700	35,802,925	36,545,864	742,939	...
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	2,730,500	1,950,191	2,260,719	310,528	...
	East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	2,907,000	2,012,581	2,380,725	368,144	...
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,539,000	3,002,955	3,127,432	124,477	...
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	885,400	575,736	558,501	.	17,235
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	191,900	...	86,520	86,520	...
XXX	Subsidized Railways	10,000	...	...	—	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	141,300	92,766	96,926	4,160	...
XXXII	Military Works	39,200	...	28,886	28,886	...
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	463,900	(a)341,965	330,859	...	11,106
XXXIV	Army	824,800	687,016	576,539	...	110,477
XXXV	Military Operations in Afghanistan	..	1,380	...	...	1,380
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	24,195	3,618	...	20,577
		67,053,700	44,491,710	45,996,589	1,504,879	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	220,300	205,760	213,501	7,741	..
	GRAND TOTAL	67,274,000	44,697,470	46,210,090	1,512,620	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

(a) Includes Military Works.

THE TREASURY,

Calcutta, the 23rd May 1884.

months of the year 1883-84, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882-83.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1883-84.	April 1882 to Dec. 1882.	April 1883 to Dec. 1883.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt†	3,713,100	2,807,434	2,803,993	...	3,441
2	Do. on other Obligations	437,400	331,101	181,434	...	149,667
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	195,900	300,417	168,601	...	131,816
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,246,100	577,597	608,528	30,931	...
5	Land Revenue	3,210,800	2,148,591	2,241,205	92,614	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,164,300	2,092,884	1,616,402	...	476,482
7	Salt (do. do.)	546,300	343,550	336,370	...	7,180
8	Stamps	79,600	58,127	59,630	1,503	...
9	Excise	94,400	72,155	68,737	...	3,418
10	Provincial Rates	51,100	38,185	42,467	4,282	...
11	Customs	143,700	120,481	103,178	...	17,303
12	Assessed Taxes	14,000	10,419	10,985	566	...
13	Forests	671,500	306,178	397,139	90,961	...
14	Registration	186,300	137,022	126,384	...	10,638
15	Post Office	1,120,800	810,286	830,750	20,464	...
16	Telegraph	543,600	338,467	362,305	23,838	...
17	Mint	71,200	64,227	55,949	...	8,278
18	General Administration	1,315,900	954,747	966,481	11,734	...
19	Law and Justice	3,345,100	2,380,883	2,385,014	4,131	...
20	Police	2,708,000	1,885,131	1,971,822	86,691	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	378,700	250,563	246,200	...	4,363
22	Education	1,199,800	808,360	839,997	31,637	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,300	119,932	116,946	...	2,986
24	Medical	715,200	496,732	514,875	18,143	...
25	Political	415,100	357,103	319,046	...	38,057
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	475,000	307,475	376,113	68,638	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	664,100	498,890	514,085	15,195	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,500	824	413	...	411
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	756,300	616,883	574,345	...	42,538
30	Stationery and Printing	329,000	248,020	267,284	19,264	...
31	Miscellaneous	334,900	164 940	204,493	39,553	...
32	Famine Relief	12,500	94,098	5,161	...	88,937
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,012,500	250,151	296,821	46,670	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	343,300	146,188	190,419	44,231	...
35	Reduction of Debt	131,700	...	...	...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,548,000	1,610,797	2,501,448	890,651	...
		32,344,000	21,748,838	22,305,020	556,182	...
	Productive Public Works.					
36	State Railways. (Working and Maintenance)	1,572,800	1,264,414	1,293,632	29,218	...
	East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	188,400	247,154	165,445	...	81,709
37	Guaranteed Railways (Interest and Profits)	588,500	566,162	626,440	60,278	...
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).	549,300	345,876	352,131	6,255	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	510,400	222,595	59,680	...	162,915
41	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	184,800	...	82,238	82,238	...
42	Subsidized Railways	71,300	18,058	30,480	12,422	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	84,800	32,950	85,395	52,445	...
43	Frontier Railways	67,500	173,938	24,627	...	149,311
44	Irrigation and Navigation	802,000	515,761	427,623	...	88,138
45	Military Works	999,600	...	648,556	648,556	...
46	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	4,202,000	(a)3,148,789	2,667,745	...	481,044
47	Army	12,018,800	8,990,019	8,722,016	...	268,003
48	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	16,211	...	...	16,211
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	1,186,333	42,809	...	1,143,524
		54,184,200	38,477,098	37,533,837	...	943,261
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,132,100	10,024,903	10,226,044	201,141	...
		68,316,300	48,502,001	47,759,881	...	742,120
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,583,000	751,621	1,101,426	349,805	...
	East Indian Railway	424,000	119,387	158,957	39,570	...
51	Irrigation and Navigation	955,500	318,146	422,698	104,552	...
52	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	23,000	...	19,643	19,643	...
	In England—					
	State Railways	812,000	247,639	545,160	297,521	...
	Irrigation and Navigation	22,600	(b)1,742,246	11,361	...	1,730,885
	East Indian Railway	...	287,531	419,740	132,209	...
		3,820,100	3,466,570	2,678,985	...	787,585
	GRAND TOTAL	72,136,400	51,968,571	50,438,866	...	1,529,705

b Purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking.
† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1836-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1876.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 30th April 1884	54,100	13,17,867	29,33,200	2,42,12,100	1,01,24,000	2,94,86,937	2,63,24,000	9,43,98,104	46,43,900	99,50,200	9,99,69,900	11,45,74,000	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	20,92,08,904
Stock transferred to London	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	40,000	. . .	40,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	40,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May 1884	. .	52,266	8,600	33,600	. . . .	. . .	5,000	99,466	. . . .	. . . .	32,000	32,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	1,31,466
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	24,500	1,000	5,06,000	5,000	5,36,500	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5,36,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1884	. .	. . .	2,500	3,66,400	1,000	7,48,300	30,500	11,48,700	16,000	83,000	2,05,500	3,04,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	14,53,200
	54,100	13,70,133	29,44,300	2,46,36,600	1,01,26,000	3,07,51,237	2,63,64,500	9,62,22,770	46,59,900	1,00,43,200	10,02,07,400	11,49,10,500	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,13,70,070
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	. . .	2,01,500	6,700	8,83,800	96,700	11,88,700	14,000	. . . .	87,000	1,01,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	12,89,700
Balance on 15th May 1884	54,100	13,70,133	29,44,300	2,44,35,100	1,01,19,300	2,98,67,437	2,62,67,800	9,50,34,070	46,45,900	1,00,43,200	10,01,20,400	11,48,09,500	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,00,80,370

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Mar. 1884, enfaced from India 4,912 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,173 lakhs.
" 16th Mar. 1884 to 31st " " " " 4 " " " 10 "
" 1st Apl. " to 15th Apl. " " " 25 " " " 24 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 12 " " " 9 "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 20 " " " 12 "

4,973 lakhs. 4,228 lakhs.
4,228 "
Balance against India . 745 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th May 1884

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th May 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,07,06,717 a. 2 p. 4)	2 04,61,392	0	2
Public Deposits at Branches (R 97,54,674 a. 13 p. 10)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,82 28,135	5	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,57,262	1	8
Sundries	17,57,155	7	1
RUPEES	6,48,13,456	1	11

ASSETS.	R	a	p.
Government Securities	41,71,630	0	0
Other authorized Investments	39,77,580	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,28 08,742	11	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	68,00,093	13	4
Bills discounted and purchased	1 92,44 205	15	6
Balances with other Banks	8,40,578	2	10
Bullion	5,128	1	0
Dead Stock	11,83,653	12	5
Stamps	10,175	12	0
Sundries	4,95,696	15	11
	4,95,37,485	4	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 71,10,641 a. 6 p. 8)	1,52,75,970	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 81,65,329 a. 6 p. 4)			
RUPEES	6,48,13,456	1	11

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd May 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accnt. & Deny. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 37·4.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
May 12	. . .	. . .	2,90,017	2,87,747	54,20,725	37,10,843
" 13	. . .	. . .	3,04,478	43	57,33,225	40,21,852
" 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	43	57,33,225	40,21,852
" 15	1,104	. . .	. . .	1,147	57,33,889	40,21,852
" 16	. . .	. . .	43	1,104	57,33,934	40,21,897
" 17	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,104	57,33,934	40,21,897

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 19th May 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
45	P 44—92061	100	Syed Abdul Futtah.
	P 77—55560	100	
46	P 77—66555	100	Shaik Nutha.
47	R 9—19515	100	Nobin Chunder Mukerji.
49	P 48—42934	1,000	Shaik Nutha.
50	P 77—40999	100	Mr. Thomas Keelan.
	" —90448	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd May 1884

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General,
in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
6	B 78—46701	50	Kossim Alladin Sahib, Madras.
7	B 84—02135	100	Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras.
8	B 45—26266	1,000	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 12th May 1884.

C HALL,
Offg. Chief Supdt.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May 1884.

No. 438.—Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 72, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 9th June 1884.

No. 439.—Mr. J. Kennedy, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, attached to No. 8 or Mysore Topographical Survey Party, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

The 15th May 1884.

No. 440.—Mr. A. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 3 or Baluchistan Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 5th instant.

The 16th May 1884.

No. 441.—Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Sections 71 to 73, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th May 1884.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of April 1884:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Departmental.	Mar.	
Bhiwani . .	Punjab . .	30th .	Opened.
		Apl.	
Brindabun .	N.-W. Provinces .	14th .	Ditto.
Bulandshahr .	Ditto . .	10th .	Ditto.
Coringa . .	Madras Presdy. .	1st .	Ditto.
Cuddalore (City) .	Ditto . .	1st .	Ditto.
Debai . .	N.-W. Provinces .	14th .	Ditto.
Dindigul . .	Madras Presdy. .	4th .	Ditto.
Etah . . .	N.-W. Provinces .	19th .	Ditto.
Furreedpore .	Bengal Presdy. .	1st .	Ditto.
Gurgaon . .	Punjab . .	11th .	Ditto.
Jullundur (City) .	Suburbs of Jullundur, Punjab.	1st .	Ditto.
Khurja . .	N.-W. Provinces .	16th .	Ditto.
Kishengunge .	Purneah Dist. .	16th .	Ditto.
Kumbakonam .	Madras Presdy. .	4th .	Ditto.
Kurseong . .	Darjeeling Dist. .	1st .	Ditto.
Moradabad (Cant.)	N.-W. Provinces .	18th .	Ditto.
Permagudy .	Madras Presdy. .	1st .	Ditto.
Pudokottah .	Ditto . .	6th .	Ditto.
Ramnad . .	Ditto . .	2nd .	Ditto.
Secunderabad .	N.-W. Provinces .	26th .	Ditto.
		Mar.	
Solon . .	Punjab . .	31st .	Re-opened.
		Apl.	
Jutogh . .	Ditto . .	21st .	Ditto.
	Railway.		
Sonepur . .	Bengal and North-Western Ry.	2nd .	Opened.
Chupra . .			
Sarun . .			
Mairwa . .			
Gorakhpur .			
Basti . .		10th .	
Mankapur . .			
Tikri . . .			
Nawabganj .			
Gogra Ferry .			
Bidyanagar .		2nd .	
Gonda . .			
Kauria . .			
Paigpur . .			
Chilwaria . .			
Bahraich . .			

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 31st March 1884.

No. 741.—CORRIGENDA.—Notifications Nos. 2102, dated 14th August, and 3040, dated 14th November 1883, should be cancelled and the following substituted:—

The undermentioned Hospital Assistant passed his English Qualification Examination, according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868, on the date specified:—

Name.	Date of Rank.	Date of passing English Qualification.
Emam Bux . .	6th April 1863 .	15th April 1883

By Order,
D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

The 16th May 1884.

No. 1353.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, took over charge of the current duties of the Office of the Resident at Gwalior, on the afternoon of the 11th April 1884, from Colonel J. C. Berkeley, and made over charge to Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

By Order,
M. J. MEADE, *Lieut.,*
Offg. 1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

The 19th May 1884.

No. 1389.—Captain E. D. F. Bignell, Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted three months' leave, under the Military Furlough Rules of 1875, paragraph 10, with effect from the 15th May 1884, or from such subsequent date as he may be spared by the Commanding Officer.

By Order,
C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Capt.,*
Offg. 2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15th May 1884.

No. 2.—Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been appointed Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, *vice* Major G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, about to proceed on furlough to England.

By Order,
C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 14th May 1884.

No. 1256 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 749 G., dated 16th April 1884, Surgeon H. N. V. Harington assumed medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies, on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

No. 1258 *G.*—Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident, Meywar, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 6th May 1884, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 843 G., dated 31st March 1884, making over charge of his Office to Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

No. 1263 *G.*—Major O'Moore Creagh, V.C., Commandant, Merwara Battalion, availed himself, on the 8th May 1884, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1104 G., dated 30th April 1884.

No. 1269 *G.*—Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., Settlement Officer, Meywar, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 6th May 1884, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 246 C., dated 19th March 1884.

The 15th May 1884.

No. 1291 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Moorut Lall is placed in medical charge of the Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force stationed at Pachbadra, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 23rd March 1884.

The 16th May 1884.

No. 1317 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 839 G., dated 24th April 1884, Captain F. G. Alexander assumed the duties of 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander of the Erinpura Irregular Force, from Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, on the forenoon of the 5th May 1884.

No. 1319 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 839 G., dated 24th April 1884, Major P. W. Smith joined his appointment of 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, on the 5th May 1884.

The 20th May 1884.

No. 1415 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1142 G., dated 2nd May 1884, Major H. B. Abbott and Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Bayley, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Jhallawar, on the forenoon of the 10th May 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 20th May 1884.

No. 382.—With reference to Notification No. 339, dated 29th April 1884, Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay and Lieutenant C. Herbert, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, on the afternoon of the 3rd May 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 17th May 1884.

No. 4.—The following revised rules as to (1) the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by the Courts in Coorg, and (2) the remuneration of the peons and all other persons employed in the service or execution of processes having been made by the Judicial Commissioner and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are hereby published under Section 20 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 :—

1. For, and in respect of, the service of a process issuing from any Civil or Revenue Court of a Parpattigar or Subedar, there shall be payable by the party at whose instance such process is to be served a fee of the amount specified in Schedule No. I annexed to these rules, and such process shall not be served or executed until such fee shall have been duly paid.
2. For, and in respect of, the service or execution of a process issuing from any Civil or Revenue Court above the grade of the Court of a Parpattigar or Subedar, there shall be payable by the party at whose instance such process is to be served, a fee of the amount specified in Schedule No. II attached to these rules, and such process shall not be served or executed unless such fee shall have been duly paid.
3. For, and in respect of, the service or execution of any process issuing out of a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction upon a complaint made of any offence against the Indian Penal Code, or any local or special law, other than an offence for which the Police may arrest without warrant, there shall be payable by the party at whose instance such process is issued a fee of the amount specified in Schedule III annexed to these rules. Provided that any Criminal Court may, on recording its reasons for so doing, remit the fee on account of the poverty of the party, complainant, or defendant, or for any other good and sufficient reason.
4. All processes issued from the several Courts in Coorg shall be served or executed by a separate establishment, which shall consist of ameens and peons.
5. There shall be two grades of ameens remunerated by salaries of R16 and 14 respectively, and two grades of peons remunerated by salaries of R8 and 7 respectively. The proportion of ameens in the higher grade shall not exceed one to two in the lower grade, and the proportion of peons in the higher grade shall not exceed one to three in the lower grade. In exceptional cases, and with the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, travelling allowance may be given in addition to salary
6. Should the amount of fees levied under these rules in any Court not be equal to the amount of the expenditure incurred in remuneration of process-servers, the Judicial Commissioner may, at all times, reduce the rates of remuneration allowed by the preceding rule.

7. The establishment of ameens and peons, and the service and execution of all processes shall be subject to the superintendence of the Nazir of each Court, and it shall be lawful to the Judicial Commissioner, where the state of the funds permits, to assign an allowance not exceeding ₹20 per mensem to such Nazir as remuneration for his superintendence.

SCHEDULE I.

In the Parpattigar's and Subedar's Courts.

	R	a.	p.
1. Summons to defendant	0	8	0
And for every additional defendant, if applied for at the same time and if defendant resides in the same neighbourhood	0	4	0
2. Summons to a witness	0	8	0
And for every additional witness, if applied for at the same time and if the witness resides in the same neighbourhood	0	4	0
3. Warrant of arrest	1	0	0
4. Proclamation of attachment or sale	0	8	0
5. Warrant of attachment of movable or immovable property	1	0	0
6. Warrant of delivery of possession of property, movable or immovable :—			
If no attachment has taken place	The fee for attachment of said property.		
If attachment has taken place :—			
For movable property	0	8	0
For immovable property	1	0	0
7. Injunction, order, or notice not otherwise provided for	0	8	0

N.B.—(1) When it is found necessary to employ more than one ameen or peon (as for instance, where property is situated in different places), double fees are to be charged.

(2) When it is necessary to appoint a custodian of the property attached under Section 269 of the Civil Procedure Code, an additional fee at the same rate shall be levied from the party on whose application the warrant was issued at the end of five days, and for every additional period of five days, or less, during which the property is kept under attachment.

SCHEDULE II.

In Courts above the grade of a Subedar's Court.

	R	a.	p.
1. Summons or notice to defendant or respondent	1	0	0
And for every additional defendant or respondent, if applied for at the same time, and if defendant or respondent resides in the same neighbourhood	0	8	0
2. Summons to a witness	1	0	0
And for every additional witness, if applied for at the same time and if witness resides in the same neighbourhood	0	8	0
3. Warrant of arrest	2	0	0
4. Proclamation of attachment or sale	1	0	0
5. Warrant of attachment of movable or immovable property	2	0	0
6. Warrant of delivery of possession of property (movable or immovable) :—			
If no attachment has taken place	The fee for attachment of said property.		
If attachment has taken place :—			
For movable property	1	0	0
For immovable property	2	0	0
7. Injunction, order, or notice not otherwise provided for	1	0	0

N.B.—(1) When it is found necessary to employ more than one ameen or peon (as for instance, where property is situated in different places), double fees are to be charged.

(2) When it is necessary to appoint a custodian of the property attached under Section 269 of the Civil Procedure Code, an additional fee at the same rate shall be levied from the party on whose application the warrant was issued at the end of ten days, and for every additional period of ten days, or less, during which the property is kept under attachment.

SCHEDULE III.

	R	a.	p.
1. Summons to accused	0	8	0
And for every additional accused, if applied for at the same time and if resident in the same neighbourhood	0	4	0
2. Summons to a witness	0	8	0
And for every additional witness, if applied for at the same time and if witness resides in the same neighbourhood	0	4	0
3. Warrant of arrest	0	12	0
4. Notice, order, injunction, or warrant not otherwise provided for	0	8	0

N.B.—When a warrant remains unexecuted for fifteen days after its delivery to the officer entrusted with its execution, an additional fee at the same rate shall be levied from the party at whose instance the warrant was issued for every fifteen days or portion of fifteen days, until return is made, provided that the delay in executing the said warrant is not attributable to the officer of the Court.

The following rules as to the number of officers to be employed for the service and execution of processes have been made by the Judicial Commissioner under Section 22 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and approved by the Chief Commissioner and the Governor General in Council :—

1. The Commissioner shall ascertain the average number of processes issued from his own Court and from the Courts subordinate to him, required to be executed by ameens and peons respectively under these rules, during the three years last past, or during any lesser period that may be specified by the Judicial Commissioner.

2. The ameens and peons to be employed in each Court shall be in number sufficient for the execution of a like number of processes, each ameen being for this purpose considered capable of executing eighty processes annually, and each peon capable of executing two hundred processes in the Courts of the Province: provided that the Judicial Commissioner may, on sufficient cause shown, and with reference to the peculiar circumstances of any Court, modify the rate abovementioned with regard to such Courts.

3. When it appears to the Commissioner that the number of processes issued out of any Court has increased so as to render an increase of establishment necessary, he shall be competent to make the requisite increase in the number of ameens or peons; and if there shall be a diminution of processes, and if he shall be satisfied that the processes of any Court can be executed by a smaller number of ameens or peons, or if it appears that the costs and charges exceed the receipts, it shall be his duty to make a reduction accordingly, provided that intimation of all changes effected under this rule shall be reported to the Judicial Commissioner for sanction, and that all extra officers appointed shall be placed on the temporary establishment, until such time as it is evident that it is necessary to place them on the ordinary establishment.

4. It shall also be competent to the Judge of any Court to appoint special peons for the service or execution of any individual processes, or for the custody of property attached, when the work cannot be performed by the ordinary establishment without unreasonable delay. Such special peons shall be remunerated at the rate of 4 annas per diem.

The following rules as to the number of officers to be employed for the service and execution of processes in the Court of the District Magistrate of Coorg have been made by the Judicial Commissioner under Section 22 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and approved by the Chief Commissioner and Governor General in Council:—

1. The District Magistrate shall ascertain the average number of processes issued from his own Court, required to be executed by peons, under these rules, during the three years last past.
2. The peons to be employed in his Court shall be in number sufficient for the execution of a like number of processes, each peon being for this purpose considered capable of executing 300 processes annually, provided that the Judicial Commissioner may, on sufficient cause shown, modify the rate abovementioned.
3. The District Magistrate shall, according to the increase or diminution of processes issued out of his Court, increase or make a reduction in the number of peons which shall be reported for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major*,

Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1884.

No. 29.—Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on 23rd April 1884.

The 19th May 1884.

No. 30.—Lieutenant W. A. Gale, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Fort William Division, Military Works, during the absence of Major S. J. Lambert, R.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, this 12th day of May 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5—2452, Private Michael Sweeney.
Age,—22 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, pale, pitted from small-pox; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—5th May 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—9th February 1880.

At what Place Enlisted,—Beverly.
Parish and County in which Born,—All Saints, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
Marks,—Mole on right side of back.
Trade,—Miner.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform.
Waistcoat,— } Uniform.
Breeches or Trowsers— } Uniform.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

H. J. HALLOWES, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Comdg. 2nd Battn., East Yorkshire Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th May 1884.

Bava, T. P.
Bloom, F. O.
Carruthers, R. S.
Carter, A.
Deane, Dr. W.
Frere, A.
Jackwood, W.
Kelly, S. M.
Kingsley, Thomas.
Kirkwood, Dr. R. D. L.
Kruse & Co.
Lampard, John.
Lazarus & Thompson.
Michael, W.
Moreoth, L. A.
New Bag or Supplying Co.
Pattison, W.
Perlumetter, Abraham.
Prevost, F.
Robinson, Surgeon E. L.
Sandys, E. F.
Schwartzbach, Dr.
Scott, H. G.
Sevestre, J.
Smith, D. C.
Smith, F. E.
Townsend, John.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
Adelsward, C. Baron D.
"Agency House."
Anderson, Hubert.
Armistead, Henry.
Baldwin, Mrs.
Barnes, Samuel.
Beni Lall, Mr.
Bernon, T.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Bose, P. N.
Brown, John.
Bundara, Joseph.
Chatterton, Miss.
Clark, W. H.
Clifton, Mr.
Cooper, Robert.
Crofty, Austin.
Daniel, Chaim.
Dease, Mrs. P. P.
DeLittle, E.
E. B.
E. T.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fitzgerald, W. M.
Fleming, Miss.
Fordyce, B. E.
Freese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Graham, R. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chane Heni.
H. C.
H. S. W.
Heall, W. S.
Hennis, W.
Horsfall, Geo. Hodgson.
Horsford, Mr.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jennings, Mrs.
Johnson, J. W.
Johnson, S.
Johnston, R. T.
Jopp, C. A.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Liebe, Augustus.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingstone, Archibald.
Lockhart, G.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
MacPhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
McEvoy, J. C.
Milner, R.
Mitchell, A.
Morier, W.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylne, F.
Olman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Portland, Mrs. B.
Quildon, J.
Railey, G. B.
Raymond, Ross.
Roberts, T. A.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Roda, Augusto.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubote, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Simington, Mrs. W. J.
Sprenger, Mrs.
Stagg, J. E.
"Stores."
"Sympathy."
Thomas, D.
Thomann, H.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Waller, G.
Want, Mrs. J. H.
Wasserman, Zaser.
Webster, E. A.
Zenzius, U.

Registered Letters.

Addison, C. M.
Ezekiel, J. J. Judah.
Farapani, Cesare.
Freter, Herrmann.
Healy, J. H. G.
Izambert, Alexander.
Lavi, H. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th May 1884.

D'Cruz, J.
DeCosta T.
Drawbridge, Rev. W. B.
Franks, Lieut.-Col. W. A.
Ferguson, P. R.
Fowler, J.
Mayo, Dr.
Mitter, P. C.
Mukerjee, H. C.
Nation, Miss.
P. M. C.
Read, G. H.
Roy, B. M.
Russell, D. M.
Samuel, C.
Watson, A.
Wilkinson, W.

The 24th May 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Madras and Ceylon	28th May	P. & O. Str. *Brindisi.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	27th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	24th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	23rd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	28th "	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	28th "	Str. *Calcutta.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	31st "	From Bombay.
Ditto Book Post and Pattern Packets	30th "	From Bombay.†
Port Blair and Camorta	5th June	Str. *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Nossi Be, and Reunion, can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. H. KELLY,

Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئيناڈين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ،

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 036894, 036895, and 036896, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for ₹500, ₹1,000, and ₹1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Pandurang Gopal Padhye Gurjar, and last endorsed to Rakhmabai, wife of the said Pandurang Gopal Padhye Gurjar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

V. N. MANDLIK,

Attorney to Krishna Padhye bin Pandurang Padhye, Administrator to the estate of his mother Rakhmabai.

THE HERMITAGE,
BOMBAY,
The 24th April 1884.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120043 and 151449, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹500 each, originally standing in the names of the Oriental Bank Corporation and H. Leonard respectively, and last endorsed to Harihar Bhuttacharjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

HARIHAR BHUTTACHARJEE,

Bulandshahr, N.-W. P.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th May, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, in manner in this Act appearing;

and whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, in so far as it relates to the duty chargeable on the enrolment of legal practitioners;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879.

2. In section 4 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, for the words "as an advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Panjáb" the words "under section 41 of this Act" shall be substituted.

Addition of a proviso to section 13 of same Act.

3. To section 13 of the same Act the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that where the party is—

(*a*) a pardánashín woman, or

(*b*) unable for any sufficient cause to instruct the pleader in person,

nothing in this section shall make a pleader liable to suspension or dismissal merely by reason that he has taken instructions from a relative or friend authorised by the party to give such instructions and not receiving any remuneration in respect thereof."

Amendment of section 14 of same Act.

4. In section 14 of the same Act, before the words "any District Magistrate" the words "any Judge of a Court of Small Causes of a Presidency-town" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 25 of same Act.

5. In section 25 of the same Act, after the word "annexed" the words "and of such description as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 27 of same Act.

6. To the first clause of section 27 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—"and in respect of the fees of his adversary's revenue-agent appearing, pleading or acting under section 10."

Amendment of section 38 of same Act.

7. In section 38 of the same Act, for the words "by the Chief Court of the Panjáb" the words "under section 41 of this Act" shall be substituted.

New section substituted for section 41 of same Act.

8. For section 41 of the same Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Power for certain High Courts to enrol advocates.

"41. *(1)* A High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualifications and admission of proper persons to be advocates of the Court, and, subject to such rules, may enrol such and so many advocates as it thinks fit.

"*(2)* Every advocate so enrolled shall be entitled to appear for the suitors of the Court, and to plead or to act, or to plead and act, for those suitors, according as the Court may by its rules determine, and subject to those rules.

"*(3)* The High Court may dismiss any advocate so enrolled or suspend him from practice.

"*(4)* Provided that an advocate shall not be dismissed or suspended under this section unless he has

been allowed an opportunity of defending himself before the High Court which enrolled him, and, except in the case of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, unless the order of the High Court dismissing or suspending him has been confirmed by the Local Government."

New section added to same Act.

9. To the same Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Repeal of Acts I of 1846 and XX of 1853.

"42. Act I of 1846 (*for amending the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company*) and Act XX of 1853 (*to amend the law relating to pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company*) are repealed."

Amendment of Schedules I & II of Act I of 1879. (Duty on enrolment of advocates.)

10. *(1)* In Article 27 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, after the words "in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent," the words "or by the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884," shall be inserted; and I of 1879

(2) In clause (*a*) of Article 11 of Schedule II of the same Act, the words "established by Royal Charter" shall be repealed.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

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GOVERNMI

DEPARTMENT OF I

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER R.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum Jewar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet boo. Bajra, *Penicillaria Sp.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	8 13	10 5	7 6	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	19 6	17 2	17 14	21 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 0	10 0	12 8	..	...	...	11 3	10 10	8 11	13 10	13 0	10 11	28 2	28 2	21 10	27 11	28 11
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	...		...	12 14	12 14	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	26 14	...	...
	Kistna	14 0	14 3	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	14 0	17 2	16 13	14 11	20 5	18 11	25 0	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	10 13	..	...	...	16 14	13 14	12 14	15 0	14 8	14 0	22 2	22 2	22 2	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 2	25 5	26 14	27 8	26 23
	Anantapur	13 6	14 2	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 13	28 13	30 2	29 2	28 13
	Bellary	18 3	17 5	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	33 0	45 5	28 3	24 6
	Kurnool	12 2	13 5	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	28 13	34 3	32 8	32 8
	Madras	10 8	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	14 2	13 14	14 14	15 11	15 13	23 0	23 13	22 5	27 11	26 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 13	15 13	16 10	...	...	...	21 2	21 2
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 5	17 5	17 14	29 2	29 2	27 5	29 11	29 11
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	15 11	14 14	15 5	17 8	..	...	...	25 6	24 10
	Tanjore	11 13	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	15 5	16 10	19 8	...	...	...	36 10	33 6	38 3	28 5	28 5
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	15 2	15 13	16 10	15 3	15 14	17 6	...	...	...	27 14	27 14
	Madura	13 5	12 8	12 14	...	...	...	15 8	15 2	17 3	16 0	15 10	18 3	...	...	37 5	30 14	29 6
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 3	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	19 14	16 0	16 0	20 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	14 6	14 8	15 6	15 6	25 3	24 6	27 13	29 6	29 6
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	10 6	11 3	10 6	11 6	16 14	19 3	18 8	19 10	21 0
	Salem	14 6	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	16 13	15 0	15 10	17 14	29 2	29 2	29 2	26 8	26 8
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	13 3	12 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 0	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 6	14 10	14 10	16 3	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad																	
	Kaira																	
	Surat																	
	Broach																	
	Tanna (Salsette)																	
	Colába (Alibág)																	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																	
	Násik																	
	Ahmednagar																	
	Poona																	
	Sholápur																	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																	
	Satara																	
	Belgaum																	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																	
	Ratnágiri																	
	Kanara (Karwar)																	
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)																	
	Aden																	
	Asirgarh																	
	Baroda																	
	Diesa																	
	Nimach																	
	Nasirabad																	
	Rájkot																	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	15 0	13 12	24 8	25 0	24 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	22 12	24 8	30 0	24 8	25 8
	Kurachi	13 13	13 13	13 0	20 0	19 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0
	Hiderabad (Nakur)	16 0	15 8	16 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	11 12	11 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	22 8	23 0	27 0	20 8	20 0
	Shikarpur	No return received			...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sukkur	18 0	15 0	15 8	27 0	27 8	30 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	25 0	22 8	27 0	23 0	22 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 1	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																	
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	13 4	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	17 0	16 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 8	16 0	19 0	17 8	19 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	14 4	18 0	16 0	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	15 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	15 0	14 4	14 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cutna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Mancegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 5 seers per rupee.

INDIA.

NCE AND COMMERCE.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884.

SKEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
												13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
5	26 6	35 3	40 0	40 0	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam	
5	28 5	26 3	44 8	44 8	30 6	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
13	32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
14	28 14	26 8	33 10	32 8	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
8	25 0	28 3	29 14	29 6	22 10	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	16 10	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah	
0	30 0	30 0	36 2	35 5	33 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	16 10	17 2	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
14	33 11	31 0	45 8	45 11	40 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
14	31 0	38 13	33 10	33 10	31 6	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
...	...	32 3	31 8	30 0	28 8	167 3	182 11	182 11	14 6	14 6	14 13	16 6	16 8	16 8	Madras	
2	28 2	28 2	27 5	26 8	27 5	85 0	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
6	27 6	24 11	26 8	26 8	27 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
14	35 14	32 8	31 8	31 8	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	18 0	South Arcot	
0	26 3	31 0	31 2	31 2	32 0	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	15 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore	
3	36 3	39 5	29 11	29 11	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	17 0	17 0	17 0	Trichinopoly	
6	34 2	34 2	38 14	33 14	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 6	17 13	17 13	16 6	15 14	16 13	Madura	
3	32 8	40 5	39 3	37 6	45 6	116 10	116 10	121 8	16 13	16 6	17 5	17 6	17 6	18 5	Tinnevelly	
...	...	...	29 5	29 5	37 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	18 11	14 10	14 10	14 2	Coimbatore	
8	29 8	32 13	38 0	38 0	34 3	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
14	22 5	21 10	24 14	23 3	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 14	15 6	Salem	
8	32 8	35 14	39 6	39 6	41 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	16 0	14 13	14 13	14 13	South Canara	
2	21 2	20 3	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
10	22 10	23 6	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6					
															Bombay	Bombay.
															Ahmedabad	
															Kaira	
															Surat	
															Broach	
															Tanna (Salsette)	
															Colába (Alibág)	
															Khandesh (Dhulia)	
															Násik	
															Ahmednagar	
															Poona	
															Sholápur	
															Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Satara	
															Belgaum	
															Dharwar (Hubli)	
															Ratnágiri	
															Kanara (Karwar)	
															Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	
															Aden	
															Asirgarh	
															Baroda	
															Disa	
															Nimach	
															Nasirabad	
															Rajkot	
0 0	60 0	...	22 12	24 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12½*	12 12½*	12 13*	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
1 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
6 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Shikarpur	
...	...	...	25 0	23 8	21 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Sukkur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	12 13	14 12	14 12	12 13	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 9	2 14 3	3 0 0	13 4a	13 4	12 0	Burdwan	
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 12b	12 12	12 0	Bancoorah	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 3	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooguly	
...	...	...	20 0	17 12	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

* Salt in common use.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-8 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorgum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spic. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta	16 0	15 0	15 6	19 0	17 0	21 5	8 0	7 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	17 12	19 0	19 0	23 2	14 0	16 0	17
	24-Pergunnahs	14 4	13 5	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	.		...	13
	Nuddea	16 12	17 4	14 8	22 15	22 15	24 4½	12 5	13 5¼	16 7	13 5¼	14 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Khoolna	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Jessore	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 4	...	...	..	...	...	"
	Moorshedabad	19 8	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	16 0	13 8	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Dinagepore	20 0	19 3	15 10	13 5	...	14 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	17 4	16 3	20 0	..	...	...	...	...	.
	Rajshahye	19 0	16 0 to 21 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	37 8	11 4	12 0	13 8 to 18 0	12 8	13 2	17 4 to 18 12	..	...	...	...	...	"
	Rungpore	16 0	10 9	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 5	13 3	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Bogra	12 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Pubna	24 6	25 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	15 0	14 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	4 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	17 0	16 4	14 8	26 0	18 0	24 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Furreedpore	21 0	21 0	24 0	35 0	30 0	37 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	10 0	12 5	18 0	14 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Tipperah	14 10	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	20 4	16 13	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	13 5	16 0	13 5	16 0	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 8	22 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Gya	17 0	18 0	20 0	21 8	23 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Shahabad	19 0	19 0	16 8 to 17 0	22 0	22 0	25 0 to 26 0	9 0	9 0	10 8 to 11 0	13 0	14 0	16 8 to 18 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	
	Durbhunga	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	10 8	11 8	15 0	13 3	13 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Mozufferpore	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	23 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	..
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	...	40 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Monghyr	18 14	21 0	19 11	21 0	21 0	29 6	11 9	11 9	13 9	12 9	13 10	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Bhágalpur	18 11	17 10	16 6	21 7	21 7	26 8	12 0	12 0	16 6	13 14	13 14	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Purneah	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Maldah	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	19 11	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	19 11*	19 11	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Pooree	13 2	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 4	23 10	23 10	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Balasore	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Lohardugga	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Manbhoom	14 8	14 0	15 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	"

* In the interior the price of rice ranged from 21 to 31-9 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kooshtea and Choosdanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 14-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was:—Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-8 seers, and Khandy 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt were at Raigunge 11-8 seers, and Neetpore 10 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail prices of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silliguri 10 seers per rupee.
p In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10-10½ seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
q The retail price of salt at Madaripore was 12 seers per rupee.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Attoa 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. (Jowar, Veragu, Sawee, Cholum, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
								Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.							
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
																	Central Districts.	
...	...	18 10	18 10	18 13	120 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 9				Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5				24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	24 8	25 0	22 15	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½				Nuddea	
...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*h*	10 8	11 0				Khoolna	
...	...	25 8	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	10 12*i*	10 12	10 12				Jessore	
...	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	11 8*j*	11 8	12 4				Moorshedabad	
...	...	20 0	13 11	17 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0*k*	11 0	11 0				Dinagepore	
...	...	25 0	17 8	24 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 13 0	12 0*l*	12 0	10 8				Rajshahye	
...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*m*	11 14	11 14				Rungpore	
...	...	22 8	22 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 8 0	12 0	11 4	10 8				Bogra	
...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 5 3	12 6*n*	12 6	11 4				Pubna	
12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0				Darjeeling	
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 0				Jalpáiguri	
																	Eastern Districts.	
...	...	18 0	17 4	14 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8*p*	12 8	12 4				Dacca	
...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0				Furreedpore	
...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*r*	13 0	13 0				Backergunge	
...	...	12 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 8*s*	12 3	12 0				Mymensingh	
...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0*t*	10 0	9 0				Chittagong	
..	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*u*	10 0	10 0				Noakholly	
...	...	14 8	15 3	13 4	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	12 4*v*	12 4	12 4				Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0				Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0				Hill Tipperah	
																	Behar.	
...	...	24 8	24 8	29 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	10 8	10 0	10 8				Patna	
...	...	20 4	21 8	23 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*w*	11 0	12 0				Gya	
...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0*x*	12 0	12 8				Shahabad	
22 8	35 0	21 15	20 8	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 3 9	3 10 0	12 1*y*	12 6	11 0				Durbhunga	
...	...	19 0	20 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 3 6	3 4 0	12 0*z*	12 0	12 0				Mozufferpore	
24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 0*z1*	11 0	11 0				Sarun	
...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 6	11 8*z2*	11 8	11 8				Chumparun	
...	...	27 15	24 10	27 14	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 6	2 15 10	3 3 4	12 4*z3*	12 9	11 13				Monghyr	
...	...	20 13	20 3	25 4	164 0	151 8	126 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	12 10*z4*	12 10	12 10				Bhágalpur	
...	...	18 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	10 8*z5*	10 8	10 0				Purneah	
...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	11 0	11 8	11 0				Maldah	
...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	10 0*z6*	12 0	11 0				Sonthal Pergunnahs	
																	Orissa.	
10 8	13 2	23 10	24 15	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0				Cuttack	
...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	100 0	100 0	105 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0				Pooree	
...	...	13 0	14 0	1 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 8*z7*	10 0	10 8				Balasore	
																	CHOTA NAGPUR.	
																	South-Western Frontier Agency.	
20 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 12 6	3 8 9	3 7 0	10 0*z8*	10 0	11 0				Hazáribágh	
28 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	10 8	10 8	9 0				Lonarduggu	
...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Singbhoom	
...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 8*z9*	10 8	10 8				Manbhoom	

t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
u In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v The retail prices of salt per rupee were at Chandpore 12-8 seers and Brahmunberiah 12-4 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Arungabad 11-12 seers and Nowada 10 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11 seers.
z The retail price of salt per rupee in the sub-division of Hajeepore was 12 seers.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z2 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Muddehpoora 10 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z5 The retail prices of salt per rupee in the sub-division of Kissengunge 9 seers, and at Raneegunge in the Arrareah sub-division 12 seers.
z6 The retail price of salt at Rajmehal and Govindpore was 11 seers per rupee.
z7 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 8 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail prices of salt were at Chatra 11 seers and Kharagdiha 11-8 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail prices of salt were at Raghunathpore 12 seers, and Burra Bazar and Govindpore 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Ba Pennisetum Sp Present fortnight.	Bulrush Mil. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	13 5	12 13	21 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	25 8	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 4	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	15 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	18 8	18 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	20 7	20 7	21 8	26 14	29 0½	40 13	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 12	10 12	13 7	34 11½	24 11½	32 4	26 14	26 14
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 12	29 11	29 11	37 10	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	12 2	25 5	27 8	36 12	22 0	22 0
	Meerut	20 0	19 8	20 0	27 0	26 8	31 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 8	31 0	22 0	22 0
	Bulandshahr	21 12	21 0	19 8	27 8	28 8	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 13	9 11	11 4	28 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	22 0
	Aligárh	19 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	26 8	25 0	25 0
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	13 8	17 8	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	18 9	19 6	20 4	25 14	27 0	32 6	9 9	9 9	11 4	10 2	10 11	13 12	22 8	24 12	31 8	...	...
	Moradabad	20 15	20 10	21 14	30 10	31 14	31 14	8 12	8 12	10 10	12 12	12 12	13 12	30 8	30 10	31 4	27 8	27 8
	Budaun	21 14	21 14	21 4½	31 12½	32 6	31 12½	7 3	8 6	9 9½	10 12½	10 12½	13 12½	26 6	28 12½	...	26 6	27 9½
	Bareilly	20 10	20 10	19 6	28 12	28 12	28 12	5 0	6 4	7 8	10 10	11 14	13 12	28 12	28 12	28 12	24 6	26 14
	Sháhjahánpur	24 8	24 8	21 8	36 0	37 8	33 0	8 0	8 0	9 12	13 12	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 14	21 8	22 0	37 8	33 12	35 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	11 6	11 14	14 0	35 0	37 8	...	30 0	31 8
	Muttra	18 12	18 8	18 8	25 4	27 0	27 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	24 0
	Agra	18 8	18 8	18 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	24 0	23 8	26 0	23 8	24 0
	Farrukhabad	21 8½	21 4	19 3½	32 8	32 7	27 7	7 5	7 5	6 7	12 10	12 10	14 6½	...	...	25 10	28 10	28 12
	Mainpuri	21 0	20 0	19 8	30 0	29 0	27 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	20 8	21 0	18 0	24 8	26 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	25 0
	Etah	22 8	22 0	21 0	29 5	31 0	27 5	7 11	7 8	8 2	11 5	12 8	14 5	...	...	24 0	...	...
	Jalaun	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
	Jhánsi	22 8	23 0	23 0	32 2½	34 3	38 13	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	29 12	32 0	36 13	22 0	...
	Lalitpur	25 12	25 4	23 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	34 8	35 0	41 0	26 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	22 8	22 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	30 0	32 0	34 0	29 0	30 0
	Fatehpur	18 8	19 0	17 6	28 4	28 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	26 0
	Bánda	27 0	28 0	23 0	34 0	35 0	37 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	35 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	35 0
	Allahabad	20 0	19 12	16 12	28 0	27 8	28 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 4	14 8	17 0	30 0	30 8	32 0	27 0	28 8
	Hamírpur	24 11	25 0	19 0	24 12	25 12	...	8 12	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 6	...	29 12	...	26 0	28 10	...
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 3	19 13	26 13	26 13	31 12	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	15 8	25 6	25 6	...	22 9	22 9
	Gorakhpur	20 11	20 11	20 11	25 3	24 5½	30 9½	12 9½	12 9½	14 6½	14 5½	14 5½	18 0	28 6½	21 9½	36 0	18 0	...
	Basti	20 0	20 0	20 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	9 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	18 8	18 3	25 13	25 13	25 1	10 5	10 5	10 5	11 13	12 8	14 12	...	...	26 8	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0
	Benares	18 7	18 11	17 14	24 11	25 0	26 8½	8 11	9 3	11 6	12 3	12 11½	17 1	26 9	26 9	29 4	22 4	22 4
	Gházipur	19 5	19 0	19 5	25 1½	25 1½	27 0½	7 1½	7 1½	10 5	11 9	11 9	16 1½	20 9½	20 9½	32 3	22 8½	22 8½
	Balia	18 10	18 10	19 6	24 6	24 6	27 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	17 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 8
	Pilibhít	21 8	21 0	21 8	35 0	33 8	35 6½	10 0	10 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 4	...	27 0	...	...	26 4
Oudh.	Sultánpur	23 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	26 0	26 0
	Partábgarh	22 8	22 2	20 4	30 14	26 14	33 2	13 12	14 0	15 14	14 8	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	28 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 12	13 8	14 8	17 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	24 0	25 0
	Kheri	22 0	22 0	19 12	34 0	34 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	44 0	34 0	34 0
	Lucknow	21 12	21 10	18 14½	30 3	30 5	28 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 12	13 2	13 10	29 0	28 8½	29 10½	29 4	29 2½
	Bára Banki	23 0	23 0	18 8	30 0	29 0	30 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	27 0	31 0	34 0	29 0	28 0
	Bahraich	21 8	20 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	12 9	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	23 0	23 0
	Rai Bareli	22 0	21 12	19 6	29 0	29 8	29 0	14 0	14 0	...	14 8	14 4	16 0	31 4	30 8	27 0	30 0	30 8
	Sitapur	24 0	22 12	21 0	35 13	35 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0
	Gonda	23 4	23 0	21 8	31 0	30 14	42 0	12 8	12 12	13 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	28 8	28 8	43 0	27 0	27 8
	Unao	22 0	21 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0
	Bardui	23 0	21 2	17 13	32 13	34 12	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	30 0	30 0	26 4	...	27 3
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	25 8	26 4	25 8	45 0	45 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0
	Lahore (b)	25 0	26 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	32 0
	Ferozepore (c)	23 0	23 0	23 0	40 0	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	50 0	...	...
	Sirsa (d)	21 0	19 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	47 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	43 0	22 0	24 0
	Hissar (e)	18 0	18 0	21 8	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	21 8	22 0
	Rohtak (f)	19 0	18 8	21 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	20 0
	Gurgaon (g)	19 8	19 8	20 12	28 8	28 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	22 0
	Delhi (h)	18 8	18 8	19 8	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	23 0	23 0
	Karnal (i)	21 0	20 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	33 0	16 0	16 0
	Umballa (j)	22 0	22 0	24 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	26 0	26 0
	Ludhiana (k)	25 0	23 0	25 8	34 0	35 0	47 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	35 0	30 0	44 0	25 0	24 0
	Simla (l)	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	18 8	...	18 8	14 8	...

* Mandwa. (a) Wheat and gur rising. (b) Wheat and gur rising; gram falling. (c) Gram and firewood rising; barley and jowar falling. (d) Wheat falling; bajra and jowar rising. (e) Bajra, gram, and gur rising.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

r Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Varagu, ee, Cheena, Coralou, rhwa, Nuglee), Panis, Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.							
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.					
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	...	...	16 0	13 4	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 8	12 8	11 6	Sylhet			Assam.
	...	...	12 13	13 5	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar			
	...	...	13 2	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 8	13 0	Goálpárá			
	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills			
	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp			
	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang			
	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong			
	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 5 4	4 5 4	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar			
	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills			
	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	Nága Hills			
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							
	...	...	26 0	26 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún			N. W. Provinces.
	...	...	27 15	27 1[illegible]	31 3	129 0	129 0	150 8	13 2½	13 2½	12 10	12 14½	12 14½	12 6	Saháranpur			
	...	...	26 6	27 8	30 4	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 2	12 2	11 10	Muzaffarnagar			
	...	...	26 8	26 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut			
	...	...	23 8	23 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	..	...	Bulandshahr			
	...	...	23 0	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Aligarh			
	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Kumaun			
	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál			
	...	...	22 8	25 10	27 0	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 4	Bijnor			
	...	...	23 0	24 6	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad			
	...	...	21 9½	22 3	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	12 0	11 1½	11 6	11 6	Budaun			
	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	10 10	Bareilly			
	...	...	24 8	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Shahjahánpur			
	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 12	13 0	11 9	11 0	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs			
	...	...	22 0	24 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra			
	...	...	22 8	23 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra			
	...	...	26 8	26 7	25 11	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 8	12 12	12 3	11 14	12 2	11 9	Farukhabad			
	...	...	25 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Mainpuri			
	...	...	25 8	28 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Etáwah			
	...	...	24 3	26 0	25 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	12 2	12 0	12 0	11 13	12 0	11 0	Etah			
	...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun			
	...	...	27 1	29 3	31 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi			
	...	...	30 12	32 12	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Lalitpur			
	...	...	29 0	30 8	29 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Cawnpore			
	...	...	29 0	29 8	28 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur			
	...	...	38 0	40 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Bánda			
	...	...	29 4	29 4	30 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad			
	...	...	34 8	33 15	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	12 0	11 13	10 10	11 0	10 0	Hamírpur			
	...	...	24 11	24 11	28 4	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur			
	...	...	26 1½	28 13	33 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 11	10 6½	10 6½	11 3	Gorakhpur			
	...	...	24 0	24 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	Basti			
	...	...	22 14	24 0	22 14	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 10	11 2	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Azamgarh			
	...	...	22 0	22 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	Mirzapur			
	...	...	24 6	24 2	25 12	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 11	10 11	12 3	10 2	10 2	10 11	Benares			
	...	...	24 7	24 7	28 5	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 1[illegible]	1[illegible] 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur			
	...	...	26 4	23 14	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia			
	...	...	22 0	21 12	23 1½	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Pilibhít			
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur			Oude.
...	...	...	25 8	27 0	28 4	200 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 12	11 1	10 14	Partábgarh			
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad			
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri			
...	...	...	26 3	27 12	25 12	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow			
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki			
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich			
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	25 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli			
...	...	...	27 3	28 0	28 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur			
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	33 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda			
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unáo			
...	...	...	25 5	25 5	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui			
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	38 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (a)			Punjab.
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	35 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (b)			
...	...	...	37 8	40 0	40 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (c)			
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	43 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sirsa (d)			
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Hissar (e)			
...	...	...	24 8	25 8	31 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	...	12 12	12 0	11 8	12 0	Rohtak (f)			
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	25 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (g)			
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi (h)			
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	12 6	12 8	12 8	12 4	Karnál (i)			
...	...	...	31 0	31 8	32 0	200 0	200 0	140 0	14 0	14 4	14 1	13 12	13 12	14 0	Umballa (j)			
...	...	...	31 8	35 8	37 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	14 14	14 0	14 0	14 8	Ludhiana (k)			
...	...	...	19 8	21 8	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 5	10 0	10 5	10 10	Simla (l)			

(*a*) Gram and gur rising; wheat, maize, and salt (retail) falling. (*g*) Gram rising. (*k*) Gur rising; maize falling. (*c*) Wheat, rice falling; gur rising.
(*j*) Gram and salt (wholesale) rising. (*k*) Wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, falling; barley, rice, and gram rising. (*l*) Wheat, barley, rice, gram, gur, and salt (retail) rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—continued.	Kángra (a)	18 0	15 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (b)	25 8	25 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	30 0	30 0	30
	Hoshiárpur (c)	24 0	24 0	26 0	38 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	25
	Gurdáspur (d)	28 0	27 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14
	Amritsar (e)	25 8	25 0	25 0	38 0	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	40 0	41 0	43 0	30 0	34 4	26
	Siálkot (f)	25 8	25 8	26 0	44 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	41 0	40 0	37 0	36 8	36 8	39
	Gujrát (g)	29 12	30 0	30 8	50 0	50 0	49 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	49 0	50 0	47 0	43 0	44 0	47
	Jhelum (h)	27 8	30 0	27 8	41 0	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	35 0	37 0	49
	Ráwalpindi (i)	33 0	31 0	21 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	14 12	50 0	50 0	38 0	48 0	48 0	66
	Shahpúr (j)	30 0	30 0	26 0	48 0	48 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	38 0	38 0	48
	Jhang (k)	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	37 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32
	Montgomery (l)	20 0	20 8	19 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	5 8	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan (m)	18 0	18 8	16 8	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	32
	Muzaffargarh (n)	20 0	21 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	25
	Dera Ghází Khán (o)	18 12	18 12	17 8	27 8	27 13	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	8 12	10 0	26 4	27 8	40 0	25 0	25 0	37
	Dera Ismail Khán (p)	21 0	20 13	21 12	41 14	40 5	33 12	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	33 12	32 8	41 4	27 8	26 14	35
	Bannu (q)	25 0	24 11	29 6	44 6	40 10	52 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	25 0	30 0	45
	Kohát	...	22 4	19 2	...	33 2	33 2	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	...	26 12	38 4	...	26 12	38
	Peshawar (r)	27 4	25 12	17 10	47 8	42 8	41 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	73 0	73 0	52 0	39 0	38 0	33
	Házára (s)	29 0	31 0	...	42 0	43 0	43 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	36 0	37 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	28 8	28 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	40 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	...
	Damoh	32 0	32 8	29 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	48 0	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	23 12	24 0	20 8	25 0	24 0	26 0	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	21
	Mandla	31 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	17 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 4	19 2	15 2	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	11 14	11 0	10 11	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	19
	Nimár	20 10	18 9	16 10	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	24 0	22 8	25 4	26 0	24 0	22
	Betúl	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	11 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	24 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Nagpur	22 4	22 4	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	9 12	14 12	16 0	18 4	27 12	27 12	29 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	20 8	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	28 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	34 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	23 12	25 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	24 8	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	28 0	28 0	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	6 6	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	...	9 8	15 0	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Árakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	...	15 1	13 6	...	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 0	19 2	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	11 6	12 8	12 9	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	16 3	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	13 1	13 12	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 4	10 13	14 10	15 6	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 15	13 0	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 4	10 7	10 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 15	9 4	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 11	13 8	13 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	16 12	17 15	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 5	16 10	16 10	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 13	11 10	11 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	9 1	11 5	11 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chuddorghat																		
	Amráoti	23 0	22 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	17 0	16
	Akola	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 10	12 10	12 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	21
	Ellichpur	18 8	18 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 2	10 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	16 8	16 8	...
	Buldana	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	23 0	20 0	23
	Wun	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	15 8	27 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Básim	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...

(a) Wheat falling. (b) Wheat falling; gram rising. (c) Barley falling; gur and gram rising. (d) Wheat, barley, jowar falling; grain, wood, rising.
(e) Wheat, gur, firewood falling; barley, bajra, jowar, and gram rising. (f) Barley rising; jowar, gram, maize falling.
(g) Wheat, bajra, jowar, maize, gur rising. (h) Wheat, barley, bajra, gur rising; gram falling. (i) Wheat, barley, rice, gram falling; maize and gur rising.
(j) Gur falling. (k) Barley, rice, and gur rising; jowar falling. (l) Wheat, barley, rice, gram, gur rising.

FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, Savaru, Varagu, Cheena, Coraloo, Bajra, Nuggies), Panicum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
								Wholesale.			Retail.				
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra (a)	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	34 0	35 0	36 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	Jullundur (b)	
...	...	32 0	35 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (c)	
...	...	35 0	37 0	36 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (d)	
...	...	37 4	40 0	40 0	90 0	85 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (e)	
...	...	39 0	38 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	Siálkot (f)	
...	...	38 8	38 8	30 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (g)	
...	...	35 0	34 0	27 8	160 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 8	15 8	16 0	Jhelum (h)	
...	...	39 0	37 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	110 0	15 4	15 4	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 4	Ráwalpindi (i)	
...	...	42 0	42 0	48 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (j)	
...	...	29 0	29 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 14	14 8	14 8	14 8	Jhang (k)	
...	...	33 0	36 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (l)	
...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	Mooltan (m)	
...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh (n)	
...	...	25 0	25 0	23 12	150 0	150 0	100 0	...	...	31 4	27 8	27 8	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán (o)	
...	...	35 2	34 7	28 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	47 8	47 8	52 8	45 0	45 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khan (p)	
...	...	42 3	42 8	35 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (q)	
...	...	...	32 8	24 4	...	153 0	127 8	...	61 3	96 14	...	58 11	63 12	Kohát	
...	...	31 8	32 8	21 2	124 0	124 0	99 0	36 6	41 10	52 0	35 4	40 10	50 0	Pesháwar (r)	
...	...	31 0	32 0	17 12	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 8	Házára (s)	
...	...	31 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	48 0	34 0	34 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	Damoh	
...	...	27 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 10	11 6	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jubbulpore	
30 0	25 0	40 0	37 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
...	...	26 0	27 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 2	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
...	...	28 2	27 0	23 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshangabad	
...	...	25 13	25 13	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
17 0	18 8	22 0	24 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Betúl	
19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
...	...	24 0	25 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	155 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	Wardha	
...	...	22 4	22 12	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
...	...	26 0	24 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	Chánda	
...	...	26 4	25 0	26 4	159 0	159 0	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Bhandára	
...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bálaghát	
...	...	27 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
80 0	120 0	44 0	34 0	42 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Biláspur	
...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
														Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	9 0	...	10 0	240 0	...	180 0	35 0	...	32 0	30 0	...	25 0	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
...	...	4 0	...	4 0	50 0	...	220 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	Saudoway	
														Pegu Division.	
...	...	19 7	21 2	19 7	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	8 14	8 14	...	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	...	32 7	35 11	...	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	28 6	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Promé	
														Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	11 4	11 4	10 14	238 12	238 12	265 7	26 9	26 9	21 4	25 1	21 4	17 9	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	18 3	18 3	14 15	184 8	184 8	147 10	41 12	41 12	35 7	35 7	35 7	33 12	Thonegwa	
...	...	13 13	13 13	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
														Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	32 4	29 3	29 3	16 2	Mergui	
...	...	7 0	7 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	29 6	11 4	14 1	18 2	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
														Secunderabad	Hyderabad as signed Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bolarum	
														Chudderghat	
...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
11 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Akola	
...	...	17 0	17 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Ellichpur	
...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
...	...	22 0	22 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wun	
...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(a) Wheat rising; maize falling.
(b) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, and gram falling; gur rising.
(c) Wheat, barley, bajra falling; gram, maize, gur, and salt rising.
(d) Gur, wheat, barley rising.
(e) Barley, jowar, gur rising; rice falling.
(f) Wheat, barley, maize falling; bajra, gram rising.
(g) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and maize rising; gur and salt falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUG

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush (Cumboo), *Penicillaria*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																	
	Túmkúr																	
	Mysore																	
	Shimoga																	
	Kadur																	
Coorg	Coorg	8 12	8 5	9 13	9 14	9 8	10 3	14 0	14 3	14 14	19 6	20 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	16 0	16 8	23 8	23 0	23 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	19 0
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 0	15 0	22 8	22 4	24 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	17 8	16 0	25 4	16 0	17 8
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 8	19 10	24 6	25 0	28 12	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 4	11 4	15 0	25 0	25 0	28 12	21 14	21 14
	Ulwur	18 13	18 6	19 15	24 5	24 10	27 15	7 7	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	28 8	19 11	20 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 7	18 10	21 0	24 11	25 0	30 0	7 6	7 6	8 0	8 13	9 6	11 9	23 3	23 3	28 4	21 11	23 8
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 9	20 5	17 15	30 13	30 8	25 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	29 5	30 0	24 14	22 0	22 0
	Erinpura	16 8	16 6	17 4	26 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0
	Sirohee	14 8	15 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
	Abu	13 8	13 6	13 8	20 4	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0
	Anadra	15 0	14 8	15 4	23 8	23 4	24 0	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0
	Bálmere	13 8	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	9 12	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 12
	Jeysalmere	12 4	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	11 4	11 4	12 4	14 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	15 0	15 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 3	15 10	12 14½	25 12½	23 7	18 12	10 2½	10 2½	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	18 7	18 7	14 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 11	10 15	12 8	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 0	16 4	15 15	21 4	22 4	21 14	6 4	6 12	6 4	7 8	8 0	7 8	17 8	18 8	20 0	18 0	17 [illegible]
	Bikaneer	11 14	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	3 8	6 8	6 8	6 10	...	...	...	15 1	16 2
	Boondee	23 0	23 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	35 0	33 8	27 0	...	...
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
	Tonk	21 0	20 12	19 0	29 8	30 8	28 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 12	31 0	31 0	29 8	21 8	22 4
	Jhallawar	21 14½	21 11	18 5	35 13	28 0	23 10	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	11 3	31 8	30 1	24 6	17 2	17 2
	Shahpoora	19 4	18 12	17 4	25 4	27 0	24 0	8 12	9 0	13 0	12 14	12 0	15 2	25 8	26 0	22 12	18 12	18 12
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore	20 13	19 3	15 8	...	...	..	10 0	9 3	10 0	13 4	10 0	12 0	29 8	26 10	20 0	20 0	20 10
	Gwalior	17 15	18 6	17 5	22 13	22 13	22 9	7 5	7 5	7 5	9 2	8 14	9 12	22 13	23 5	25 9	18 15	20 1
	Goona	26 0	25 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 8	25 8	21 12	42 8	41 4	41 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 12	18 8	20 4	...	...	42 0	30 0	29 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.*			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
29 10	30 4	27 5	24 9	24 10	29 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 14	11 11	10 11	11 3	11 8	11 0	Coorg	Coorg.
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	14 8	15 4	15 8	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	...	20 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	...	14 0	13 12	13 2	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	22 8	23 3	27 11	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
...	...	...	22 3	23 3	29 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	12 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	27 9	29 5	26 3	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	14 15	13 10	13 10	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
									R a. p.	R q. p. per md.	R a. p					
...	...	...	21 10	20 7	20 5	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
...	...	...	20 0	19 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 9	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	Abu	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 2	13 4	12 4	Anadra	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 12	300 0	300 0	360 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Bálmere	
...	...	...	18 8	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	20 5	21 14	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 11½	12 1¾	10 8½	11 5½	11 11½	10 2½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	37 8	35 0	26 4	...	...	...	3 5 0	...	...	11 14	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	30 0	26 11	19 11	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	17 10	17 3	18 9	Partábgarh (")	
...	...	...	18 12	19 12	20 10	...	150 0	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 10 0	14 12	15 0	15 5	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	17 10	17 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	35 0	36 12	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	13 4	11 12	12 4	13 0	Boondee	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kotah	
...	...	...	29 0	29 4	27 0	110 0	100 0	160 0	13 4	13 4	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 4	Tonk	
...	...	...	31 15	31 15	18 9½	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	10 2	11 1	10 10	9 14	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	24 4	24 2	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 15	14 3	14 3	13 12½	14 1½	14 0	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dholpur	
...	...	...	20 0	24 10	17 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 3	12 0	12 0	10 11	11 6	10 6	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	20 3	21 4	23 9	127 12	126 0	118 10	11 14	...	...	11 7	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
...	...	...	32 8	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Goona	
...	...	...	35 2	35 0	36 13	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	12 1	11 0	11 0	11 11	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st April 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 21st April 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 19th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
26th Apl. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	92,898	540	176	66,745	379	3,03,997	590	1,76,967	370	. . .	1,27,030
19th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,65,185	302	547	1,22,359	224	4,41,251	269	3,58,727	242	. . .	82,524
26th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	2,42,790	328	754	2,56,869	341	7,66,491	350	6,70,800	328	. . .	95,691
19th ditto	Madras	861	1,26,350	147	861	1,22,695	143	3,96,141	153	3,41,098	146	. . .	55,043
19th ditto	South Indian	655	90,002	137	654	78,286	120	2,34,846	120	2,38,870	134	4,024	. . .
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,50,061	720	1,458	10,09,012	692	30,49,157	697	26,17,187	662	. . .	4,31,970
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,17,457	689	461	3,38,292	734	8,92,099	645	9,56,329	764	64,230	. . .
	TOTAL	4,895	20,84,743	426	4,911	19,94,258	406	60,83,982	415	53,59,978	402	. . .	7,24,004
	State.												
26th Apl. 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,35,434	687	1,509	9,42,392	624	30,78,297	681	24,83,935	606	. . .	5,94,362
19th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,729	133	56	5,890	105	16,818	130	15,729	104	. . .	1,089
19th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,896	70	27	1,254	46	5,235	64	4,044	55	. . .	1,191
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	37,181	162	239	32,530	136	1,25,165	181	93,880	145	. . .	31,285
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,893	59	32	2,319	72	6,033	63	7,237	83	1,204	. . .
19th ditto	Tirhoot	157	18,202	116	193	20,025	104	53,505	114	67,648	129	14,143	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	12,252	215	. .	(b) . . .	. .	41,338	242	(b) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
26th Apl. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,718	85	206	13,807	67	33,287	80	34,897	57	1,610	. . .
26th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,267	106	12	1,076	90	3,676	102	2,780	85	. . .	896
26th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,70,341	242	1,119	3,16,420	283	7,99,269	239	8,81,890	290	82,621	. . .
26th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	1,632	18	140	16,310	117	5,616	21	63,129	166	57,513	. . .
26th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,536	412	45	13,231	294	54,483	403	40,873	335	. . .	13,610
26th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	49,687	333	149	48,264	324	1,44,935	324	1,32,464	328	. . .	12,471
26th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	37,696	234	208	46,053	221	1,15,651	239	1,50,699	267	35,048	. . .
26th ditto	Sindia	75	6,702	89	75	9,463	126	21,266	95	24,972	123	3,706	. . .
26th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	66,415	157	447	67,283	151	2,07,342	164	1,91,968	158	. . .	15,374
26th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,42,690	216	660	1,72,400	261	3,71,405	188	4,10,414	229	39,009	. . .
26th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,442	68	. . .	. .	9,508	69	9,508	. . .
	TOTAL	3,413	6,83,837	200	(c)3,659	7,69,767	210	20,05,024	196	21,32,182	215	(d)1,68,446	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
26th Apl. 1884	Bengal-Central	35	2,028	58	114	5,204	46	5,462	52	14,772	48	9,310	. . .
19th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	3,760	96	. . .	. .	7,632	72	7,632	. . .
26th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	3,874	94	. . .	. .	10,708	96	10,708	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,028	58	194	12,838	66	5,462	52	33,112	63	27,650	. . .
	Native States.												
19th Apl. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	36,162	187	193	39,375	204	95,636	165	95,873	183	237	. . .
26th ditto	Jodhpore	19	698	37	19	1,080	57	2,248	39	3,049	59	801	. . .
26th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,414	119	121	22,849	189	42,851	118	56,495	172	13,644	. . .
19th ditto	Mysore	86	4,978	58	86	6,078	71	16,115	62	16,213	69	98	. . .
	TOTAL	419	56,252	134	419	69,382	166	1,56,850	125	1,71,630	151	14,780	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,269	38,62,294	376	c10,692	37,88,637	354	1,13,29,615	368	1,01,80,787	351	. . .	d11,07,490
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	50,98,327	166	46,83,162	162	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	62,31,288	202	54,97,625	189	. . .	d6,92,325

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (b).
(d) Exclusive of the figures of Patna-Gya State Railway.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.A.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 17th May 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of March 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	450·03	70·45	21,049	56,029	. . .	17,383	238	. .	31	. .	. .	269	17,652					
		Gobri	372·82	127·36	19·96	429	3,701	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	24	24	3,472	12,106	. . .	4,648	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,648					
		High Level, Section I.	675	102·79	102·79	11,423	15,294	. . .	11,856	30	. .	3	. .	. .	33	11,889					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	112	112	1,263	10,214	. . .	1,042	12	24	22	. .	. .	58	1,100	. .	55·05	1·15	86·32	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	9	9																
		Matchgong	650	. . .	. . .	7,005	22,325	. . .	8,635	. .	. .	56	. .	. .	56	8,691					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	92·65	92·65	1,398	552	. . .	2,045	751	. .	233	. .	. .	984	3,029					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	6·52	6·52	3,166	2,414														
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	50,205	122,635	. . .	45,609	1,031	24	345	. .	. .	1,400	47,009	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	123,823	. .	101	319	. .	1	421	124,244	. .	. .	. .	. .	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	64	. . .	85,149	84,947	. . .	86,320	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	86,320	0·17	42·80	1·22	66·04	6 days discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	6	. . .	10,360	9,625	. . .	10,721	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	10,721	0·72	51·92	2·37	51·59	11 days ditto.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	. . .	. . .	. . .	217	902	. . .	393	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	393	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	95,726	95,474	. . .	97,434	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	97,434	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100,089	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	100,089	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bonr	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,250	975*	35,008	16,282	7,380†	. . .	8,589	8,801	382	. .	. .	17,772	25,152	0·06	28·60	0·65	23·57	
		Buxar	1,226	265	222	89,433	36,760	18,805†	. . .	29,904	21,298	2,025	21	69	53,227	72,032					
		Arrah	1,060	624	557	155,081	92,686	57,418	. . .	39,416	20,210	1,548	186	7,003	68,363	125,781	0·04	30·22	0·25	36·95	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	172	125	993	560	214	. . .	*280	80	. .	. .	. .	360	574	. .	32·66	. .	36·62	
		Patna				44,629	29,360	18,403	. . .	15,048	3,126	13	34	67	18,288	36,691					
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	325,144	169,648	102,220	. . .	93,237	53,425	3,968	241	7,139	158,010	260,230	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	76,305	. . .	49,158	13,479	8,157	91	1,343	72,228	148,533	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Grand Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	471,075	387,757	102,220	143,043	94,268	53,449	4,313	241	7,139	159,410	404,673	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	76,305	223,912	49,158	13,580	8,476	91	1,344	72,649	372,866	. .	. .	. .	. .	

* Of which 196 cubic feet were utilised on the distributaries from the Western Main Canal.

† Excludes 651 acres under 5 years leases commencing from 1884-85 erroneously included in previous returns.

The 3rd May 1884.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883-84, UP TO the 31st MARCH 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1884. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	8·13	950	563	59,963	43,684
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·29	1,100	786	111,506	75,462
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	6·61	925	750	115,560	95,541
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·92	925	600	127,794	114,250
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·53	1,300	761	168,086	155,444
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·23	975	272	37,658	22,009
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·73	600	295	63,419	61,200
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	3·01	825	377	105,664	103,812
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·32	975	658	141,964	141,815
Lower Ganges. Bhogunipur	7·60	4·65	950	630	73,727	53,763
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals			9,525	5,692	1,005,341	866,980
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·86	1,300	939	159,400	142,030
Agra Canal	8·50	6·17	1,300	724	149,254	85,524
Rohilkhand					41,111	43,750
Bijnor					4,012	2,871
Dún					7,807	7,768
Jhánsi					657	589
Hamírpur					1,152	824
Total					1,368,734	1,150,336

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October 1883 to end of Mar. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	54,166	1,728	1,251	1,285	2,701	61,131	2·1	5·6
Muzaffarnagar	98,639	7,593	2,364	9,985	3,059	121,040	·9	4·1
Meerut	177,939	20,634	3,936	22,786	2,907	228,202	·3	3·8
Bulandshahr	99,188	26,476	2,845	18,261	10,568	157,338		3·4
Aligarh	66,740	34,005	2,206	1,976	17,929	122,856	·1	2·2
Muttra	6,628	6,697	14,223	12,233	19,762	59,543	·2	1·9
Agrá	13,423	4,077	3,596	9,134	7,091	37,321		1·3
Etah	44,584	18,252	1,100	4,607	7,819	76,362		2·0
Mainpuri	64,012	16,528	1,328	3,573	5,665	102,064		1·9
Fatehgarh	33,093	20,569	242	5,855	1,581	50,382		2·3
Etáwah	66,500	35,788	2,200	1,114	6,641	112,243		2·0
Cawnpore	51,936	71,129	1,365	3,222	3,144	130,796		2·6
Delhi	86	67	57	49	379	638	·1	3·4
Gurgaon	13,764	6,961	11,164	7,275	14,915	54,079	·1	3·2
Dehra Dún	6,528	123	42	478	636	7,807	2·5	7·0
Bijnor	3,175	40	138	33	626	4,012	·6	3·9
Tarái	1,961					1,961	·1	4·2
Pilibhit	3,712	812	362	813		5,699		4·5
Bareilly	30,630	1,250	321	1,250		33,451		3·3
Jhánsi	163		265	202	27	657	·5	1·2
Hamírpur				1,095	57	1,152		1·4
Total	836,267	272,729	49,005	105,226	105,507	1,368,734		
Total for the same period last year	717,369	253,694	35,595	92,436	51,242	1,150,336		
Increase	118,898	19,035	13,410	12,790	54,265	218,398		
Decrease								

The following areas under khárif crops were also irrigated during March, 1884:—

	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Etah.	Farukhabad.	Bareilly.	Pilibhit.	Tarái.	Bijnor.	Total.
Sugarcane	595	852		44	95	5,834	1,359	197	1,558	10,524
Indigo	2,304	5,478	627	214	82					8,705
Rice										
Cotton				1						1
Other food-grains	10	38		40						78
Fodder crops										
Miscellaneous	1	7		271	110					389
Total	2,910	6,365	627	570	277	5,834	1,359	197	1,558	19,697

Abstract.

	Acres.
Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal	9,982
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal	647
Rohilkhand Canals	7,360
Bijnor Canals	1,558
Total	19,697

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		5,018
" of Lower Ganges Canal		1,364
		6,380
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	3,460	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,232	
		5,692
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	2	
Meerut Division, ditto	237*	
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	6	
Mainpuri ditto, Lower Ganges Canal, Bewar Branch	11	
Cawnpore ditto ditto	129	
Etawah ditto ditto	2	
Percolation from Main Canal, Narora Division	129	
Percolation from Bewar Branch, Mainpuri Division	37	
Ditto ditto Cawnpore Branch, Mainpuri do.	135	
		688
		6,380

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand slackened off towards the end of the month. All sugar paleo done. Rabi crops being cut and outturn of irrigated crops reported good.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, states that the estimate for this month is considerably under the mark, as information just received gives the result of the total at actual measurements as 136,472 acres. There is however no information with Executive Engineer by which he can classify the area by crops and districts, so the estimate is allowed to stand.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, states that the demand was very strong till about the 25th of March, when harvest operations began.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports irrigation of kharif very much hindered by closure of Fatehgarh Branch for a fortnight on account of low supply in river.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was strong demand for water up to 20th, after which date demand was slack, owing to harvest operations. Supply was very low, not more than half requirements, and no new irrigation could therefore be done.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that demand was moderate throughout the month, cultivators being busily engaged with harvest.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, reports that there was only a small increase of 149 acres as compared with last rabi.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that no further rabi irrigation was effected.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the total increase over last year is 17,000 acres, of which 15,000 is under wheat. The early cessation of rains made the ground so dry that the short supply could not irrigate much more than the wheat within reach; had there been more water there would have been a large area of barley and gram irrigated.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the supply was quite insufficient to bring to maturity the whole area sown with canal water, which is more than 170,000 acres.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, states that early in the month water was still being used for rabi, as well as for sugar "paleo," and that latterly demand was for sugar "paleo" and "kor," and in places for early rice. The supply generally was insufficient to meet demand fully, except on Baror river, where some water was running to waste. Owing to the drought most of the sugar depends on canal water.

No remarks from other divisions.

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd April 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat						
Gram						
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain			470		470	
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng						
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár			400		400	
Bájra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley			400		400	
Total			1,270		1,270	
Cotton			120		120	
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals						
Building materials	12,850				12,850	
Miscellaneous goods	70		12,617		12,687	
Firewood						
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber						
Karis and squared timber						
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	12,920		14,007		26,927	
Total during corresponding period of last year	15,033		8,368		23,401	
Increase			5,639		3,526	
Decrease	2,113					

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	Agra Canal. 1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	989	860
Ton mileage	114,471	98,752
Value of goods R.	40,870	29,097
Number of passengers	2	Nil.

Allahabad,
The 23rd April 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Through Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic.						REMARKS.
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	5,625		3,087		8,712				1,435		1,435				184		184		5,625		4,706		10,331		
Gram	1,905				1,905								250				250		2,155				2,155		
Rice																									
Paddy or dhán																									
Bejhar or mixed grain																									
Dál: Urd																									
Dál: Múng																									
Dál: Arhar																									
Dál: Masúri									100		100		875				875		875		100		975		
Juár																									
Bájra																									
Maize or Indian-corn	150				150																				
Barley																			150				150		
TOTAL	7,680		3,087		10,767				1,535		1,535		1,125		184		1,309		8,805		4,806		13,611		
Cotton									1,133		1,133				1,427		1,427				2,560		2,560		
Oil-seeds									52		52										52		52		
Salt	153				153				125		125				2,157		2,157		153		2,282		2,435		
Metals	31,222				31,222		1,149		400		1,549				125		125		32,371		525		32,896		
Building materials	118,917		34,860		153,777		1,674,534		60,510		1,735,034				2,362		2,362		1,793,441		97,732		1,891,173		
Miscellaneous goods	1,271		3,275		4,546		1,683		3,866		5,549		860		6,150		7,010		3,814		13,291		17,105		
Firewood	3,162		64,548		67,710		6,575		22,606		29,181								9,737		87,154		96,891		
Bamboos			30,906	618,120	30,906	618,120			390	7,800	390	7,800									31,296	625,920	31,296	625,920	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber			9,552	9,849	9,552	9,849	74	74	95	190	169	264							74	74	9,647	10,039	9,721	10,113	
Timber: Karis and squared timber	300	400	1,223	1,223	1,523	1,623			472	630	472	630							300	400	1,695	1,853	1,995	2,253	
Timber: Logs	678	32			678	32													678	32			678	32	
Miscellaneous timber	57	114	1,475	2,950	1,532	3,064			323	646	323	646							57	114	1,798	3,596	1,855	3,710	
Live-stock																									
GRAND TOTAL	163,440	546	148,926	632,142	312,366	632,688	1,684,005	74	91,507	9,266	1,775,512	9,340	1,985		12,405		14,390		1,849,430	620	252,838	641,408	2,102,268	642,028	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	56,650	35	87,875	703,424	144,525	703,459	16,536	506	553,475	13,330	569,011	13,836	21,299	120	69,206	12,600	90,505	12,720	94,485	661	709,556	729,354	804,041	730,015	
INCREASE	106,790	511	61,051		167,841		1,667,469				1,206,501								1,754,945				1,298,227		
DECREASE				71,282		70,771		432	460,968	4,064		4,496	19,314	120	56,801	12,600	76,115	12,720		41	456,718	87,946		87,987	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	5,309	11,475	20,902	65,222	3,324	629	29,535	77,226
Ton mileage	238,265	557,831	163,422	202,770	691,188	112,078	1,092,877	872,679
Value of goods	93,784	4,11,359	76,150	84,057	2,16,046	48,936	3,85,980	5,44,352
Number of passengers	72	163		45	14	31	86	239

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd April 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	1,36	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	42	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	...	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84.
1884-85 . .	1,13	6	75	1,94	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	1	8	51	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,48	7,34	3,81	19	4,00	8,35	12,35	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 22nd May 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1883-84 IN THE PUNJAB.

REVISED STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.													
			1883-84.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
							1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,031	8,787	9,922	...	1,135	0·2	.	...	0·4	0·1	0·1	5·8	9·3	0·2	3·0	7·4	8·9	13·7*	21·7†
Montgomery	3,067,750	357,622	23,015	31,666	...	8,651	...	..	...	...	0·5	0·5	0·6	5·1	...	1·4	9·2	5·0	10·3	12·[illegible]
Mooltan	3,763,200	769,360	172,042	207,480	...	35,438	...	..	1·50	...	...	0·20	1·80	6·80	...	0·80	2·0	...	5·30	7·[illegible]
Dera Ghází Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	111,365	141,644	.	30,279	...	0·70	...	...	0·60	0·90	0·10	9·40	...	0·10	...	0·50	0·70	11·[illegible]
Shahpur	3,002,432	524,988	2,408	7,826	...	5,418	...	0·9	0·3	0·5	...	...	9·1	10·5	2·2	1·6	...	9·0	11·6	21·[illegible]
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	116,646	135,148	...	18,502	...	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	3·30	5·35	...	0·50	...	1·50	3·40	7·[illegible]
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	17,477,033	4,253,420	434,263	533,686	...	99,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in kharif, 1883-84	434,263
Ditto ditto 1882-83	533,686
Net decrease	99,423

* and † These figures represent the correct rainfall on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals in the Lahore District.

REVISED STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghází Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	20	50	2,957	39	195	5,297	8,558
Rice	1,727	2,560	11,411	11,055	6	31,526	58,285
Cotton	717	2,274	29,661	28,713	1,157	18,128	80,650
Indigo	...	...	58,476	14,205	...	30,131	102,812
Others	6,323	18,131	69,537	57,353	1,050	31,564	183,958
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	8,787	23,015	172,042	111,365	2,408	116,646	434,263
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	9,922	31,666	207,480	141,644	7,826	135,148	533,686

REVISED STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghází Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	70	2,957	39	195	5,297	8,558
Rice	4,287	11,411	11,055	6	31,526	58,285
Cotton	2,991	29,661	28,713	1,157	18,128	80,650
Indigo	..	58,476	14,205		30,131	102,812
Others	24,454	69,537	57,353	1,050	31,564	183,958
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	31,802	172,042	111,365	2,408	116,646	434,263
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	41,588	207,480	141,644	7,826	135,148	533,686

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 15th May, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said :—

"The main proposals of this Bill are two: first, to give certain non-chartered High Courts the power of enrolling advocates of their own; and secondly, to modify the rules as to the persons from whom pleaders are allowed to take instructions.

"There is a section in the existing Act which confers upon the Chief Court of the Panjáb a power to enrol advocates, and it is proposed by this Bill to confer a similar power on certain other Courts, such as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, which are High Courts within the meaning of the Act, 'that is to say, which are the highest Civil Courts of Appeal for their provinces. The proposal has been objected to on the ground that it draws an invidious distinction between different classes of legal practitioners, and also on the ground that the vakíls of the chartered High Courts are excluded from the benefit of the measure. Both these objections appear to me to be based on the assumption that the term 'advocate,' as used in the Bill, is synonymous with 'barrister,' and that no persons except barristers are capable of being enrolled as advocates under the Bill. But that is not the case. If members of Council will look at section 8 of the Bill, they will find that it empowers a High Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules as to the qualifications and admission of proper persons to be advocates of the Court, and to enrol advocates in accordance with those rules. Under this power if a High Court, having regard to the nature of the business to be conducted, and to all the circumstances of the case, thinks it proper to admit as advocates vakíls of the chartered High Courts, it can do so. And, as a matter of fact, it appears that the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces intends to make a rule to that effect.

"It is true that, if a vakíl of a chartered High Court is admitted as an advocate under these rules, he may, under the Stamp Act, be compelled to pay a second fee of Rs. 500; but we think that any hardship arising from this cause might be sufficiently met by the power of exemption which may be made by the Executive Government under the Stamp Act.

"It has been pointed out that the provisions of the Bill will, in certain details, not fit in with the judicial system in force in British Burma under the Burma Courts Act. But the Legal Practitioners' Act, which it amends, does not extend to British Burma, and there is no intention of extending it to that Province. Under these circumstances, we do not think it necessary to make any modification in the Bill for the purpose of meeting the peculiar circumstances of British Burma.

"A somewhat similar remark applies to a fear which has been expressed that a section of the Bill will have the immediate effect of repealing Act I of 1846, which is in force in the Presidency of Bombay. The Legal Practitioners' Act is not in force in Bombay, and the repealing section which we propose to insert in the Bill will not take effect in Bombay unless the Local Government extends it under the power conferred by section 1 of the Act.

"So much for the provisions of the Bill relating to advocates. The only other important provision in the Bill is one which qualifies section 13 of the Legal Practitioners' Act by adding a proviso. Under that section a certificated pleader is liable to suspension or dismissal if he takes instructions in any case except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or a private servant of that party, or some person who is the recognised agent of that party within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

"The section was aimed at the mischievous class of *quasi*-professional intermediaries or touts who intervened between the pleader and his client. But it was found to produce inconvenience and hardship in certain cases where the client was a pardánashín woman, or was incapacitated by infirmity or old age from instructing a pleader in person, and was not in a position to employ the only intermediaries recognised by the law. Therefore, the Bill proposed, in accordance with a suggestion, which I think came from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that in such cases the pleader should be allowed to take instructions from the relative of a client. This proposal has, however, been criticised on the ground that it affords no relief in cases where the client has no relative fit to be employed for the purpose. We thought that criticism quite just, but we found a difficulty in meeting it without relaxing the rules to such an extent as to let in the class of persons which it was our object to exclude. Under the circumstances, we think that the best course to take is to adopt the suggestion of the Madras High Court and the Vakíls Association of the Calcutta High Court, that is to say, to allow a vakíl to take instructions from any relative or friend authorised by the client, provided that the friend or relative receives no remuneration for his services.

"The proposals of the Bill under this head have been criticised from an entirely different point of view on the ground that they do not afford any protection to pardánashín women or infirm persons against the fraud that may be practised on them by relatives or others wrongfully assuming authority to instruct a pleader on their behalf or, if invested with such authority, abusing it for their own ends. But I ought to point out that this criticism applies rather to the Act which we propose to amend than to the amendment we propose to make. The section we propose to amend was, as I have explained, directed against a class of *quasi*-professional touts, and it made the pleader liable to suspension or dismissal if he took instructions from his client through any intermediate agent except in certain specified cases. Now, what we propose to do is to add to the number of excepted cases. But neither the Act which we are amending nor the Bill touches the question of the authority which the intermediary must have in order to instruct the pleader, or the mode in which he is bound to perform his duty in instructing the pleader. I am quite aware of the dangers referred to in the papers which we have had before us, and it is possible that legislation may be necessary for the purpose of meeting the malpractices to which our attention has been directed; but no such legislation can be undertaken without further inquiry, and, if it was undertaken, we should probably find that it would have to extend to other cases besides those on which a pleader is retained for the purpose of proceedings in Court. In the meantime, the most effectual safeguard against frauds of this kind is probably to be found in the jealous scrutiny which Courts ought to apply to all cases in which instructions are given either directly or indirectly by pardánashín women and infirm persons.

"We have not seen our way to adopting a suggestion of the Government of Bengal that it should be made necessary for a pleader in every case to declare the name of the person from whom he receives his instructions. We fear that it would be impracticable to carry out this suggestion, because it would, we apprehend, be found that in a large proportion of Muffassal cases it would be hard to say by whom in particular a pleader has been instructed. He often has to collect for himself the materials of his client's case by questioning various members of the family and the neighbours, by searching Court records, and so forth. And it is probable that when any person can be said, in the proper sense of the word, to be 'instructing' a pleader, his connection with the case will not remain a secret.

"The two provisions which I have mentioned were the only important provisions of the Bill as introduced, and remain the only important provisions of the Bill in its amended form. We have adopted one or two suggestions for amending the Act in minor particulars by supplying what appeared to be accidental omissions, such as the omission to confer upon a Judge of a Small Cause Court the same power to suspend, pending inquiry, a pleader or mukhtár who is charged with unprofessional practices as is conferred by the Act on other judicial officers; but we have not thought ourselves justified in extending the very limited scope of the Bill by dealing with any of the larger questions raised in the papers which have been submitted to us. For instance, we have not attempted to touch the vexed question whether barristers, like other legal practitioners, should be made capable of suing their clients and liable to be sued by them. Of course, I am aware that a barrister in this country, where he often receives instructions directly from his client instead of through a solicitor, occupies a somewhat different position from a barrister in England, who has to act through an attorney or solicitor. But I should not think of dealing with so delicate a question as this without consulting the profession generally and ascertaining their views upon the point. Again, we have not thought it proper to act on suggestions for re-opening questions which, after a good deal of discussion, were deliberately settled, in 1879, by the Act we are now amending. Of this kind are the suggestion that the distinction between pleaders and mukhtárs should be abolished; the suggestion that communications to mukhtárs should be made privileged to the same extent as communications to pleaders are under the Evidence Act; and, lastly, the suggestion that we should revert to the old rule which allowed an advocate of a High Court who had abandoned his own province to practise in any part of British India without any preliminary admission. This was a rule which was altered deliberately by the Act of 1879, and which we should not be justified in reversing now without further inquiry. All these questions might fairly be considered on their merits when the time comes for generally recasting the Legal Practitioners' Act, but I do not think that that time has yet arrived."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, be taken into consideration, and the Motion that the Bill be passed. He explained that the Home Office had only yesterday made another suggestion for amending the Bill which he would like to have time to consider.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 29th May, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 16th May, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EXPENDITURE ON STORES DURING 1882-83.

No. 117, dated 28th April 1884.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

With reference to paragraph 23 of our Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, copy of which was communicated with our Despatch No. 88 (Financial), dated 16th April 1883, we have the honour to forward, in original, returns showing the expenditure on stores for the year 1882-83, and the extent to which articles of Indian manufacture were substituted for stores imported from England for the public service in India during the year.

2. From these returns an abstract has been prepared in groups of principal articles, and is appended to this Despatch. The figures in column 4 will show the progress made in substituting articles of Indian manufacture for European stores. The principal articles are the following :—

Building and Engineering Materials, Rs. 83,018.—The Public Works Departments in Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have largely utilised country-made articles of this class.

Chemical Products and Drugs and Medicines, Rs. 97,251.—This amount is distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Bengal	43,130
Bombay	17,767
Madras	36,354
...	97,251

Coal and Coke, Rs. 3,54,824.—The most important items composing this amount are—

	Rs.
General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department, Bengal	1,05,619
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway	69,075
Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway	57,874
Ordnance Department, Bengal	92,252
Mint, Calcutta	3,269
..	3,28,089

Under the authority conveyed in Your Lordship's Despatch in the Public Works Department, No. 20, dated 28th February 1884, the Mint in Calcutta will in future be supplied with coke made by the East Indian Railway Company.

Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre, Rs. 14,517.—About Rs. 6,000 worth of cordage of local manufacture was used by the Public Works Department in Bengal. Cordage and rope made in Calcutta are being tried in the Public Works Department, and if found suitable in respect to price and quality will, we hope, be largely used in future by the public departments.

Cotton and Linen Goods, Rs. 75,927.—The largest purchasers of country articles of this class were—

	Rs.
Bengal Commissariat Department	26,050
Madras Commissariat Department	7,549
Settlement of Port Blair	36,479

Hardware and Cutlery, Rs. 60,459.—The Public Works Departments in Bengal (Rs. 17,042), North-Western Provinces (Rs. 18,877), Bombay (Rs. 4,722), Madras (Rs. 3,831), and Burma (Rs. 3,979) were the principal users of hardware and cutlery made in India.

Leather and Leather Goods, Rs. 20,289.—This item is chiefly made up as follows:—

			Rs.
Bombay Ordnance Department	...	...	5,000
Bengal Public Works Department	...	...	2,146
Rajputana-Malwa State Railway	..	...	7,857

Arrangements have been made to procure ammunition boots made at Cawnpore for the use of regiments in the Bengal Presidency, and the result will be reported in the returns for 1883-84.

Malt Liquor, Rs. 18,24,835.—The British troops over the greatest part of Northern India are now supplied with Indian beer, and endeavours are being made to extend the system in the Bengal Presidency and also in Madras and Bombay.

Metals—Brass, Rs. 1,25,957; Iron, Rs. 3,39,676.—The Ordnance Department in Bengal is the only Department which used brass and articles made of brass manufactured in the country. The Public Works and Telegraph Departments largely used iron made in the country.

Paper and Pasteboard, Rs. 3,66,842.—Country-made paper of the value of Rs. 3,45,440 was used in Bengal. Looking to the development which is being taken by this industry, we hope that the consumption of locally-made paper and pasteboard will increase year by year.

Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Rs. 1,12,596.—These were chiefly supplied from the Telegraph Workshops and from the Mathematical Instrument Maker's Department, Calcutta.

Wood, articles made of—, Rs. 2,62,466.—In this amount is included Rs. 2,09,299 for railway sleepers required for the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Woollen Goods, Rs. 82,850.—This amount is composed chiefly of—

Rs. 21,215 for the Commissariat Department, Bombay.
„ 33,909 for the Commissariat Department, Bengal.
„ 13,870 for the Commissariat Department, Madras.
„ 11,200 for Port Blair.

3. The returns now forwarded are the first of the kind compiled since the declaration by the Government of India in 1881 of their policy of substituting articles of Indian manufacture for imported stores. Owing to the novelty of the returns, and to the fact that in many cases the English prices were not known and a fair comparison of prices could not, therefore, be made, the returns are incomplete in some respects. But we hope that in future returns these defects will be remedied.

Abstract statement compiled from the Annual Returns of Expenditure on Stores for the year 1882-83 referred to in paragraph 24 of Financial Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883.

(1) Description or class of stores.	(2) Value of stores imported through the Secretary of State.	(3) Value of European stores purchased in India under paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883.	(4) Value of stores manufactured in India and substituted for stores hitherto imported through the Secretary of State.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural implements	...	10,560	...
Apparel	5,24,717	3,878	...
Arms	1,81,773	5,812	...
Building and Engineering materials	45,209	1,21,830	83,018
Canvas	72,961	1,19,688	1,270
Chemical products and drugs and medicines	1,77,795	13,905	97,251
Coal and coke, &c.	64,048	5,49,246	3,54,824
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	1,542	36,894	14,517
Cotton and linen goods	59,406	89,723	75,927
Earthenware and porcelain	1,04,171	2,263	2,351
Glass and glassware	12,591	8,540	1,002
Hardware and cutlery	1,49,415	1,78,714	60,459
Hemp	...	5,998	5,078
Hides and skins	4,449	4,645	2,795
Leather and leather goods	2,79,508	7,536	20,289
Liquors—			
Malt liquor	9,79,408*	...	18,24,835
Wines and spirits	5,531	...	...
Machinery	18,60,668	1,09,021	15,691
Metals, Brass	4,845	3,601	1,25,957
" Copper	5,064	61,949	19,977
" Iron	33,50,963	12,00,439	3,39,676
" Lead	8,768	1,009	...
" Steel	13,50,795	9,16,616	...
" Tin	...	41,232	...
" Zinc	9,001	18,237	...
" Undistinguished	4,06,172	...	...
Oils	4,319	32,066	17,331
Paints and colours	14,588	40,448	...
Paper and pasteboard	9,73,308	1,04,192	3,66,842
Pitch	...	4,746	...
Printing and lithographing materials	64,828	7,231	...
Provisions	51,814	...	...
Scientific instruments and apparatus	2,18,308	38,630	1,12,596
Soap	...	...	2,737
Stationery	3,81,962	...	...
Tallow	...	2,374	7,005
Wax	...	3,603	...
Wire, steel	1,566	6,749	1,593
" iron galvanized	6,28,735	5,252	...
Wood, articles made of—	44,685	51,881	2,62,466
Woollen goods	7,28,278	1,02,276	82,850
Other stores not specified	16,19,143	1,67,047	44,084
TOTAL	1,43,90,334	40,86,796	39,42,421

* This includes Rs. 5,14,539 returned by the Commissariat Department, Bombay, under "Liquors, &c." without distinguishing the figures for malt liquor and wines, &c.

Schedule of Papers.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF EXPENDITURE ON STORES FOR THE YEAR 1882-83 IN—

No. 1.—Bengal.
No. 2.—British Burma.
No. 3.—North-Western Provinces.
No. 4.—Port Blair and Nicobars.
No. 5.—Assam.
No. 6.—Coorg.
No. 7.—Madras.
No. 8.—Ajmere.
No. 9.—Hyderabad.
No. 10.—Bombay.
No. 11.—Bombay Mint.
No. 12.—Calcutta Mint.
No. 13.—Government Mathematical Instrument Department.
No. 14.—Surveyor General's Office, Photographic Branch.
No. 15.—Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department.
No. 16.—Trigonometrical Branch Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
No. 17.—Ditto ditto ditto for Solar Photography.
No. 18.—Meteorological Department.
No. 19.—Ordnance Department, Bengal.
No. 20.—Army Clothing Department, Bengal.
No. 21.—Medical Department, Bengal.
No. 22.—Commissariat Department, Bengal.
No. 23.—Marine Department, Kidderpore Dockyard.
No. 24.—Ditto ditto, Bombay Dockyard.
No. 25.—Ordnance Department, Madras.
No. 26.—Clothing ditto, ditto.
No. 27.—Medical ditto, ditto.
No. 28.—Commissariat Department, Madras.
No. 29.—Ordnance Department, Bombay.
No. 30.—Clothing ditto, ditto.
No. 31.—Medical ditto, ditto.
No. 32.—Commissariat Department, Bombay.
No. 33.—Government Telegraph Department.
No. 34.—Public Works Department, Central India.
No. 35.—Ditto ditto, Hyderabad.
No. 36.—Ditto ditto, Rajputana.
No. 37.—Ditto ditto, Madras and Madras Harbour Works.
No. 38.—Ditto ditto, Bengal, General and Irrigation Branches.
No. 39.—Ditto ditto, Punjab, Irrigation Branch.
No. 40.—Ditto ditto, Bombay.
No. 41.—Ditto ditto, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.
No. 42.—Military Works Department.
No. 43.—Simla Imperial Circle.
No. 44.—Public Works Department, British Burma.
No. 45.—Ditto ditto, Port Blair and Nicobars.
No. 46.—Ditto ditto, Punjab, General Branch.
No. 47.—Ditto ditto, Assam.
No. 48.—Ditto ditto, Central Provinces.
No. 49.—Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway.
No. 50.—Wardha Coal State Railway.
No. 51.—Indus Valley State Railway.
No. 52.—Bhopal State Railway.
No. 53.—Nizam's State Railway.
No. 54.—Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway.
No. 55.—Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
No. 56.—Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
No. 57.—Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.
No. 58.—Rangoon and Sittang Valley State Railway.
No. 59.—Punjab Northern State Railway.
No. 60.—Mysore State Railway.
No. 61.—Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Abstract Statement compiled from the above returns.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 55 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), dated Simla, 23rd May 1884.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for the six months November 1883 to April 1884.

The rainfall of the summer monsoon of 1883 ceased prematurely over the whole of Northern India, *viz.*, in the Punjab, early in September; in the North-Western Provinces, about the middle of the same month; and in Bengal, early in October. With the end of the rains the sky became almost clear of cloud, and October was characterised by rather warm weather. This lasted into the early part of November; but before the middle of the month there was a decided change, and at its close the temperature was everywhere lower than is usual at this season.

In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces the deficiency amounted to from 3° to 6°, and in other parts of India to from 1° to 2°. At Sialkot the average deficiency between the 17th and 23rd November was not less than 14°, and during the same week it amounted to about 8° in the Punjab, 6° in the North-Western Provinces and Assam, and from 3° to 5° in most other parts of India.

Except in the Peninsula, the weather of November was generally fine. In Madras there were 13 wet days and in Burma 8; but in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind no rain fell. In parts of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, more especially on the hills of the North-Western Himalaya, there was a heavy fall of rain or snow between the 10th and 13th.

The weather of December was of the same type as that which prevailed at the close of November. The temperature was without exception below the average, and the coldest period was between the 17th and 23rd, when, at many stations, the temperature was fully 10° below the average of the season. Of rain there was little or none in North-Western India; but in Lower Bengal an unusual fall occurred on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, coinciding somewhat unfortunately with the ceremonial opening of the Calcutta Exhibition. In parts of Madras and Assam also the rainfall was slightly in excess.

With the new year came a slight change, the temperature of January being somewhat above the average in most parts of Northern India, although in Eastern and Lower Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula generally it remained low. There was also a noteworthy exception in the Punjab, *viz.*, at Sialkot, where the coolness noticed in November and December was still maintained. The coldest period was between the 16th and 17th.

There was but little rain. Some fell on the 26th and 27th in the north of the Punjab, and between the 16th and 18th over the central parts of the country, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, and Lower Bengal. The monthly total was considerably in excess of the average in the north of the Punjab, and somewhat so over the central parts of the country and in the Carnatic, but there was none in the south-east of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Behar.

In February the temperature variations of North-Western India were irregular; but in Bengal, the whole of the central region and the Peninsula, the temperature remained low till near the close of the month, when over the greater part of India it rose rapidly.

The rainfall of February was either *nil* or below the average almost everywhere, the only exceptions being Sind, the north of the Punjab, Eastern Bengal, and Orissa.

The slightly excessive temperature experienced in Northern India in the two preceding months was maintained over a large part of that region through

March, but in the Punjab there was a change, and at the close of the month it had fallen below the average. In the Peninsula and Burma low temperatures held steadily. In the North-Western Provinces and Behar the air was very dry.

The rainfall exceeded the average in the north of the Punjab, in Assam, and in Eastern Bengal, but was below it elsewhere. In the Eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces, in Behar, and a large part of Madras and Bombay no rain whatever fell during the whole month, and over large tracts of country the deficiency amounted to from ½ inch and 1½ inches.

In April, except in the beginning of the month, any unusual heat was restricted to the North-Western Provinces, the temperature in all other places being below the average. In the Peninsula and Burma there was no change. In the Punjab the temperature was exceptionally low in the early part of the month, but in Bengal the coolest period occurred towards its close. Elsewhere there was a slight deficiency almost throughout.

The air was drier than usual over nearly the whole of India, and the rainfall of the month was scanty in all places, except Assam and Eastern Bengal. Over a large part of the North-Western and Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Bombay no rain fell.

Regarding the season as a whole, it showed in a striking degree that persistence of distinctive characters which has frequently been noticed in Indian meteorology. The summary shows that temperature fell suddenly and considerably in the second week of November, the change being simultaneous with a heavy fall of snow over an extensive area of the North-Western Himalaya, and that from that time until the end of February in Bengal and intertropical India, the general character of the weather was distinctly cool. In North-Western India, owing to the absence of rain, the temperature of January and February was rather high, and that of March generally so in Northern India. In the Peninsula it was steadily below the average throughout the whole six months.

The rainfall returns show the same continuity of character. The Northern Punjab, Cashmere, and the inner ranges of the North-Western Himalaya, Assam, and Eastern Bengal showed an actual excess of precipitation in most months, while the plains of Northern India generally showed a decided deficiency throughout, and a very extensive area in Western India and another in the Gangetic plain were absolutely rainless.

The following table gives, first, the average fall over the several regions specified in the first column, and, secondly, the departure from that average which has characterised the fall of the present season on the mean of those stations which telegraph the weather daily :—

Districts.	Average rainfall November to April.	Difference in November 1883 to April 1884.
	Inches.	Inches.
North and West Punjab	5·61	+ 1·94
South Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Behar...	3·44	— 1·92
Assam	16·16	+ 5·04
Eastern Bengal	9·95	+ 4·86
Lower Bengal, Orissa	6·91	— 2·40
Central Provinces	2·05	— 0·46
Rajputana, Central India, and Berars	1·47	— 0·69
Sind, Gujarat	0·73	— 0·47
Bombay	1·93	— 0·58
Madras	12·01	+ 0·36
Mysore	5·80	+ 1·81
Burma	5·61	+ 2·95

WILLIAM LISCOMBE DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MAY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Excepting a few local showers, there has been no rain during the past week in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad. Rain continues to fall generally over Madras, Bengal, and Assam. Some districts in the southern portion of the Bombay Presidency and towards the Upper Sind Frontier have also had rain. No report has been received from British Burma.

Harvesting is going on in Madras, and standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations are in active progress in Mysore. Rain is wanted in Coorg for the *ragi* crop which has been sown. The *rabi* harvest is over in the Bombay Presidency, and the ground is being prepared for ensuing crops in Dharwar and Kanara. *Kharif* operations continue in Berar, and prospects are good in Hyderabad. Hot winds prevail in Central India and Rajputana, and a scarcity of water is felt at Neemuch. Cattle are suffering from want of fodder in Ajmere. The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in the Punjab; in the south-eastern districts the yield has been poor; elsewhere it promises to be above the average. Great scarcity of pasturage exists in Rohtak and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, and many cattle have died. Temperature has increased in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the wind continues easterly in several districts. Preparations for the *kharif* are going on. The general condition of cattle is reported to be fair, though fodder is scarce in Moradabad and Jhansi. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* harvest is being winnowed in several districts, and ploughing for the *kharif* is in progress.

In Bengal the rain has slightly damaged the standing crops in some places. Moro is wanted in Behar, Chota Nagpur, and parts of Orissa. Ploughing and sowing of the *aus* and *amun* crop is being pushed forward; and jute, sugarcane, and *boro* paddy promise well. In Assam sowings are well advanced, and prospects are good.

Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in the Southern Presidencies, but, with some local exceptions, appear to be abating in Bengal and Upper India.

Prices are rising in the Punjab; elsewhere there is little change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 22nd)		
Bellary ...	·05 (average)	Sporadic cholera in the west, 14 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·05 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·19 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·15 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest indigo, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·04 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·71 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Small-pox and fever in parts; 20 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·08 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry-grains, yield below average. 225 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·40 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent; 4 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	1·27 (average)	Harvest of third crop paddy continues. Small-pox slight in nine taluks, fever in two.
Travancore ...	·92	Ploughing and sowings almost over. Fever and cholera in parts; small-pox abating, 2 deaths at Trivandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(May 21st)		
Karachi ...	.....	River at Kotri on 17th, 9 feet 9 inches against 8 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in four talukas; some deaths from fever in Tatta. *Mung* coming into ear in places. Small-pox in twenty-seven villages in district, 75 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 65 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Manjhand 28, 28 and 40, in Ghorabari 22 and 32, and in Jati 20, 32 and 34 pounds per rupee repectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Average outturn of *rabi* crop reported to be 13 annas 4 pies. River at Kotri on 19th, 11 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in nine, fever in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady. Heat intense.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations continue. Small-pox in Viramgaum. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 37 deaths; small-pox in Kheralu; cattle-disease in Kadi division, and measles in Amreli. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 23 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed. Cholera in Surat, Karachi and Bulsar talukas, 18 cases, 13 deaths. *Jyari* 45 and *nagli* 45 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	.....	Public health generally good; a few cases of small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, and Kalwan talukas; cattle-disease in parts of Malegaon and Kalwan. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° warm to 1° cool; vapour in air excessive from 14th to 16th; abnormal wind southerly on 18th.
Poona ...	.....	Small-pox continues slightly in five talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Cholera in Kopargaon and Akola talukas, 19 cases, 3 fatal. Threshing nearly completed. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Akola, minimum 33 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Cattle-disease in Pandharpore taluka. *Juari* 44 and *bajri* 43 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in six talukas; maximum ·50 in Hubli, minimum ·03 in Bankapur.	More rain urgently wanted. Ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in Dharwar, Naragund, and Gadag. Small-pox generally abating; fever in two and cattle-disease in one taluka; cholera disappeared. Rice 26 to 49 and *juari* 49 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Supa, ·29 and Haliyal, ·22.	Ground being prepared for monsoon crops; seed sown in some places. Small-pox—11 deaths in Bhatkal, 7 in Kumpta, 2 in Sirsi, 1 in Supa, 1 in Yellapur, and 1 in Karwar; cattle-disease in two talukas. Locusts have disappeared from Karwar and Akola talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13 seers; district average 15¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very hot. Small-pox and fever still continue in some parts of the province. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Wadwan, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind Frontier. *Rabi* harvest completed in all districts. Cholera in parts of Surat, Kheira, Broach, Baroda, Tanna, and Ahmednagar; small-pox generally prevalent; fever and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(May 21st)		
Chittagong ...	2·41	Weather close and oppressive, latterly seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Cholera reported from several thanas; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	·59	Sowings of *amun* and *aus* nearly completed; *cheena* and *kaon* being harvested; harvesting of *til* commenced; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·91	Sowings of early rice and jute going on, and in some parts the seeds have germinated; lands being prepared for *amun* crops; prospects of early crops fair. Price of common rice stationary. Public health good, though cholera still reported from the suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	·31	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing for *amun* coming on and sowing commenced in many places; sugarcane, *boro* paddy, and *til* doing well. Prices slightly easier. Public health much improved.
Rajshahye ...	·86	Weather cloudy and rainy. Condition of *boro* paddy generally good; sowings of *aus* and *amun* still going on; prospects of crops generally favourable. Cholera abated.
Burdwan ...	·37	Ploughing continues; sowings of early paddy commenced in places.
Rungpore ...	3·37	Prospects of standing crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	1·9	Sugarcane, *mung*, and paddy thriving; ploughing going on briskly; *murwa* and Indian corn being sown; mango crop very much injured by hail. Rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee. Public health generally good.
Purneah ...	·9	Ploughing general; prospects of crops very good. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Rain wanted everywhere. Harvesting of *cheena* and gathering of cotton pushed on. Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted. *Mung* that was early sown being harvested, other crops coming on well. Cholera and small-pox prevail in some parts. Prices high, but generally stationary.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and clear. Ploughing going on, but rain wanted. Prices continue high. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot and cloudy. Ploughing progressing. Rain urgently wanted. Price of rice almost stationary. A few cases of small-pox reported from the interior.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in almost all districts, in a few it has partially damaged standing crops, and in some it is still urgently wanted. Ploughing has commenced actively; sowing of *aus* and *amun* going on; jute, sugarcane, and boro paddy promise well; *cheena* and *kaon* being harvested in some districts; sowing of *bhadoi* and *aus* over in a few. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox still reported from some places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh		
Benares (May 20th)	No rain	Weather hot; wind easterly. Cholera, small-pox, and fever decreasing; mild cattle-disease in Kolaslah. Prices fluctuating slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (May 20th)	.....	Weather very hot. Rain of last week had done good to crops, grass, and fruit; irrigation and weeding of cane in progress. Small-pox abating, but cholera increasing in south of Jumna; city healthy. Prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)	No rain	Weather hotter. Prices steady. Small-pox decreasing.
Jhansi („ 20th)	.....	Weather very hot. Manuring of fields for *kharif* cultivation commenced. Health good. Scarcity of water and fodder continues.
Agra („ 19th)	No rain	Scarcity of water beginning to be felt. Fever in two and small-pox in three parganas; sporadic cholera continues in city, and some cases also reported from pargana Fatehpur Sikri. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 20th)	.....	Great heat. Market stationary. Public health remains good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Wind easterly for several days, has again changed to west; weather hot, but not unusually. Cane and indigo being irrigated. Health good generally; isolated cases of small-pox, but few deaths. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	No rain registered, but showers have fallen here and there.	*Kharif* sowings progressing. Six cases of cholera in Bhabar; few cases of small-pox. Prices steady. Cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Heat increasing. *Sawan* is being cut. Health of people and cattle good. Market well stocked. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (May 20th)	.....	Easterly winds and clouds. Markets keep well supplied, and prices remain steady. One or 2 cases of cholera reported.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation of sugarcane and indigo is going on. Small-pox and cholera in parts of district.
Rae Bareli („ 19th)	.....	Weather sometimes cloudy; wind variable. Small-pox abating. Supplies abundant. Prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather clear and hot; wind chiefly east. Threshing and winnowing over, and prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good; cholera not increasing.
Farukhabad („ 20th)	.....	Indigo sown freely after late rain. Weather seasonable. Slight fever still prevalent, otherwise health good; no cattle-disease. Markets well supplied.
		General Remarks.—A few showers of rain fell in Kumaon only; the weather continues very hot. Markets are well stocked and prices of food-grains remain steady. A scarcity of water is felt in Jhansi and of fodder for cattle in Moradabad and Jhansi. The general condition of cattle is fair; the health of the people generally continues good; small-pox is decreasing, but cholera still prevails in a few places, and has increased in the Allahabad district, south of the Jumna.
Punjab—(May 13th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating. Harvesting completed. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	Useful shower of rain in Jhajjar, district Rohtak.	Health good; cattle-disease and drought in Rohtak, where cattle are beginning to die of hunger. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested, yield below average. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health of district good, except in the Jullundur cantonment, where small-pox is prevalent. Sugarcane and cotton being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	·5	Health good. *Rabi* outturn good. Prices rising.
Sialkot ...	.....	Small-pox in city still prevalent. Crops being harvested, yield above average. Prices rising owing to export.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices rising.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·3	Health good. *Rabi* outturn above average. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health good. *Rabi* nearly harvested. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects fair; drought in Thall and Daman, where there has been considerable mortality among the cattle.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices of wheat, barley, *makka*, and gram are falling, those of rice and *juari* are rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in four districts. Small-pox is abating in the Delhi district, but it is still prevalent in the city of Sialkot; health in Dera Ismail Khan district is fair, elsewhere it is good; many cattle have died on account of the drought in the Rohtak district and in Thall and Daman, in the Dera Ismail Khan district. *Rabi* has been harvested in the south-east of the province, and is in progress elsewhere. Prices are rising.
Central Provinces—(May 21st)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather very hot and sultry by day; nights cool. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Cattle-disease, measles, and small-pox continue in places. Prices of wheat, *juari*, and gram fallen slightly.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot. Harvesting approaching completion. Health good. Wheat 27 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor (May 20th)	.....	Weather cloudy and close. Winnowing continues; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox in Saugor and Rehli. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very hot. Winnowing nearly completed. Ploughing progressing. Some cattle-disease reported. Wheat 28½ and rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. Winnowing continues. Fever prevalent; small-pox, 42 cases. Wheat 20 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot and stormy. Prospects good; preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress. Fifteen cases cholera, 4 deaths. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather very hot, occasionally cloudy: preparations in hand for *kharif* sowings. Public health good; cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady; rice 23 and wheat 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 17th)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy, with high wind. Ploughing in progress. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in hand throughout the province. Health fair. Prices steady.
Assam—(May 21st)		
Gauhati ...	·80	Weather hot. River rising. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Sowing of *aus* finished; planting of sugarcane in progress. Cholera in portions of district. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet ...	5·97	Crop prospects good. Cholera on the increase; small-pox somewhat less virulent.
Cachar ...	6·90	Weather very wet. About half of *dumahi*, *murali*, and *asra* crops sown. Cotton and rice 15 seers each per rupee. 73 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	4·17; frequent showers	Lands being prepared for *sali dhan*. Cattle-disease still reported; cholera abating.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 21st)		
Mysore ...	·30; slight rain has also fallen throughout the province.	Crops in good condition; agricultural operations in active progress; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Bangalore ...		
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for the *ragi* crop in Eastern Coorg, which has been sown. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to rise; coffee market has also slightly improved.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 21st)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Kharif* preparations continue. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations of fields for *kharif* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition. Small-pox prevails in two talukas, Morchal and Asafnagar. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 15¾, yellow *juari* 19, and *tur* 21 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 21st)		
Indore ...	.....	Heat increasing. Some small-pox, otherwise public health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Heat intense. Public health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot and seasonable. Health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot. Scarcity of water is much felt in cantonment. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather hot. Small-pox continues, otherwise health good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather hot. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	0·21	Weather excessively hot. Public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 21st)	.....	Weather seasonable, windy, and rather warm.
Sirohi („ 18th)	.....	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather warm and cloudy, and occasional sandstorms.
Marwar („ 16th)	.....	Water obtained in Jodhpore city from Ranesur tanks and wells. Health good. Weather clear, heat excessive, sharp hot winds. Prices rising.
Meywar („ 18th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 17th)	Shahpura, ·20	Some small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed. Heat great. Health good.
Ajmere („ 20th)	.....	Hot winds. Cattle suffering considerably, except in Merwara, where grass reserves are being fully utilised. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Fever in two tahsils, otherwise health good. High hot winds. Prices steady.
Nepal—(May 16th)		
Katmandu ...	1·83	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops good; the Indian corn is generally well up in the hills.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th May 1884.

No. 145.—Mr. J. D. Sandford is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 26th March 1884.

POLICE.

The 28th May 1884.

No. 131.—The services of Mr. W. B. Waller, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PATENTS.

The 26th May 1884.

No. 581.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 114 of 1883.—Henry Loewenberg, of Wiesbaden, in the German Empire, for improvements in the process and apparatus for manufacturing material, imitating leather fabrics, and other surfaces embossed or otherwise figured.

No. 172 of 1883.—George Das Meroes, Engineer, of No. 101, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for expressing oil from mustard seed, linseed, teal seed, poppy seed, &c., by an iron steam oil mill with a horizontal working cast iron mortar and a cast iron pestle, with multiplying gear power, &c.

No. 175 of 1883.—George Dubery, Electrical Engineer, in the Town of Calcutta, Bentinck Street, No. 47—2, for improvements in ice-making machinery.

No. 179 of 1883.—John Callerman, Improved Rubber Stamp Manufacturer, of No. 16, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, for a self-inking pad and stamp protector combined.

No. 202 of 1883.—Robins Thomas Cooke, of London, England, Gentleman, for an improvement connected with tea-sifting machines.

No. 203 of 1883.—Joseph Chater, of Seetarampore, General Manager, Messrs. Apcar and Company's Collieries, for an improved railway sleeper and chair combined.

No. 204 of 1883.—Alexander Thomas Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Corps of Royal Engineers (late Madras), residing at Trichinopoly, in the

Madras Presidency of India, for an improved method of, and instrument for, taking and plotting levels.

No. 211 of 1883.—Sitaram and Juggernauth, both of Delhi, in the North-Western Provinces, in Zilla Hajechouse, in Thannah Goozurelabad, Iron Manufacturers and General Merchants, for extracting juice out of sugar-cane.

No. 23 of 1884.—Charles Cheswright, Manufacturer of Leith Villa, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in boxes or cases for containing tea or other dry goods and in the means for preventing fraudulent interference with the contents thereof.

No. 36 of 1884.—Philip Cohn, Merchant, of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, for machine for extracting and cleaning the fibres of plants.

No. 41 of 1884.—Robert Henry Firth, of Tenandra, Martaguy Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for arresting sparks from steam engines.

No. 44 of 1884.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummins, of Tuticorin, in the Empire of India, for improvements in baling cotton and in presses for that purpose.

No. 48 of 1884.—John Glas Sandeman, Gentleman, and Percival Everitt, Engineer, both of London, England, for improved apparatus for delivering pre-paid goods.

No. 49 of 1884.—Thomas Rowland Jordan, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for treating ores chiefly for the extraction of precious metal therefrom.

No. 50 of 1884.—Thomas Rowland Jordan, of London, England, Engineer, and John Needham Longden, of Charters Towers, Queensland, but now residing in London, England, Mining Engineer, for an improved method or process and apparatus for extracting metals from their ores and concentrating heavy materials.

No. 51 of 1884.—James Webster, of Solihull, in the County of Warwick, England, Engineer, for an improved bismuth bronze or metallic alloy.

No. 52 of 1884.—James Webster, of Solihull, in the County of Warwick, England, Engineer, for an improved process of making aluminium bronze or metallic alloy.

No. 53 of 1884.—Richard Pickup Park, of Normandy Road, South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Engineer, for improvements in rotary engines.

No. 58 of 1884.—Fountain Livet, of Short Street, Finsbury Pavement, London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in internally fired high pressure steam generators and in the setting of the same.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May, 1884.

No. 8 S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

To be Companions.

The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble Charles Gonne, Bombay Civil Service, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The Hon'ble William Wilson Hunter, Bengal Civil Service, C.I.E., B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, and late President of the Education Commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, late Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

By order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May, 1884.

No. 15 I. E.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favor, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire :—

Alfred Woodley Croft, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, late Member of the Education Commission.

The Reverend William Miller, M.A., Principal, Madras Christian College, late Member of the Education Commission.

The Hon'ble Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and late Member of the Education Commission.

Benjamin Lewis Rice, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, late Secretary to the Education Commission.

Captain George O'Brien Carew, Deputy Director of the Indian Marine.

Shaikh Sharf-ud-din, Rais of Shaikarpur, and Honorary Magistrate within the Budaon and Ujhani Parganas, North-Western Provinces.

Rai Kanhai Lal De, Bahadur, late Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Scaldah Campbell Medical School; Presidency Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace of the Town of Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Edward Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, on Special Duty under the Foreign Department.

Babu Durga Charn Laha, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, late Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Edward Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

By order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 24th May, 1884.

No. 1860 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Girija Nath Rai, adopted son of Maharani Srimati Sham Mohini, of Dinajpur, the title of "Maharaja," as a personal distinction.

No. 1861 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Udit Narain Singh Deo, Chief of Saraikala, the title of "Raja Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1862 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Gopal Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, the title of "Rai Bahadur" and the designation of "Honorary Assistant Commissioner," as personal distinctions.

No. 1863 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Kedar Nath Kundu Chaudhari, of Mohiari, in the District of Howrah, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1864 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Saladi Nayudu Gáru, an Inspector of Police in the Madras Presidency, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1865 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hafiz Abdul Karim, of Meerut, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1866 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mian Mahbub Khan, Jagirdar and Honorary Magistrate of the Muzaffargarh District, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 27th May, 1884.

No. 1074 *G.*—Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Officiating Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to hold medical charge of the Goona Political Agency, with effect from the 27th April, 1884, during the absence on furlough of urgeon-Major R. Caldecott, or until further orders.

The 29th May, 1884.

No. 1092 *G.*—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Reversions.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 15th May, 1884—

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw,—from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish,—from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Promotions.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 16th May, 1884—

Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain N. C Martelli, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 31st May, 1884—

Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

MILITARY.

The 28th May, 1884.

No. 1033 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse:—

Kote-Duffadar Dial Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Amir Khan, resigned,—dated 15th November, 1883.

Ressaidar Mir Al Rasul, to be Ressaldar; Jomadar Khushhal Singh, to be Ressaidar; Kote-Duffadar Mir Afzul Khan, to be Jemadar; *vice* Ressaldar Mahtab Singh, invalided,—dated 1st January, 1884.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1905 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, being a European British subject, as a Justice of the Peace within the State of Hyderabad.

No. 1915 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

1. Every Political Agent for the time being accredited to a Native State in the Rajputana

Agency may, in his discretion, exercise within the limits of that State (in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor-General in Council within such States) the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by any such Political Officer within any such State, provided that no such Political Officer shall commit any accused person for trial to the Agent to the Governor-General acting as a Court of Session.

3. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by any such Political Agent within any such State, except that in cases in which the Code requires that the sentence of a Court of Session shall be confirmed by the High Court, the sentence shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General in Council instead of to the Agent to the Governor-General.

4. In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by this Notification, a Political Agent may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall when so taking cognizance of any offence follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

5. This notification applies to all proceedings, except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification. All proceedings pending at that date shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

6. Nothing in this notification shall be deemed to extend to—

(a) any cantonment or to any railway lands situate within the Rajputana Agency; or

(b) to the pergunnahs of Todghar, Dewair, Saroth, Chang and Kot-Karana, alluded to in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 38 J., dated the 8th March, 1872; or

(c) to the salt sources, for which special arrangements have been made by the undermentioned notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department :—

Nos. 2112 and 2113 P. of the 26th September, 1874.

Nos. 339, 342 and 345 I. J. of the 19th December, 1879.

The 29th May, 1884.

No. 1922 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bombay C. S., Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, to be a Justice of the Peace within the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway running through the States of Marwar and Serohi.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May 1884.

No. 1282.—The services of Surgeon C. Adams, of the Madras Medical Service, at present a probationer in the Assay Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Second Class Civil Surgeon at Bikanir.

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

The 28th May 1884.

No. 1290.

C. L. C.

PAGE 158.

Section 46.

Insert the words "in Superior Service" *after* "Officer" *in the first line, and the word* "such" *before* "an Uncovenanted Officer" *in the sixth line of this Section.*

No. 1314.

C. P. C.

PAGES 48 AND 49.

Section 103, Rule 3.

Strike out this Rule and its foot-note.

The 29th May 1884.

No. 1348.

C. L. C.

PAGE 145.

Section 4.

Insert the following as a foot-note to this Section :—

In paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution No. 24—885-96, dated the 6th July 1883, the Government of India intimated to Local Governments and Administrations that the Secretary of State had approved of the principle to which attention was drawn in paragraph 7 of the Resolution* of the 7th September 1882, of imposing a check on the abuse of the Civil Furlough Rules by recurring grants of furlough on medical certificate, and that the best mode of effecting that object was still under consideration.

* No. $\frac{33}{1343-1354}$

2. The Secretary of State has now decided that the Civil Furlough Rules, as they stand, appear to make sufficient provision against their frequent or general abuse, and that any present formal modification of those rules is therefore unnecessary. Officers at home on medical leave will not be permitted to return to duty without a medical certificate of fitness for duty in India. At the same time His Lordship expresses his readiness to reconsider the subject should further experience show that more stringent precautions against abuse of the rules are necessary, and is of opinion that the matter might be brought by circular to the

notice of Local Governments and Heads of Departments. It is pointed out that to grant leave on urgent private affairs in consideration of the state of an officer's health is not in accordance with the spirit of the Rules. When an officer applies for repeated grants of medical leave within short intervals, the attention of the Medical Board should be drawn to his case with a view to their carefully considering the term of absence necessary for his complete recovery.

3. I am to request that in future these directions may be borne in mind. Section 4 of the Civil Leave Code gives the Local Government ample powers for regulating the grant of leave of every description.—[*Circular in the Home Department, No. 22 (Public), dated 16th May 1884.*]

No. 1357.

C. L. C.

PAGE 158.

Section 46.

After "entitled" *in the fourth line of this Section, add the following :—*

"and also for extraordinary leave without allowances under Section 16 or Section 134, provided that the total leave granted, whether special or extraordinary, does not exceed six months in all."

The 30th May 1884.

No. 1346.

C. L. C.

PAGE 168.

Section 70.

Add the following as Clause (e) of this Section, the Rule which is now shown under Clause (d) being in future shown under Clause (e) :—

(*e*) If the leave be preparatory to retirement, the allowances which would be admissible if the officer were proceeding on leave of such description as may be admissible to him.

The 29th May 1884.

No. 1355.—Mr. E. Grant, Officiating Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, British Burma, having been granted privilege leave, availed himself of the leave after noon on the 9th April 1884, and returned from the leave and resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 15th May 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th May, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 300.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The appointment of Captain J. S. Frith, R.A., to be Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, notified in G. G. O. No. 223 of 1884, is antedated to the 24th April, 1884.

No. 301.—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. E. Mardall, Bombay S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 30th Bombay Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, with effect from the 23rd May, 1884.

No. 302.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H. Hamilton, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 5th Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 16th May, 1884, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. O'Donel, deceased.

No. 303.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R.A., to officiate as Superintendent of Reserve Depot, Hosúr, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ewing, on furlough. Dated 20th May, 1884.

No. 304.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant E. B. Harrison, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 13th May, 1884.

No. 305.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry.

Captain R. A. Gilchrist, Squadron Officer and Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major J. G. D. Walker, appointed Commandant, 4th Cavalry.

2nd Cavalry.

Major J. T. Cummins, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Cavalry, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Major J. G. D. Walker, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Bell.

4th Cavalry.

Major J. G. D. Walker, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Cavalry, and Officiating Commandant, 2nd Cavalry, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel A. A. Johnson, who vacates;

Major J. T. Cummins, Squadron Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Colonel E. Hills, who resigns;

Lieutenant R. F. M. Johnstone, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Major Cummins,—

with effect from the 1st April, 1884.

No. 306.—NATIVE ARMY—

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Nawab Hafiz Abdula Khan, of Dera Ismail Khan, eldest son of the late Nawab Sir Ghulam Hassan Khan, to be Honorary Native Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 307.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Second Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain R. J. Francis to be Major.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 308.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major J. A. Little, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year and 91 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain J. E. Barr, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 3rd Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant W. H. Young, Bengal S. C., Assistant Military Accountant, (p. a.) for one year and 121 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 309.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. Hunter, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 17th April, 1884.

No. 310.—Major F. F. Cotton, R.E., has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India (m. c.) for 183 days.

No. 311.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Boyle, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, is permitted to reside out of India, on the terms laid down in paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882, on vacating his regimental command.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 312.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 29th April, 1884, pages 1929 and 1930.

INDIA OFFICE;
29th April, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Robert Atkins. Dated 4th February, 1884.

Major James Richard Marett. Dated 4th February, 1884.

Major Thomas Bernard Michell. Dated 19th February, 1884.

Major Hippisley Cunliffe Marsh. Dated 20th February, 1884.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Robert Fulton. Dated 17th February, 1884.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon James Henry Loch, M.D. Dated 1st January, 1884.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury. Dated 3rd December, 1883.

Surgeon-Major Sarkies Michael Shircore. Dated 18th December, 1883.

Surgeon-Major William Henry Kirton. Dated 20th December, 1883.

Surgeon-Major George Farrell. Dated 21st December, 1883.

Surgeon-Major John Charles Morice. Dated 1st January, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Atwill Curtois, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) W. E. White Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 31st May, 1883.

Major George Charles Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General H. B. Stevens, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 16th July, 1883.

Major Arthur William Roberts, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General J. Buchanan, Madras Cavalry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 16th July, 1883.

Major Henry Attenborow Yates, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) C. F. Hicks, Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 24th October, 1883.

Major Francis Monro Newbery, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General F. Mardall, Madras Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 10th December, 1883.

Major John Biddulph, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th February, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 313.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Senior Apothecary A. Fruvall is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 314.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Thomas Caldwell Pears,—29th May, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Noel Phillips, Bengal Infantry,—1st May, 1884.

No. 315.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Adam Smith to be Captain, *vice* Captain Charles Liddell, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 27.—Mr. G. L'E. Mathias, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine, to be an Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, with effect from 1st April, 1884.

LEAVE.

No. 28.—Mr. T. H. Butterworth, 1st Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Clive*, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate, under section 128, Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 29.—Mr. Thomas Walmsley, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, to be Engineer. Dated 29th May, 1884.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH MAY, 1884.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 13th to the 26th May, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Indian Military Service.							
Robert Alfred Baker (a)	Lieutenant ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	14th February, 1884.	Intestate	1,232 10 7	*Nil*	26th July, 1884.
British Military Service.							
Arthur Hickman (b) ...	Surgeon ...	Army Medical Department.	19th February, 1884.	Ditto	716 0 1	*Nil*	Ditto.

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Mr. Francis Baker, care of Major-General Younghusband, C.S.I., Easthouse, Southsea, Portsmouth.
(b) *Next-of-kin.*—Surgeon J. Hickman, Army Medical Department, Umballa.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May 1884.

No. 128.—Mr. R. D. Bayley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, with effect from 15th May 1884, *vice* Major J. W. Ottley, R.E., on furlough.

The 29th May 1884.

No. 129.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, during the absence on furlough of Mr. B. W. Blood, or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th May 1884.

Whereas it is deemed desirable that the Agent, Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, should be exempted from service on Juries, it is ordered that the name of the said person be inserted in the list of persons exempted from liability to serve on Juries appended to rule 4* of the Jury Rules which came into effect on the 1st of March 1876.

* Rule 657 Bel. R. & O., p 257.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
" ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
" H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
" W. F. McDONELL.
" H. T. PRINSEP.
" A. WILSON.
" L. R. TOTTENHAM.
" C. D. FIELD.
" J. Q. PIGOT.
" W. MACPHERSON.
" H. BEVERLEY.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th May 1884.

No. 442.—Mr. R. A. Gibson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Section 138, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as his services can be spared.

G. C. DePRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd May 1884.

No. 2.—Mr. M. J. Brind, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months and twenty-four days, under Sec-

tion 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th May 1884.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL. FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 28th February 1884.

No. 439.—Major G. R. Peart, of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury in addition to his other duties from the forenoon of the 5th November 1883 to the afternoon of the 17th February 1884, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent of Bhopal.

By Order,
D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 22nd May 1884.

No. 1427 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence from the 22nd June 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1438 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 846 G., dated 31st March 1884, and Foreign Department Notification No. 722 G., dated 10th April 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, and Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon, respectively, made over and received charge of the Banswara and Pertabgurh Assistancy on the afternoon of the 15th April 1884.

No. 1440 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 466 G., dated 25th February 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, and Captain N. C. Martelli, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Moghia Superintendency on the forenoon of the 15th May 1884.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 31st March 1884.

No. 227.—In rule 1 of the rules published under Notification No. 436, dated the 30th May 1883, relative to taxation in the Nasirabad Cantonment, for "on and after the 1st July 1883," substitute "on and after the 1st April 1884."

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

The 23rd May 1884.

No. 392.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6 of the Scheduled District Act XIV of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara directs that the powers specified opposite the name of the undermentioned person shall be exercised by him as an honorary office within the local limits opposite his name:—

Name.	Powers.	Local Limits.
Omed Singh, Istimrardar of Sawar.	Powers of a Magistrate, 3rd Class, as described in Section 32 of Act X of 1882, and the powers of a Civil Court when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed R100.	Within the Pargannah of Sawar.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 20th May 1884.

No. 5.—Kongandra Muddaya, Subedar of the Padinalknad Taluk, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from the 12th instant, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

Kodandra Bopu, 2nd Grade Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Padinalknad, is appointed to act as Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Padinalknad Taluk, during the absence of K. Muddaya on leave, or until further orders.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd May 1884.

No. 31.—Captain F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May 1884.

No. 29.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Cuddapah-Nellore to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 30.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 58, dated 28th February 1884, Messrs. C. C. B. Knapp, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and T. Concannon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are posted to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

This cancels the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 17 of 6th March 1884.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th May 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,03,08,788 15 2)	2,11,67,109	1	3
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,08,58,320 2 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,90,50,473	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,16,917	15	6
Sundries	18,07,094	11	8
RUPEES	6,63,51,106	6	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	50,04,875	0	0
Other authorized Investments	38,67,580	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,23,09,005	14	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	63,60,758	10	0
Bills discounted and purchased	1,90,16,281	12	6
Balances with other Banks	8,29,530	5	9
Bullion	4,360	3	0
Dead Stock	11,84,470	11	9
Stamps	9,714	8	0
Sundries	5,06,041	0	1
	4,90,92,618	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 82,67,180 4 3)	1,72,58,488	5	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 89,91,308 1 1)			
RUPEES	6,63,51,106	6	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th May 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acott. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 40·7.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
May 19	15,28,626	. . .	1,051	15,39,468	57,35,008	40,23,971
" 20	1,27,173	. . .	858	16,65,829	57,35,885	40,23,848
" 21	. . .	. . .	. . .	16,65,829	57,35,885	40,23,848
" 22	. . .	. . .	. . .	16,65,829	57,35,885	40,23,848
" 23	. . .	. . .	2,50,172	14,30,739	59,91,424	42,79,387
" 24	Holiday.					

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th May 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1884.		R	
W25	M 67—96317	100	A. A. Reid, Patansangi.
W26	M 74—87414	50	Swamnath Pillay, Poona.
	" —87415	50	
	" —87416	50	
	" —87417	50	
W27	M 75—21801	100	Post Master General, Madras.

BOMBAY,
The 27th May 1884.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		R	
51	P 77—25080	100	Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Gough, Shillong.
52	P 77—99205	100	Babu Kali Das Dutt.
53	P 77—80137	100	Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th May 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General,
in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
9	B 65—96022	50	E. W. Shaw, Esq., Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 19th May 1884.

C. HALL
Offg. Chief Supdt.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 12th October 1882, treasure consisting of 16½ old silver native coins to the value of R16-8, was found under ground in a house-site of one Vira Pillai, in the village of Kornad Karuppur, Kumbakonam Taluq, Tanjore District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear person-

ally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 24th October 1884, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

G. B. PENNINGTON,

Actg. Collector.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, dated at Mhow, this 26th day of May 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 17Bde.—606, Private John James O'Connor.
Age,—26 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; small moustache, otherwise clean shaved; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—24th May 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—15th January 1877.

At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Dublin.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Barman.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Supposed to have taken plain clothes with him.
Under 8 years' service.

J. J. S. O'NEILL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Lancashire Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1884.

No. 2113.—Babu Bishen Chunder Dutt is appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, Behar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. A. Roussac, for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th May 1884.

P. SHERIDAN,

for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th May 1884.

Bava, T. P.
Bloom, F O.
Carruthers, R. S.
Carter, A.
Deane, Dr. W.
Frere, A.
Gilmore, Miss A.
Jackwood, W.
Jones, P.
Kelly, S. M.
Lampard, John.
Lazarus & Thompson.
Michael, W.
Morooth, L. A.
New Bazar Supplying Co.
Pattison, W.
Perlumetter, Abraham.
Prevost, F.
Robinson, Surgeon E. L.
Russell, Geo. H.
Sandys, E. F.
Schwartzbach, Dr.
Scott, H. G.
Sovestre, J.
Smith, D. C.
Smith, F. E.
Townsend, John.
Wills & Co., James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

A. B. C.
Adel, R.
Adelsward, C. Baron D.
"Agency House."
Anderson, Hubert.
Armistead, Henry.
Baldwin, Mrs.
Barnes, Samuel.
Beni Lall, Mr.
Bernon, T.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Brincat, Salvator.
Brown, John.
Bundara, Joseph.
Chapman, Frank.
Chatterton, Miss.
Cherkis, Herah.
Clark, W. H.
Clifton, Mr.
Colty, Austin.
Daniel, Chaim.
Dosse, Mrs. P. P.
DeBrettau, Mrs.
Delands, Mons. Francois.
Douglas, E. G.
DeLittle, E.
E. B.
E. T.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Fergus, C. B
Ferrell, J. B.
Fleming, Miss.
Freese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Graham, R. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chane Heni.
G. V.
H. C.
H. S. W.
Hennis, W.
Horsfall, Geo. Hodgson.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jenhings, Mrs.
Johnson, J. W.
Johnson, S.
Johnston, R T.
K. M. W.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Leech, J.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Lockhart, G.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
MacPhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
Milner, R.
Mitchell, A.
Morier, W.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylac, F.
Nigonor, Victor.
Oman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Quildon, J.
Ridge, Mr.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Roda, Augusto.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubets, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Sestar, Signor Siliro.
Sheriff, Colonel J. P.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Simington, Mrs. W. J.
Smith, James M.
Sprenger, Mrs.
Thomas, D.
Thomann, H.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Virtes.
Waller, G
Want, Mrs. J. H.
Wasserman, Laser.
Webster, E. A.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters

Caddy, Alexander E.
Ezekiel, J. J. Judah.
Farapani, Cesare.
Freter, Herrmann.
Greenberg, Frederick.
Healy, J. H. G.
Izambert, Alexander.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th May 1884.

Avery, W. P.
Drowbridge, Rev. W. B.
Eckford, Captain O. H.
Franks, Lieut.-Col. W. A.
Ferguson, P. R.
Fowler, H.
Gordon, Major W. R.
Mayo, Dr.
Meares, Char.
Mitter, P. C.
Mitter, Purna Chunder.
Mukerjee, H. C.
P. M. C.
Russell, D. M.
Sale, Lieutenant M. E.
Samuel, C.
Swinhoe, Colonel F. W.
Stern, Miss.
Unkles, R. N.
Wilkinson, Rev. W.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	1884. 10th June	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	31st May	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6th June	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	4th "	Str. *Africa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	4th "	Str. *Maharatta.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7th "	From Bombay.†
Port Blair and Camorta	5th "	Str. *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England, also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion, can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during the month of June 1884:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
6th June 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
10th June 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
11th June 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
16th June 1884	By French Steamer.
20th June 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
24th June 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
25th June 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
27th June 1884*	By Star Line private vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour, letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

R. H. KELLY,

Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for*

cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارهٔ آنه '

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنکونا فبريفيوج - يعنے تپ کي دوا

سرکاري کارخانے مين سرخ سنکونا کي چهال سے ايک نئي ور اصلاح کي هوئي دواے مرکب تيار کي گئي هی - کونيايين کے عوض مين يهه دوا به نسبت معمولي غير صاف کيئے هوئے فبريفيوج کے زيادهٔ تر بے نقص هی - يهه دوا عهدهداران سرکار عام خلايق اور خيراتي کامون کے ليئے اور هر شخص جو بيس پونڈ يا اوس سے زيادهٔ ايک وقت پر لے بوٹانک گارڈن معروف کہ کمپني باغ کلکته کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قيمت پر بحساب ۲۴ روپی في پونڈ خريد کر سکتا هی - اور جمله خاص و عام کو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانک گارڈن سے صرف انقد قيمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا فروشون سے بهي به قيمت ۳۲ روپی في پونڈ مل سکتي هی - مگر محصول ڈاک بارهٔ آنه علاوه هی '

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours)	3	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1879, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1881, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1882, reduced and corrected	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council

appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay HighCourt, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Office of the Legislative Department at Calcutta, except the copies for officials in the Bengal Presidency, which are distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., which are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

On and from the 1st January, 1884, the terms of subscription and sale will be reduced as follow:—

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„ Madras „ . . .	„ 5 0	„ 6 0
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Complete set	„ 20 0	„ 22 8

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„ Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
„ „ Book Depôt, Allahabad.

Orders and subscriptions for 1884 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 15	R10	R 6
„ three issues	„ 40	„ 25	„ 14
„ six „	„ 70	„ 40	„ 25
„ twelve „	„ 110	„ 70	„ 45

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THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at R375 a

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To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large, *R4*.

To all Officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer, *R3; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Apply to the Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Ajmer.

☞ The following books may be purchased from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 166, Dhurrumtollan Street, for private use only, which should be stated in the requisition.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate. Applications for them should be made through the Local Government under which the applicant serves.

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Merchant Shipping in India, a Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. *Price, R8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

FOR SALE.

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Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 28th July next, at 10 A.M.

The Managers will propose that they be authorised, in accordance with the opinion of Counsel, to refund to Mrs. Bruce Lane, with interest at 5 per cent., the subscriptions paid by her to keep up her late husband's interest in the Fund.

By Order of the Managers,

C. S. BAYLEY,

Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 22nd May 1884.

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Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 036894, 036895, and 036896, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for R500, R1,000, and R1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Pandurang Gopal Padhye Gurjar, and last endorsed to Rakhmabai, wife of the said Pandurang Gopal Padhye Gurjar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

V. N. MANDLIK,

Attorney to Krishna Padhye bin Pandurang Padhye, Administrator to the estate of his mother Rakhmabai.

THE HERMITAGE,
BOMBAY,
The 24th April 1884.

The Gazette of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th May, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, in manner in this Act appearing;

XVIII of 1879.

and whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, in so far as it relates to the duty chargeable on the enrolment of legal practitioners;

I 1879.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879.

2. In section 4 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, for the words "as an advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Panjáb" the words "under section 41 of this Act" shall be substituted.

XVIII of 1879.

Addition of a proviso to section 13 of same Act.

3. To section 13 of the same Act the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that where the party is—

(*a*) a pardánashín woman, or

(*b*) unable for any sufficient cause to instruct the pleader in person,

nothing in this section shall make a pleader liable to suspension or dismissal merely by reason that he has taken instructions from a relative or friend authorised by the party to give such instructions and not receiving any remuneration in respect thereof."

Amendment of section 14 of same Act.

4. In section 14 of the same Act, before the words "any District Magistrate" the words "any Judge of a Court of Small Causes of a Presidency-town" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 25 of same Act.

5. In section 25 of the same Act, after the word "annexed" the words "and of such description as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 27 of same Act.

6. To the first clause of section 27 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—"and in respect of the fees of his adversary's revenue-agent appearing, pleading or acting under section 10."

Amendment of section 38 of same Act.

7. In section 38 of the same Act, for the words "by the Chief Court of the Panjáb" the words "under section 41 of this Act" shall be substituted.

New section substituted for section 41 of same Act.

8. For section 41 of the same Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Power for certain High Courts to enrol advocates.

"41. *(1)* A High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualifications and admission of proper persons to be advocates of the Court, and, subject to such rules, may enrol such and so many advocates as it thinks fit.

"*(2)* Every advocate so enrolled shall be entitled to appear for the suitors of the Court, and to plead or to act, or to plead and act, for those suitors, according as the Court may by its rules determine, and subject to those rules.

"*(3)* The High Court may dismiss any advocate so enrolled or suspend him from practice.

"*(4)* Provided that an advocate shall not be dismissed or suspended under this section unless he has

been allowed an opportunity of defending himself before the High Court which enrolled him, and, except in the case of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, unless the order of the High Court dismissing or suspending him has been confirmed by the Local Government."

New section added to same Act.

9. To the same Act the following section shall be added, namely :—

Repeal of Acts I of 1846 and XX of 1853.

"42. Act I of 1846 (*for amending the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company*) and Act XX of 1853 (*to amend the law relating to pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company*) are repealed."

Amendment of Schedules I & II of Act I of 1879.

(Duty on enrolment of advocates.)

10. *(1)* In Article 27 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, after the words "in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent," the words "or by the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884," shall be inserted; and

I of 1879.

(2) In clause (*a*) of Article 11 of Schedule II of the same Act, the words "established by Royal Charter" shall be repealed.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Ceylon. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																				
t . .	3,903	15,488 5	111	354 5	47	316 5	3,755	11,340 2	. .	. .	332	1,035 14	824	2,757 10	592	798 1	1,240	1,665 10	10,804	33,737 4
eived . .	2,425	12,723 13	163	600 12	83	1,846 13	3,937	14,373 11	1	4 4	296	867 13	762	2,647 8	. .	. .	1,755	3,214 14	9,422	36,179 8
TOTAL .	6,328	28,192 2	274	955 1	130	2,163 2	7,692	25,613 13	1	4 4	628	1,903 11	1,586	5,405 2	592	798 1	2,995	4,881 8	20,226	69,916 13
TRANSIT.																				
m East to West—																				
Vid Madras .	136	1,408 14	. .	. .	10	29 10	3,448	13,808 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,594	14,747 3
„ Rangoon	49	422 12	6	9 6	6	22 14	1,814	3,882 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,875	7,337 2
„ Lalugha .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
From Ceylon	53	189 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	430	1,131 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	483	1,321 0
m West to East—																				
Vid Madras .	846	4,283 10	79	207 13	6	4 14	2,554	8,832 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,485	13,328 7
„ Rangoon .	260	1,315 8	30	87 11	3	7 14	1,061	3,954 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,354	5,365 13
„ Lalugha .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
To Ceylon .	100	410 6	9	40 14	. .	. .	228	751 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	337	1,202 12
m West to West—																				
Vid Bombay	. .	. .	1	3 0	4	19 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	22 6
Vid Bombay .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
m East to East—																				
From Ceylon .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	78	267 10	40	96 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	118	363 12
Vid Amur .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	62	211 5	62	211 5
„ Madras .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	28	119 11	28	119 11
TOTAL .	1,444	8,030 14	125	348 12	29	84 10	9,535	34,860 7	. .	. .	78	267 10	40	96 2	. .	. .	90	331 0	11,341	44,019 7
																	GRAND TOTAL .		31,567	1,13,936 3
																	Adjustments .		. .	+5,936 3
																	NET TOTAL .		31,567	1,19,872 6

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

Route.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Numbers. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	Vid Teheran	2,425	3,906	6,328	36·70	49·94	43·87
	„ Turkey	163	111	274	2·47	1·42	1·90
	Persian Gulf vid Karachi	83	47	130	1·25	0·60	0·90
Red Sea	„ Vid Suez	3,937	3,755	7,692	59·58	48·04	53·33
	TOTAL .	6,608	7,816	14,424	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 26th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 26th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
10th May 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	88,732	516	176	66,324	377	3,92,729	572	2,43,291	372	. . .	1,48,4[illegible]
3rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,49,223	273	547	1,44,823	265	5,90,474	270	5,03,550	248	. . .	86,9[illegible]
3rd ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	2,26,786	306	754	2,52,627	335	9,93,277	339	9,23,427	330	. . .	69,8[illegible]
3rd ditto	Madras	861	1,40,887	164	861	1,31,923	153	5,37,028	156	4,86,651	152	. . .	50,3[illegible]
3rd ditto	South Indian	655	77,583	118	654	78,055	119	3,12,429	119	3,17,290	131	4,861	
3rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,455	10,51,026	721	1,458	9,87,703	677	41,00,183	703	36,05,933	666	. . .	4,94,2[illegible]
26th Apl. 1884	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,39,239	736	461	3,34,212	725	12,31,338	668	12,93,525	755	62,187	
	TOTAL	4,895	20,73,476	424	4,911	19,95,667	406	81,57,458	417	73,73,667	404	. . .	7,83,79[illegible]
	State.												
10th May 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,69,828	710	1,509	9,99,793	662	41,48,125	688	34,83,728	622	. . .	6,64,[illegible]
10th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	6,583	153	56	6,920	124	23,401	136	22,813	110	. . .	[illegible]
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,651	61	27	1,202	44	6,887	63	5,246	52	. . .	1,6[illegible]
3rd ditto	Northern Bengal	230	50,460	219	239	46,500	195	1,75,625	191	1,40,380	158	. . .	35,2[illegible]
3rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,064	64	32	2,358	74	8,097	63	9,595	81	1,498	
3rd ditto	Tirhoot	157	17,050	109	193	22,720	118	70,555	112	90,368	126	19,813	. .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	9,813	172	. .	(b) . . .	. .	51,151	224	(b) . . .	.	. . .	. .
10th May 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,372	82	206	14,471	70	44,659	81	49,368	64	4,709	. .
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,232	103	12	1,365	114	4,908	102	4,145	93	. .	76[illegible]
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,91,073	261	1,119	3,32,440	297	10,90,342	244	12,14,330	292	1,23,988	.
10th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	3,631	41	140	19,990	143	9,247	26	83,119	160	73,872	.
3rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	29,781	662	45	20,416	454	84,265	468	61,289	367	. . .	22,97[illegible]
3rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	52,427	352	149	47,497	319	1,97,362	331	1,79,961	325	. . .	17,40[illegible]
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	40,856	254	208	49,897	240	1,56,507	243	2,00,596	260	44,089	
10th ditto	Sindia	75	6,019	81	75	7,837	105	27,285	91	32,809	118	5,524	. .
3rd ditto	Punjab Northern	422	60,002	142	447	58,499	131	2,67,344	158	2,50,467	152	. . .	16,87[illegible]
3rd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,58,582	240	660	1,61,000	244	5,27,625	200	5,71,414	233	43,789	. .
3rd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,808	55	. . .	. .	12,316	65	12,316	.
	TOTAL	3,413	7,42,596	218	(c)3,659	7,95,920	218	27,45,260	201	29,28,216	210	(d)2,34,107	.
	Assisted Companies												
10th May 1884	Bengal-Central	35	2,306	66	122	7,074	58	7,768	55	21,846	50	14,078	.
26th Apl 1884	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	3,129	80	. . .	. .	10,761	74	10,761	.
3rd May 1884	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	2,592	63	. . .	. .	13,300	88	13,300	.
	TOTAL	35	2,306	66	202	12,795	63	7,768	55	45,907	63	38,139	.
	Native States												
3rd May 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	31,018	161	193	38,870	201	1,26,654	164	1,34,743	188	8,089	
10th ditto	Jodhpore	19	609	32	19	1,390	73	2,857	38	4,439	63	1,582	
3rd ditto	Nizam's	121	16,608	137	121	21,010	174	59,459	123	77,505	172	18,046	
26th Apl. 1884	Mysore	86	4,544	53	86	5,387	63	20,659	60	21,600	68	941	.
	TOTAL	419	52,779	126	419	66,657	159	2,09,629	125	2,38,287	153	28,658	. .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,269	39,40,985	384	10,700	38,70,832	362	1,52,68,240	372	1,40,69,805	354	. . .	d11,47,[illegible]
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	68,70,708	167	64,72,110	163	. . .	
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	83,97,532	205	75,97,695	191	. . .	d7,48,6[illegible]

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(d) Exclusive of the figures of the Patna-Gya State Railway.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 23rd May 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 832, 833, 838, 839, 840 AND 841 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th MAY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice, Best sort: Present fortnight.	Rice, Best sort: Past fortnight.	Rice, Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice, Common: Present fortnight.	Rice, Common: Past fortnight.	Rice, Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet: Past fortnight.	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana*, &c.: Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets: Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram: Present fortnight.	Gram: Past fortnight.	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood: Present fortnight.	Firewood: Past fortnight.	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt, Wholesale: Present fortnight.	Salt, Wholesale: Past fortnight.	Salt, Wholesale: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt, Retail: Present fortnight.	Salt, Retail: Past fortnight.	Salt, Retail: Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bombay	Bombay	10 10	10 14	10 4	16 1	16 8	22 10	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 7	11 7	13 5	17 7	17 0	18 6	13 4	14 3	12 13	14 2	13 0	17 6	17 1	16 3	15 3	60 15	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6
	Ahmedabad	5 0	13 8	13 0	22 8	25 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	15 0	19 0	18 8	19 8	16 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	11 13	11 1	11 7	26 0	26 0	22 14	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 9	18 13	18 13	17 12	18 0	17 0	14 9	20 0	18 13	...	16 10	16 10	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	..	..	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Surat	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 4	11 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 10	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	19 2	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	13 7	16 0	16 0	17 9	13 12	13 12	14 1	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 9	14 8½	14 8½	15 1
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 3	8 3	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 13	19 10	18 10	12 14	12 14	15 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	12 4	12 4	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	19 4	18 6	14 14	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	10 12	10 10	10 12	18 9	17 10	17 10	16 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 7	20 12	17 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 14	15 14	15 0
	Násik	17 0	17 0	12 13	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	11 0	13 6	21 0	21 0	22 6	15 5	15 5	18 6	22 4	22 4	28 6	16 5	16 5	19 12	1 8 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 4
	Ahmednagar	15 3	14 10	14 0	...	...	.	8 11	8 9	9 5	11 3	10 4	12 4	16 4	16 15	20 4	15 7	15 5	19 12	..	...	...	21 9	21 10	21 0	82 0	79 0	79 12	14 4	14 4	14 14	14 2	14 2	14 10
	Poona	12 10	12 10	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	10 7	10 7	12 4	13 1	13 1	21 12	13 4	13 4	18 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	15 4	14 7	14 7	15 0
	Sholápur	15 6	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	17 10	17 4	27 10	20 10	21 2	25 8	..	...	...	25 1	24 10	21 14	88 0	91 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 8	22 0	20 8	19 8	18 12	17 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	12 12	13 0	12 8	29 8	30 8	31 0	28 8	29 0	29 8	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	12 6½	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Satara	14 11	14 11	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 4	15 4	20 0	14 14	14 4	19 6	..	.	...	20 13	18 3	18 3	122 10	129 7	129 7	14 9	14 9	13 13	13 13	13 13	2
	Belgaum	20 0	20 4	19 8	13 11	13 5	13 4	14 8	14 3	11 8	15 0	14 11	12 0	22 3	22 11	17 14	21 0	21 0	26 0	25 1	25 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	16 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	14 2	14 8	12 8	13 10	14 0	12 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	12 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 0	12 0	16 4	15 10	15 10	20 13	13 8	13 8	14 11	16 7	16 7	21 2	18 14	18 14	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 15	14 15	15 11	14 4	14 14	15 8
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 8	13 0	13 0	...	19 0	19 0	19 4	14 0	14 0	13 12	213 1	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	22 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	11 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	14 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 4	13 4	14 0	21 9	22 8	20 13	25 0	25 0	22 8	..	...	...	21 0	20 7	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	10 0	14 5	15 3	16 0	7 9	7 9	8 14	10 8	11 1	11 7	14 0	15 12	17 2	15 12	16 1	13 11	16 15	16 15	...	1 12	15 12	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 13
	Disa	15 8	15 11	14 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 5	20 8	20 8	18 5	...	...	...	15 15	16 4	17 5	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Nimach	No return received.						...		...	...		...	...		..	...		...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	18 7½	19 0	16 0	24 13½	24 8	23 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 8	24 8	23 5½	18 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	24 6½	25 0	24 9½	96 10½	90 0	83 5½	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12
	Rájkot	15 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	..	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	20 8	20 8	18 4	16 8	16 8	14 10	...	...	...	18 8	18 5	18 6	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	44 0	78 0	32 0	32 0	50 0
H. A. Districts	Secunderabad	15 8	15 8	16 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 8	10 3	9 13	9 13	17 12	16 12	23 14	23 14	23 14	...	23 14	23 14	29 9	17 4	16 5	17 12	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6	10 6	10 6
	Bolarum	17 1	17 1	18 15	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	7 11	10 9	10 9	9 9	18 15	18 10	25 11	17 6	17 6	18 3	...	...	...	..	..	..	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	..	10 12	10 12	10 12
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	15 8	15 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	33 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12
Raj-pootana	Dholpur	18 0	17 8	17 8	25 14	25 5	28 2	9 11	9 9	10 2	11 12	12 2	11 8	24 3	23 14	26 7	22 12	23 4	24 10	...	...	...	21 14	23 8	27 7	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	13 8	12 10	12 6	12 10

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 31st MARCH 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return, Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	1·76	3,073·60	612	. .	. . .	Gurdáspur	14,536	0·9	1·8	Wheat	140,839	The Bári Doáb Canal was re-opened on 10th March, but was again closed entirely for three days from 19th March on account of an accident to Kunjar fall. The area irrigated at the end of the month was 21,986 acres in excess of the area of the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	0·9		197	. .	. . .	Amritsar	89,844	0·8	0·9	Barley	1,317	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	0·7		103	. .	. . .	Lahore	113,607	0·9	0·6	Mixed grains	6,042	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	15	. .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous	69,789	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·60	927	. .	. . .	. . . . .	217,987	. .	. .	. . . . .	217,987	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,575	. .	. . .	. . . . .	196,001	. .	. .	. . . . .	196,001	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·84	2,546	790	. .	1,060,422 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 26,702 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	711	0·905	0·48	Wheat	196,336	On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 69,368 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The irrigation recorded during March 1884 amounted to 11,029 acres, against 3,203 acres in March 1883. This increase is due to the great drought prevailing during the present season.
Delhi do.	5·70	3·94		407	. .		Karnál	54,272	0·817	0·47	Barley	5,588	
Hánsi do.	9·00	6·76		692	. .		Delhi	56,022	0·7	0·10	Mixed grains	34,230	
Do. Balla Head	8·80	7·68		294	. .		Rohtak	59,046	0·58	0·40	Miscellaneous	28,220	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	21	. .		Hissar	48,464	0·8	0·10	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jínd	45,549	0·1	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bíkaner	77	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	233	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	2,204	. .	1,060,422	. . . . .	264,374	. .	. .	. . . . .	264,374	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,338	. .	440,614	. . . . .	195,006	. .	. .	. . . . .	195,006	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Lahore	17,015	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 136,713 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This is entirely due to the unfavorable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Montgomery	29,744	0·49	0·05		. . .	
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mooltan	141,550	0·5	0·6		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Dera Gházi Khan	39,053	0·38	0·67	. . . . .	. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	143,950	0·6	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	371,312	. .	. .	. . . . .	371,312	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	508,025	. .	. .	. . . . .	508,025	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	482,361	. .	. .	. . . . .	482,361	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 91,354 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	391,007	. .	. .	. . . . .	391,007	

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1883 AND 1882.

	Demands.				Same period of previous year.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tollage.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Private boats	20	8,755	5,344	3,431	6,400	7,095
Government boats	...	422	422	...	588	588
Rafts	...	2,886	2,886	...	2,261	2,261
Carrying Operations.						
Boating	...	950	950	...	234	234
Fines and sundries	...	44	44	...	134	134
Ground rent	...	843	843	...	193	193
Total	20	13,900	10,489	3,431	9,810	10,505
Upper Ganges Canal	10	9,161	7,397	1,774	6,146	6,505
Lower ditto	10	4,739	3,092	1,657	3,664	4,000
Total	20	13,900	10,489	3,431	9,810	10,505

Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.		
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Grains	40,486	96,345	136,831	35,286	78,308	113,594
Cotton	...	10,751	10,751	249	9,665	9,914
Oil seeds	3,273	26,740	30,013	17,308	53,454	70,762
Salt	3,091	110,110	113,201	2,627	88,314	90,941
Metals	13,820	4,195	18,015	11,947	5,353	17,300
Miscellaneous goods	240,935	193,298	434,233	47,687	29,449	77,136
Building materials	18,695	131,622	150,320	151,407	113,620	265,027
Firewood	87,106	198,358	285,464	28,147	86,654	114,801
Bamboos	1,195	256,469	257,664	51	248,520	248,571
Timber	4,792	137,152	141,944	2,447	94,909	97,356
Miscellaneous timber	4,428	6,773	11,201	1,095	2,558	3,653
Total	417,824	1,171,813	1,589,637	298,251	810,804	1,109,055

Tonnage.						Ton mileage.					
1883.			1882.			1883.			1882.		
Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Through.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
31,286	16,632	11,477	21,349	11,480	7,909	1,386,754	751,597	2,650,051	1,624,310	969,296	1,914,450

Value of goods.						Number of passengers.					
1883.			1882.			1883.			1882.		
Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local.)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local.)	Through.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
R 5,41,507	R 6,75,594	R 8,79,995	R 3,98,966	R 7,07,232	R 7,83,309	1,167	11	47	858	16	69

ALLAHABAD,
The 5th May, 1884.

H. W. CONDUIT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1883 AND 1882.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tollage.						
Private boats	. .	1,270	1,270	.	643	643
Government boats	. .	453	453	. .	364	364
Rafts, boats	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Carrying Operation.						
Boating, Government	. .	490	490	. .	408	408
Fines	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ground-rent	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total	. .	2,213	2,213	. .	1,415	1,415

Nature of Cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Tons.	Tons.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	No.	No.
Grain	. .	45,155	45,155	1,100	14,950	16,050								
Cotton	. .	200	200	. .	1,185	1,185								
Oilseeds	. .	1,300	1,300	. .	. .	. .								
Salt	150	. .	150	. .	.	. .								
Metals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .								
Miscellaneous goods	180	23,105	23,285	1,395	7,775	9,170								
Building materials	75,260	. .	75,260	39,227	4,695	43,922	5,374	2,686	6,49,268	2,86,879	206,999	102,429	Nil.	Nil.
Firewood	. .	300	300	. .	755	755								
Bamboos	. .	. .	. .	. .	235	235								
Timber	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,790	1,790								
Miscellaneous materials	. .	650	650	. .	. .	. .								
Total	75,590	70,710	1,46,300	41,722	31,385	73,107								

ALLAHABAD,
The 5th May 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MAY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week rain has been general over British Burma, Assam and Bengal proper, and at Rungpore, Akyab and Thonegwa the fall has been heavy. Rain has also fallen over Mysore, Coorg, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. Over Central and North-Western India the weather continues dry, and hot west winds are prevalent.

Agricultural prospects are unchanged in Madras; rice and millets are being harvested, and standing crops are in fair condition. Locusts have appeared in Kurnool, and want of rain is felt in Chingleput. In Mysore prospects are favourable, but the *ragi* crop in parts of Coorg has suffered from want of timely rain, and the coffee berries have been injuriously affected by the same cause. *Kharif* sowings have commenced in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. More rain is required in Dharwar, where a scarcity of water is still felt. In Hyderabad the *rabi* harvest is not quite over, but *kharif* preparations are in progress there and in the Berars. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural operations appear to be in abeyance, and water is scarce in Neemuch and Ulwar. The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in the Punjab, and *kharif* sowings have begun in parts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sugarcane and indigo are being irrigated, and *kharif* sowings continue. Water is scarce in three districts. Winnowing of the *rabi* harvest is nearly finished in the Central Provinces, and fields are being prepared for the *kharif*.

In Bengal standing crops promise well, but rain is urgently wanted in some districts. The *boro* paddy is still being harvested in places. Prospects are generally good in Assam, but rain is needed in parts of Gauhati. In British Burma the monsoon appears to have set in. Considerable damage has been done to stocks of paddy in Akyab by a hurricane which occurred during the preceding week.

Cholera has appeared in the Kangra district of the Punjab, and is on the increase in the Allahabad district; but there has been a general improvement in the health of the northern provinces. Both small-pox and cholera are still prevalent in the southern presidencies.

Prices are on the whole stationary, though local fluctuations are common.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 28th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Cultivation of paddy and sugarcane commenced. Sporadic cholera in the west, 35 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·001 (average)	Harvest of second crop paddy completed, yield about average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. Locusts in two taluks, but not yet numerous.
Ganjam ...	.....	Small-pox and fever slight in parts.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops and indigo good; harvest indigo, yield below average. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·53 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* attacked by insects in two taluks; harvest paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. 7 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·04 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 225 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·36 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent; 2 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·34 (average)	Harvest of third crop paddy continues. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two.
Travancore ...	·18	Ploughing and sowing almost over. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(May 28th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	Strong monsoon winds. River at Kotri on 25th, 10 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 4 inches on corresponding date last year. Fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in Ghorabari and Sujawal talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Kotri 32, 30 and 36, in Tatta 22, 30 and 33, and in Shahbander 24, 32 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* operations in progress. River at Kotri on 26th, 10 feet 4 inches against 8 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in seven, fever in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations continue. Small-pox in Gogo; cholera in Viramgaum, 1 case fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 35 deaths; slightly prevalent in Baroda taluka and Khamrej mehal; small-pox in Kheralu; cattle-disease in Debgaum, and measles in Amreli. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 23 pounds per British rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* crops commenced. Cholera in Surat, and Olphad and Chorasi talukas, 70 cases, 32 deaths. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 42⅔ pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Public health generally good; a few cases of small-pox in Sinnar and Kalwan talukas; cattle-disease in Malegaon and Kalwan. Wheat 34⅓, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...		Temperature normal; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind northerly from 21st to 23rd.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox continues in the Junnar, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and Haveli talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Newasa, and cholera in Kopargaon taluka, cases 4, fatal 3. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 48 in Newasa, minimum 39 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Cattle-disease in Pandharpur taluka. Weather hot. *Juari* and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Ranibennur, ·04 and Karajgi, ·07.	More rain urgently wanted. Ground being prepared for early crops. Drinking-water scarce in Dharwar, Navalgund, and Gadag. Cholera in two villages of Gadag, out of 14 cases, 7 fatal. Small-pox generally abating; cattle-disease in Hangal. Rice 26 to 40 and *juari* 49 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Ground being prepared and seed being sown for monsoon crops in low grounds. Small-pox—24 deaths in Honore, 2 in Sirsi, and 1 in Akola. Sugarcane plants healthy. Cattle-disease in Akola taluka. Locusts appeared in Supa Potha. Common rice in Karwar 13 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very hot. Fever and small-pox prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in two talukas of Dharwar and in parts of Kaladgi and Shikarpur; more rain is needed in parts of Dharwar. *Kharif* sowings commenced in Surat, Khandesh, Satara, Dharwar, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad. Cholera in parts of eight districts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—(May 28th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Aus* crop being steadily sown in places; prospects of crops favourable. A nor'-wester occurred in parts of Cox's Bazar on 17th instant, damaging houses and trees. Cholera still continues; cattle-disease somewhat abated. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	2·67	Standing crops doing well; prospects of crops good. Cholera in Manickgunge much abated.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·09	Sowing of *aus* paddy and jute going on briskly, and both low and high lands being ploughed for early paddy; much of the seeds of early crops have germinated. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·14	Weather seasonable. Ploughing progressing; standing crops continue to do well.
Rajshahye ...	·78	Weather extremely hot. Prospects of *aus* and *amun* paddy continue favourable. Cholera abated.
Burdwan ...	·81	Sowings going on satisfactorily.
Rungpore ...	6·06	Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Small-pox appears in town.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Ploughing going on; *bhadoi* crops have been sown in many places; sugar, indigo, *mung*, and paddy doing well. Prices stationary.
Purneah ...	0·2	Prospects of all crops good; weeding progressing. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for spring crops. Cholera and small-pox reported from Barrh, Behar, and Sadr.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather sultry, with easterly winds. Agricultural operations progressing. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. Cholera decreasing; few cases of small-pox and fever reported.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and clear. Ploughing retarded for want of rain. Prices continue high. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, occasionally cloudy. Paddy sowings retarded for want of rain. Prices of rice stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell more or less in almost all districts of Bengal Proper; slight fall of rain in a few of the Behar districts; no rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur; rain is urgently wanted in many places. Ploughing and sowing of early crops going on generally; standing crops doing well; *boro* paddy being harvested in places. Cholera and small-pox continue to be reported, though both the diseases have much abated. Prices of food-grains stationary.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh		
Benares (May 27th)	No rain	Sugarcane being irrigated; prospects of crops good. Cholera, small-pox, and fever still linger in places; cattle-disease stopped. Prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ 26th)	.....	Hot west winds; nights cool. Cholera increasing in district, especially in Khairagarh city. Water becoming scarce in wells.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	No rain	Weather hot. Prices steady. Small-pox decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Jhansi (May 27th)	.....	Weather hotter. Health of people and cattle good. Scarcity of fodder and water continues.
Agra („ „)	No rain	Scarcity of water continues. Fever, small-pox, and cholera in three parganas. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Heat great. Sugarcane in fair condition. Slight rise in wheat and *bajri*. Cattle-disease has appeared in several quarters; public health good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Hot westerly winds. Cane and indigo being irrigated, other agricultural operations ceased. Health good; isolated cases of small-pox reported, very few deaths. Supplies sufficient. Prices varying very slightly upwards.
Kumaon („ „)	Sight rain reported from eastern Kumaon.	*Kharif* sowings progressing. A few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good. Water very scarce in Almorah and many villages. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Heat intense. *Sawan* is being cut; sugarcane manured. Health of the people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	.....	Prices normal. Bazars well stocked. Complaints very general about failure of water-supply. *Sawan* being cut. Small-pox very bad still.
Sitapur („ 26th)	.....	Strong westerly winds. Health of the people good, and prices remain steady.
Fyzabad („ 27th)	No rain	Irrigation of sugarcane going on; *sawan* being cut. Small-pox in three tahsils; condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 26th)	.....	Weather seasonable; hot west wind blowing. Small-pox lingering in some places. *Sawan* is being cut. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	Hot west winds. Sugarcane and extra crops promising. Slight rise in prices. General health of people good, but sporadic cholera and small-pox continue; some sickness among cattle in pargana Rasulabad.
Farukhabad („ 27th)	.....	Weather growing hotter. Health fair. No cattle-disease. No material change in prices.
		General Remarks.—There was only a slight fall of rain during the week in Kumaon. The weather continues very hot, with west winds. The harvest is over; cane and indigo being irrigated. Markets are well stocked, and prices are generally stationary. Complaints of scarcity of water come from Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Jhansi. The general condition of cattle continues good; small-pox still hangs about in many districts, and cholera is increasing in the Allahabad district, south of the Jumna; sporadic cholera is also reported from Cawnpore.
Punjab—(May 28th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating; 4 cases of cholera. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health generally good, but there is a little small-pox in the Sirsa district. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health of district good, but small-pox prevails in the cantonment, and a few cases have occurred in the city and in villages. Sugarcane and cotton being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Prices steady.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health of district good; small-pox in city abating. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting continues. Price of wheat falling; prices of other food-grains stationary.
Lahore ...	.....	General health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* outturn above average in five and average in two tahsils. Prices slightly falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* nearly harvested; *kharif* sowings commenced. Prices slightly falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Drought in Thall and Daman continues.
Peshawar ...	.....	Slight fever prevalent. *Rabi* crops reaped; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox is prevalent in the Sirsa district and in the Jullundur cantonment, and is abating in the Delhi and Sialkot districts; cholera is prevalent in the Kangra district, also 4 cases in Delhi; elsewhere, except in Peshawar, where there is slight fever, health is generally good. Drought continues in Thall and Daman, in the Dera Ismail Khan district. *Rabi* has been harvested in the south-east, and elsewhere it is approaching completion.
Central Provinces—(May 28th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather clear and hot. Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather very hot. Harvesting almost completed. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (May 27th)	.....	Weather hot and clear. Winnowing continues; land under preparation for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox increasing. Prices steady

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Seoni ...	.....	Weather unusually warm. Winnowing approaching completion; ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease continues. Wheat 26½ and rice 16½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced. Fever prevalent; small-pox 55 cases, 1 death. Wheat 20 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot and stormy. Prospects good. *Kharif* preparations in progress. Seven cases cholera, 2 deaths. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Heat intense. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Public health good; cattle-disease slight. Rice 24 and wheat 31 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot and clear. Winnowing approaching completion; fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Prices steady.
British Burma—(May 26th)		
Akyab (May 17th)	7·20	Total rainfall 10·43. One death from small-pox in Naaf; few deaths of cattle in Writtang, east and west, and in Minbyo township. Heavy storm on Saturday night has probably destroyed over one-half of stocks of paddy throughout the district.
Rangoon („ „)	3·82	Total rainfall 4·13. Two deaths from small-pox; no cholera reported. Price of *ngakyouk* paddy Rs. 95 and of *ngaseing* Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	2·02	Total rainfall 20·79. Two deaths from small-pox in town; 4 deaths of cattle in Bassein and 33 in Kyaupyau townships. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	·74	Total rainfall 2·63. Four deaths from small-pox in Wangbawe township; no deaths of cattle reported. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets. In Moulmein town public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	0·73	Total rainfall 2·91. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	0·43	Total rainfall 2·46. Public health and health of cattle good. Weather squally. Price of paddy Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway („ „)	1·52	Total rainfall 1·54. One death from cholera in Gwa town. Price of paddy from Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	5·40	Total rainfall 6·0. Four deaths from small-pox in Zigon circle; 28 deaths of cattle in Sangwe township, and 7 in Gyobingouk township. Price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	2·83	Total rainfall 3·14. Thirty deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox in town; 4 deaths from cholera in Mahathaman township; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 97 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	10·10	Total rainfall 11·62. Two deaths from cholera in Yandoon, 2 in Patanaw, 2 in Shweylong, and 1 in Pyapon township; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	Total rainfall 4·54. Three deaths, out of 21 cases of cholera, and 7 deaths, out of 20 cases of small-pox in town; 7 deaths from cholera in Zaloom, 5 in Henzada township and 4 in Myanoung town; 1 death from small-pox in Zaloom and 2 in Henzada township. Price of paddy from Rs. 97 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	2·38	Total rainfall 3·38. Four deaths from cholera and 3 from small-pox in town; 1 death from cholera in Minae and 3 in Pato circle; 4 deaths from small-pox in Thedaw circle. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 to Rs. 112-8-0 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin („ „)	1·45	Total rainfall 3·60. Two deaths from small-pox in Kyaukmau circle; 23 deaths of cattle in Kwindala circle. Price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	1·88	Total rainfall 2·79. Four deaths from small-pox in town; several cases of fever from Siam road. Price of paddy in town Rs. 70, in district Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Mergui („ 10th)	0·15	Total rainfall 4·68. Public health good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy from Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 17th)	2·55	Total rainfall 7·23.
		General Remarks.—Except in Prome and Henzada, where cholera is still prevalent, public health on the whole good; no signs of cattle-disease. Arakan coastal districts suffered from a hurricane, which is reported to have done considerable damage to stocks of paddy in Akyab. Monsoon appears to have fairly set in.
British Burma (May 29th)		
Akyab (May 24th)	1·33	Total rainfall 11·66. Public health good; health of plough-cattle good; many deaths of cattle, especially along coast track and in Naaf, from cyclone. One village washed away and 18 persons drowned, 3 drowned in Moungdo and 1 killed by fall of house. Boats are swamped and 11 men drowned. *Angumani* stocks of paddy very seriously damaged in Kyadat and coast portions of Rathadaung and in Naaf township, elsewhere damage slight. Price of paddy Rs. 30 in town, elsewhere Rs. 22 and 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	2·57	Total rainfall 6·70. Public health good. Price of *ngaseing* paddy Rs. 100 and *ngakyouk* paddy Rs. 94 to 95 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein (May 24th)	1·85	Total rainfall 4·64. Public health good; cattle-disease in parts of the district. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	1·76	Total rainfall 4·39. Small-pox prevalent in Alaungbwe township; cattle healthy. Price of paddy the same. In Moulmein town public health good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy unaltered.
Toungoo („ „)	1·16	Total rainfall 4·07. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	2·13	Total rainfall 4·59. Public health good; some cattle-disease reported.
Sandoway („ „)	.....	No report received.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ 17th)	4·64	Total rainfall 4·69. Public health good; slight cattle-disease reported. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 24th)	6·85	Total rainfall 11·54. Few cases of small-pox in town; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	1·50	Total rainfall 7·50. Public health good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 96 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	0·83	Total rainfall 3·97. Cholera still prevalent in Prome town; some cattle-disease in the north of the district. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	4·88	Total rainfall 16·50. Cholera here and there; small-pox decreasing. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	5·19	Total rainfall 9·73. Public health fairly good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·31	Total rainfall 3·69. Slight cholera and small-pox still prevalent in town; cattle healthy.
Shwaygyin („ „)	2·70	Total rainfall 6·38. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	5·63	Total rainfall 8·42. Slight small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 72 in town and Rs. 65 per 100 baskets in district.
Margui („ „)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; no cattle-disease of any importance. Monsoon general. Price of paddy keeping up.
Assam—(May 28th)		
Gauhati ...	·64	Weather warm, with occasional rain; more rain wanted. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta; bowel complaints from Thana Dakhin Bajoli. Prospects of *aus* good. Cholera in portions of district.
Sylhet ...	5·35	Weather sultry. Crop prospects good. Considerable sickness.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	3·22	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi*, *murali*, and *asra* crops progressing. Common rice $13\frac{8}{16}$ seers per rupee. 18 deaths from cholera and 22 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·41	Weather hot. Sowing of *sali dhan* commenced; prospects of *ahu dhan* good. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 28th)		
Mysore ...	1·90	Rain has also fallen in several parts of the province. Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Bangalore ...	1·79	
Mercara ...	1·79	The *mysakha* rice crop in the Sarlabimatnad is being reaped, yield slightly below the average; the *ragi* seed sown in the eastern portions of Coorg has suffered from want of timely rain; berries are forming on coffee bushes, but are very patchy owing to the partial character of the blossom showers. Prices of food-grains and horse gram have risen owing to small supply brought to market.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 28th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Kharif* preparations continue. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly concluded; preparations for *kharif* and *rabi* sowings commenced. General health good. Prices—wheat $14\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice 11, white *juari* $16\frac{1}{4}$, yellow *juari* $19\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* $20\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 28th)		
Indore ...	.....	Heat increasing. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot and seasonable. Health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather very hot. Scarcity of water continues. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Heat excessive. No more cases of small-pox reported.
Agar ...	.....	High winds from the west. Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather very hot and sultry. Public health good.
Bhopowar (Manpur) ...	.....	Prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 28th)	.....	Weather seasonable, windy, and dusty; clouds gathering.
Sirohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar (May 23rd)	.....	Water obtained in Jodhpore city from Ranesur tanks and wells. Health good. Weather clear; sometimes evenings cloudy; sharp hot winds. Prices stationary.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (May 24th)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy. Some small-pox.
Jhallawar ...	.....	No report received.
Ajmere (May 27th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Tanks dry; wells failing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Nepal—(May 23rd)		
Katmandu ...	1·60	Weather fair. State and prospects of the crops good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Natal.				Mauritius.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	14	13	27	43·79 women to every 100 men.	15	10	25	42·27 women to every 100 men.	6	7	13	40·42 women to every 100 men.	35	30	65
From 2 to 10 years	29	24	53		29	21	50		31	26	57		89	71	160
„ 10 „ 20 „	61	38	99		68	19	87		63	22	85		192	79	271
„ 20 „ 30 „	200	77	277		177	80	257		134	49	183		511	206	717
„ 30 „ 40 „	28	10	38		20	11	31		34	17	51		82	38	120
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	2	3		4	5	9		4	7	11		9	14	23
Above 50 „		...	...		3	...	3		...	...	...		3	...	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	333	164	497		316	146	462		272	128	400		921	438	1,359

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	2	5
Western Bengal ...	3	4	7	15	17	32	10	8	18	28	29	57
Central ditto ...	3	6	9	...	1	1	5	5	10	8	12	20
Eastern ditto ...	...	1	1	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	1	1
Behar ...	155	85	240	107	63	170	103	59	162	365	207	572
North-Western Provinces ...	71	33	104	136	43	179	95	41	136	302	117	419
Oudh ...	58	19	77	51	21	72	42	6	48	151	46	197
Central India ...	6	...	6	1	...	1	6	4	10	13	4	17
Punjab ...	9	2	11	4	...	4	5	3	8	18	5	23
Nepal ...	9	1	10	...	.	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	18	12	30	1	...	1	5	2	7	24	14	38
GRAND TOTAL ...	333	164	497	316	146	462	272	128	400	921	438	1,359

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste ...	49	12	61	30	17	47	53	23	76	132	52	184
Hindoos: Agriculturist ...	92	38	130	122	51	173	62	23	85	276	112	388
Hindoos: Artisans ...	13	7	20	21	17	38	14	7	21	48	31	79
Hindoos: Low castes ...	148	97	245	102	39	141	105	60	165	355	196	551
Musalmans ...	31	10	41	41	22	63	38	15	53	110	47	157
Christians ...	.	..	..	...		. .	..	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	333	164	497	316	146	462	272	128	400	921	438	1,359

Memo.

	Males.	Females	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	811	391	1,202
2. Musalmans ...	110	47	157
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	921	438	1,359

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th June 1884.

No. 892.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ganpatrao Damodhar Panse, a probationer in the Bombay Presidency, to be a Member of the Civil Service of that Presidency, in accordance with the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th June 1884.

No. 152.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant J. H. Parsons, Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be a supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 4th June, 1884.

No. 1132 *G.*—The following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Lieutenant H. L Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 3rd June, 1884:—

Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant R. D. C. Davies, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

The 5th June, 1884.

No. 1136 *G.*—The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Kesheo Mahipat Kharkar, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class:—

Bandhuji Janardhan Chaobal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class.

Deo Rao Jaykrishna, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, is confirmed in that Class.

Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar, Clerk of the Small Cause Court at Amraoti, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class.

No. 1139 *G.*—In Foreign Department Notification, No. 1005 G., dated the 14th May, 1884, for "Lieutenant P. J. Melvill," read *Mr. W. R. Lawrence.*

No. 1140 *G.*—Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd

Class, with effect from the 1st April, 1884, consequent on the replacement of Mr. W. R. Lawrence's services at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 2053 *I.*—Surgeon Charles Adams, M.B., B.A., LL.B., of the Madras Medical Service, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon at Bickaneer, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY.

The 2nd June, 1884.

No. 1115 *G.*—Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., Officiating Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 10th May, 1884, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Scully, appointed Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

The 3rd June, 1884.

No. 1120 *G.*—Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted six months' leave to Bombay to study the Native languages, with effect from the 29th May, 1884, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1122 *G.*—The following station orders issued by the Officer Commanding at Erinpura, dated respectively the 26th April and 5th May, 1884, are confirmed:—

Major P. W. Smith being about to join the Mhairwarra Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. K. Hewett will, in the absence of any other officer, officiate as Station Staff Officer, subject to confirmation.

Captain F. G. Alexander will officiate as Station Staff Officer during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant R. A. Cole, or until further orders, subject to confirmation.

The 4th June, 1884.

No. 1130 *G.*—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Officiating Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli, with effect from the 20th April, 1884, *vice* Colonel C. H. Clay, retired.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1884.

No. 1426.—Babu Syama Charan Chakravarti is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 6th June 1884.

No. 1460.—Mr. W. T. Piercy, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, assumed charge of the duties of his office before noon on the 26th May 1884.

No. 1503.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from duty under the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, on importation into British India from Aden, arms which have already paid duty under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, on importation into Aden. Such exemption to be made only when the Customs authority receives from the importer a duly certified statement from the responsible authority at Aden that the arms on which exemption is claimed have actually paid duty at Aden within three years of their importation into British India.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th June, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 316.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major S. E. Maunsell, Army Medical Department, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D., transferred to the Home establishment.

No. 317.—QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain E. E. Money, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the establishment, *vice* Major A. Gaselee, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 31st May, 1884.

No. 318.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Major E. A. Money, Officiating Squadron Commander, to be Squadron Commander;

Lieutenant M. H. S. Grover, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer,—

with effect from the 16th October, 1882.

No. 319.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Infantry.

Captain F. G. Maltby, Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major J. G. Proudfoot, appointed Commandant, 4th Infantry;

Lieutenant J. C. Swete, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Captain Maltby:

3rd Infantry.

Colonel T. H. Way, Commandant, 4th Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel D. Shaw, who vacates:

4th Infantry.

Major J. G. Proudfoot, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Infantry, and Officiating Commandant, 3rd Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel Way,—

with effect from the 3rd May, 1884.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 320.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year,—46 days under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause II, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 321.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel P. C. Dalmahoy, Infantry, Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, is granted furlough (p. a.) for the 31st March 1884, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 599 of 1883.

No. 322.—Lieutenant F. A. Harris, Bengal S. C., has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India (m. c.) for six months.

No. 323.—In G. G. O. No. 21 of 1884, granting leave in India to pensioned Conductor R. Livingstone, *for* "27th September, 1883," *read* "7th September, 1883."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 324.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 2nd May, 1884, pages 1982 and 1983.

INDIA OFFICE;
2nd May, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Albert Edward Whistler, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 18th December, 1880, but to rank from 3rd April, 1879.

Lieutenant Allan Elderton, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 18th December, 1880, but to rank from 16th June, 1880.

Lieutenant John Murchison Fleming, from the King's Own Borderers. Dated 22nd July, 1882, but to rank from 21st June, 1880.

Lieutenant Henry Horace Frederick Fagan, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 10th July, 1882, but to rank from 20th August, 1880.

Lieutenant Edward Henry Vere Haldane, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 19th October, 1882, but to rank from 10th November, 1880.

Lieutenant Henry Hamilton, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 1st September, 1882, but to rank from 1st January, 1881.

Lieutenant George Hastings Butcher, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 11th July, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Cecil Sydney de Butts Martindale, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 3rd July, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Johnson, from the South Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 20th October, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Francis Cracroft Colomb, from the Scottish Rifles. Dated 18th October, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

London Gazette, dated the 6th May, 1884, page 2035.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 6th May, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Battye, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 11th February, 1884.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Wild, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 14th January, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 325.—NATIVE ARMY—

27th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ram Sing to be Subadar; Havildar Jainut Noor to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Rutton Sing, invalided, with effect from 23rd February, 1884.

No. 326.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Hasham to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sirdar Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1884.

No. 327.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

1st Administrative Battalion, North-West Provinces Volunteers, Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Charsley Thomas to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

Captain A. H. Pirie to be Major.

Captain H. S. Boys to be Major.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 328.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Macaulay, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th May, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 329.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 233 of 1884, the designation of the "Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps" is changed to the "*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.*"

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd June, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 20th May and the 2nd June, 1884.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon J. O'B. Curtin ...	25th May, 1884	In mail train at Abu Road Station.	...	...
Dorsetshire Regiment ...	Lieutenant S. S. R. Rogers ...	24th May, 1884...	Kanardub, Balaghat district, Central India.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 27th May to the 2nd June, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Charles Covey (a) ...	Major ...	Durham Light Infantry.	22nd March, 1884.	Intestate	4,824 7 11	*Nil*	1st August, 1884.

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Sisters*—Misses Emma and Myra Covey.
Address.—23, Wilton Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June 1884.

No. 130.—Mr. P. Rainier, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is promoted from Class IV to Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st of June 1884.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1884.

It is ordered that rules 7 and 8* of the rules of 12th April 1872 be repealed, and that in lieu thereof the following rules be passed, with effect from the 1st day of June 1884:—

* See rules 463 & 464, Bel. R. & O., p. 207.

If counsel be employed, one counsel only shall be heard on each side, and a fee to one counsel only will be allowed, not exceeding sixty-eight rupees in cases within the limit of ₹500, or eighty-five rupees in cases above ₹500 but not exceeding ₹1,000, or one hundred and nineteen rupees in cases above ₹1,000 but not exceeding ₹1,500, or one hundred and thirty-six rupees in cases above ₹1,500, unless in cases above ₹500 the Court shall, on account of the difficulty or importance of any such case, think fit to sanction the employment of a second counsel, in which case a fee will be allowed to him not exceeding the amount payable to the first counsel under this rule. No consultation fee, or any fee other than that abovementioned, shall be allowed in cases not exceeding ₹500. This will also apply to cases above ₹500, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

When an attorney is employed, he shall receive for all his work and labor in the matter, and in lieu of all fees, one fee of thirty-two rupees in cases not exceeding ₹500, or of sixty-four rupees in cases above ₹500 but not exceeding ₹1,000, or [unless otherwise ordered by the Court] of eighty rupees in cases above ₹1,000 but not exceeding ₹1,500, or of ninety-six rupees in cases above ₹1,500.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
" H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
" W. F. McDONELL.
" A. WILSON.
" L. R. TOTTENHAM.
" C. D. FIELD.
" J. Q. PIGOT.
" JOHN F. NORRIS.
" W. MACPHERSON.
" H. BEVERLEY.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May 1884.

No. 14.—Assistant Surgeon Chundra Bhoosun Bose, of the Bengal Provincial establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 15.—In modification of Notification No. 7, dated 9th February 1884, Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Biswas is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 25th December 1883.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th May 1884.

No. 7.—With reference to the Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 28, dated 8th May 1884, Captain E. H. Cameron, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was posted to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Biluchistan Agency. Captain Cameron joined this appointment on the afternoon of 25th February 1884.

No. 8.—Captain E. H. Cameron is transferred to the Bolan Road Division. Captain Cameron took over charge of the Division on the afternoon of 21st March 1884.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan. P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 29th May 1884.

No. 1528 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 895 G., dated 5th May 1884, Surgeon W. W. Webb assumed medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps on the 20th idem.

No. 1529 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Gopaldass held medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps from the 19th April to the 19th May 1884, both days inclusive.

No. 1534 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Moheeboollah returned on the afternoon of the 15th April from three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 601 G., dated 5th March 1884.

No. 1535 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Ahud, of the Government Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, was granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 15th March 1884, and reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 15th May 1884.

No. 1536 *G.*—The following transfers have been made in the Civil Hospital Assistants Establishment in Rajputana:—

Class.	Name of Hospital Assistant.	From	To	Date of transfer.
				1884.
2nd	Mahomed Bux	Rajputana-Malwa Ry.	Native States Reserve List.	13th April.
1st	Habeeboollah Khan.	Agency Hospital, Jeypore.	Northern India Salt Revenue at Sambhar.	30th April.
2nd	John Romare.	Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar	Pensioned	3rd May.
2nd	Kirpa Ram	Native States Reserve List.	Kerowlee Raj Dispensary.	1st May.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 2nd June 1884.

No. 3.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination as prescribed in the Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, as modified by Standing Orders Nos. 19—109 and 174.

By Order,
C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 3rd June 1884.

No. 416.—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Deolie, is invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate as described in section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the powers of a Sub-Judge of the second class to hear suits of a civil nature up to R500 in value.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 27th May 1884.

No. 101.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted three months' privilege leave under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 102.—Mr. D. Reid, Inspector, Ghazipur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Shaw.

A. D. CAREY,
Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 27th May 1884.

No. 5.—Surgeon-Major J. North delivered over, and Surgeon-Major A. F. Dobson, M.B., received, charge of the Office of the Residency Surgeon in Mysore on the forenoon of the 21st May 1884.

The 28th May 1884.

No. 6.—In supersession of Notification No. 7, dated 7th July 1882, the Resident in Mysore is pleased, under the provisions of Section 4 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, to appoint the Residency Surgeon for the time being to be an *ex-officio* Commissioner for the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The 31st May 1884.

No. 7.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore, who was appointed Inspector General of Registration for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Resident's Notification dated 29th June 1882, is also the Registrar of Companies for that Station.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th May 1884.

No. 31.—Mr. J. M. Rutherford, in Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is granted nine months' furlough to Europe with the usual subsidiary leave from the afternoon of the 21st January 1884.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Commissariat Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th May 1884.

CONTRACTS.—The following Notification regarding the nature of contracts entered into in future with the Commissariat Department, is published for information:—

Notification.

Every contract entered into with the Commissariat Department shall be considered to be for the performance of an act in which the public are interested: Every person entering into a contract with the Commissariat Department shall, at the time of signing the document or documents embodying the terms of such contract, also execute a bond in favor of the Secretary of State to secure the due performance of the contract by such person. All bonds so executed shall be considered as given under the orders of the Government of India.

By Order,
A. C. TOKER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on the 7th day of April 1884, the treasure, described below, and valued at R13-8, was found under ground, in the compound of Tota Bhogi, in the village of Palakonda, Palakonda Taluq, Vizagapatam District:—

Description of property found.	Weight.	Value.
	Tola.	R a. p.
30 Gold beads (without lac)	¼ Chinams.	4 0 0
1 Gold bavili (earring), with an emerald	3	1 4 0
14 Big gold beads, with earth	11	5 0 0
1 Gold nosering	2	0 12 0
3 Adugulu (small round pieces of gold)	6¼	2 8 0
TOTAL		13 8 0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his Office on 1st November 1884, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the Act.

H. VENKATARUN,
Actg. Try. Deputy,
for *Collector*

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 28th May 1884.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
May 26	. . .	. . .	2,47,276	11,98,262	62,44,004	45,31,967
" 27	. . .	. . .	2,82,479	9,32,683	65,32,543	48,20,506
" 28	. . .	. . .	2,70,204	6,75,667	68,06,543	50,96,506
" 29	. . .	. . .	2,72,650	4,13,554	70,87,047	53,75,010
" 30	3,53,977	. . .	2,74,924	5,00,304	73,67,869	56,55,832
" 31	. . .	. . .	1,03,006	3,55,935	75,32,391	58,22,335

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 2nd June 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
54	P 77—78957	100	Babu Ram Mohan Panday.
55	P 45—26167	500	Woodye Chand Chunder Sekur Shaw.
	„ —25996	500	
	„ —25997	500	
	„ —25998	500	
	„ —25999	500	
	„ —26319	500	
	„ —20260	500	
56	P 77—82774	100	Babu Bhupendra Narayan Datta.
57	P 76—33726	100	Bindessori Misser.
	„ —86895	100	
58	P 48—71503	1,000	Smile Hajee Abdul Korim.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th June 1884

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General,
in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
10	B 78—36873	50	M. Kistnasawmy Iyer, Tahsildar of Polur.
12	B 84—10019	100	Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 26th May 1884.

W. T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd June 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	97,46,343	15	2	2,16,17,782	9	5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,18,71,438	10	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,87,97,008	1	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,50,905	10	9
Sundries				18,35,662	1	0
RUPEES				6,68,10,869	11	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				60,73,744	0	0
Other authorized Investments				37,67,580	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,11,05,692	10	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				65,83,539	7	4
Bills discounted and purchased				1,82,67,172	11	11
Balances with other Banks				8,73,954	5	5
Bullion				3,095	3	0
Dead Stock				11,84,575	11	9
Stamps				9,374	9	0
Sundries				4,99,415	7	4
				4,83,68,144	2	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	80,49,429	3	8	1,84,42,725	8	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,03,93,296	5	2			
RUPEES				6,68,10,869	11	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta 5th June 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary

By order of the Directors
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 43°.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th June 1884

Bava, T. P.
Carruthers, R. S.
Carter, A.
Cowley, Lieutenant P.V.
Deane, Dr. W.
Frere, A.
Gilmore, Miss A.
Hoggard, A. H.
Jackwood, W.
Jones, P.
Lazarus & Thompson.
McGregor, Josiah.
Michael, W.
Morooth, L. A.
New Bazar Supplying Co.
Perlumetter, Abraham.
Prevost, F.
Schirmer, T.
Schwartzbach, Dr.
Scott, H. G.
Sevestre, J.
Smith, D. C.
Smith, F. E.
Townsend, John.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
Adel, R
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Anderson, Bubert.
Armistead, Henry.
Barnes, Samuel.
Bernon, T.
Blanckensee, Lionell.
Brestan, A. M.
Brincat, Salvator.
Brittain, W.
Brown, John.
Bundara, Joseph.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Clark, W. H.
Clifton, Mr.
Colty, Austin.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Delands, Mons. Francois.
Douglas, E. G.
DeLittle, E.
E. B.
E. T.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Fergus, C. B
Ferrell, J. B.
Fleming, Miss.
Freese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair
Graham, E. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame
Chane Henri.
G. V.
H. C.
H. M. W.
H. S. W.
Hennis, W.
Horsfall, Geo. Hodgson.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Isaac, Margaret.
Johnson, J. W.
Johnson, S.
Johnston, E T
K. M. W.
Kleyn, F. A.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Leech, J.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Lockhart, G.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
MacPhee, Dr. S.
Matson, E.
Milner, R.
Mitchell, A.
Morier, W.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylac, F.
Nigomor, Victor.
Olman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paterson, Mrs. Mary.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Quildon, J.
Quinlan, F. P.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Roda, Augusto
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Sestar, Signor Siliro.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Spencer, Mrs.
Sprenger, Mrs.
Stable, J. C.
Thomas, D.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vibart, U.
Virtes.
Waller, G
Want, Mrs. J H.
Wasserman, Laser.
Webster, E. A.
Williamson, W. F.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters

Farapani, Cesare.
Greenberg, Frederick.
Healy, J. H. G.
Izambert, Alexander.
Vincent, Henry R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd June 1884.

Avery, W. P.
Creak, Mrs.
Davis, Thomas.
Drowbridge, Rev. W. B.
Eckford, Captain O. H.
Ferguson, P. R.
Gordon, Major W. R.
Harasatulla, Munshi.
Hari Pada, Baboo.
John, P. S.
Keep, Mrs.
Maha Deo Prosad, Munshi.
Meares, Char.
Meher, Esq.
Nation, Miss.
Naylor, H. P Todd.
Read, G. E. H.
Sale, Lieutenant M. E.
Sashee Bhusen, Baboo.
Speedy, Rev. T. B.
Standbridge, Miss.
Stern, Miss.
Swinhoe, Colonel F. W.
Unkles, R. N.
Whitmarsh, Mrs. M. H.

The 7th June 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7th June	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	11th „	P. & O. Str. *Cathay.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	10th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	14th „	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	13th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	11th „	Str. *Kelwa.*‡
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For Calcutta.

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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Second Quarter ending 31st October 1883, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1882.

PARTICULARS.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st Oct. 1883.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st Oct. 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	82,46,197 3 1	77,92,082 2 1	4,54,115 1 0	. . . .
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from Aug. to Oct. in the Widows' Fund	1,17,342 10 6	1,15,656 9 1	1,686 1 5	. . . .
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	78,935 3 9	78,298 10 0	636 9 9	. . . .
Entrance fees, &c., ditto Charges, General	529 8 0	264 1 9	265 6 3	. . . .
Amount credited to divisible surplus	21 0 0	. . . .	21 0 0	. . . .
Total	1,96,828 6 3	1,94,219 4 10	2,609 1 5	. . . .
Grand Total	84,43,025 9 4	79,86,301 6 11	4,56,724 2 5	. . . .
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	81,037 12 1	78,519 9 8	2,518 2 5	. . . .
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	55,215 14 10	51,192 13 2	4,023 1 8	. . . .
Establishment, including office rent and contingencies	6,794 9 6	6,822 6 5	. . . .	27 12 11
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	10,105 0 1	9,499 10 8	605 5 5	. . . .
Amount debited to divisible surplus	. . . .	249 12 0	. . . .	249 12 0
Total payments	1,53,153 4 6	1,46,284 3 11	A7,146 9 6	277 8 11
Net balance of the Fund exclusive of interest upon capital	82,89,872 4 10	78,40,017 3 0	B4,49,577 8 11	277 8 11
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to Subscribers	45,759 0 0	33,402 0 0	12,357 0 0	. . . .

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,510	999	1,484	983	27	16	. .	. .
Ditto of Incumbents	387	557	376	550	11	7	. .	. .
Ditto of Subscribers sharing divisible surplus	1,036	691	984	676	52	15	. .	. .

	R a. p.
A—Net increase in total payments	6,869 0 7
B— Ditto in balance	4,49,855 1 10

H. RONALDSON, JAMES BELL, } *Auditors.*

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary,*
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund

FUND OFFICE,
The 23rd May 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 089640, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Srimani, and last endorsed to Ramlal Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAMLAL MITTER,
Panihati.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th June, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— [1 of 1875.]

Short title.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Burma Courts Act, 1884; and

Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Definition of "section."

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "section" means a section of the Burma Courts Act, 1875. [1 of 1875.]

Alteration of names of certain Courts.

3. *(1)* In section 6, in clause (*a*), for the words "Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class" the word "Myo-ôk" shall be substituted, and in clause (*b*), the words "of the second class, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class" shall be omitted.

(2) In the table subjoined to section 12, in clause *(a)*, for the words "Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class" the word "Myo-ôk" shall be substituted, and in clause *(b)*, the words "of the second class, the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class" shall be omitted.

(3) In section 13, the words "of the first or second class" shall be omitted.

(4) The substitutions and omissions made by this section shall be deemed to have been made from the thirty-first day of March, 1882.

Substitution of new section for section 8.

4. For section 8 the following section shall be substituted :—

"8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, vary the number of the Courts mentioned in clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section six, and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, vary the number of the Courts mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same section."

Substitution of new section for section 9.

5. For section 9 the following section shall be substituted :—

"9. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court mentioned in section six, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, of any Court mentioned in section six, clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*)."

Insertion of section after section 9.

6. After section 9 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Validation of certain proceedings already taken.

"9A. Any order heretofore passed, or decree made or proceeding taken by any Civil Court in British Burma acting as if it had the jurisdiction of a Court mentioned in section six, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), shall not be invalid merely because the Court was established by the Chief Commissioner instead of by the Governor General in Council, or because the local limits of its jurisdiction were varied by the Chief Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, or because any person not an Extra Assistant Commissioner has been appointed to be the presiding officer of the Court of an Extra Assistant Commissioner."

Amendment of section 23.

7. In section 23 the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) after the word "Commissioner," each time it occurs, the words "or Deputy Commissioner,"

(*b*) after the words "Judicial Commissioner," the first time they occur, the words "or Commissioner respectively," and

(*c*) after the words "Judicial Commissioner," the second time they occur, the words "or Commissioner,"

shall be respectively inserted.

Insertion of section after section 23.

8. After section 23 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power for Chief Commissioner to invest Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers.

"23A. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner with power to hear appeals from decrees and orders in original suits and proceedings of any Court mentioned in section six, clause (*a*) or (*b*).

"The Chief Commissioner may withdraw the power with which any Assistant Commissioner has been invested under this section."

Substitution of new section for section 38.

9. For section 38 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"38. The presiding officer of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

"The presiding officers of all the Courts mentioned in section six, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner."

Substitution of new section for section 39.

10. For section 39 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"39. The presiding officer of any Court mentioned in section 6, clauses (*a*) to (*f*), both inclusive, may be suspended or removed by the Governor General in Council.

"The presiding officer of any such Court, except the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, may be suspended or removed by the Chief Commissioner."

Amendments of sections 76 and 80.

11. The following addition and insertion shall be deemed to have been made to, and in, sections 76 and 80, respectively, of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, immediately after the passing of that Act, namely :— XVII of

(*a*) To section 76—

"Provided that, if in the opinion of both Courts the point as to which they differ ought to be referred to the High Court, it shall be so referred in manner provided by section eighty, clause (*b*), and thereupon sections eighty-one and eighty-two shall apply."

(*b*) In section 80, after the words "without a Commissioner" the words "and not being cases provided for by section 76."

New section to follow section 94.

12. After section 94 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Language of Rangoon Small Cause Court.

"94A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, all or any proceedings, written or oral, before any person appointed under section 94 of this Act and section 15 of Act XI of 1865 to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, shall be in such language as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF F

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.	Great Millet Past fortnight.	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cholum, Bajra), *Penicillaria Sp.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	19 6	17 2	17 2	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 0	13 10	13 10	11 5	25 14	28 2	25 14	27 11	27 11	23
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	26 14	...	...	
	Kistna	15 6	14 0	8 13	...	...	...	15 6	16 3	13 8	16 5	17 2	14 2	19 3	20 5	21 13	...	...	
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	9 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 13	15 8	15 0	16 0	22 2	22 2	21 2	...	...	20
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 2	26 2	28 6	27 8	27 8	30
	Anantapur	12 8	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	11 13	11 13	15 2	13 0	13 0	31 6	28 13	30 2	29 2	29 2	30
	Bellary	17 5	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	39 2	41 3	41 3	22 10	28 3	33
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	13 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	28 13	34 3	32 8	32 8	31
	Madras	10 8	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	14 14	15 8	23 0	23 0	21 10	27 11	27 11	26
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 10	15 6	15 8	15 13	16 10	...	...	...	...	21 2	21
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	9 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 6	17 5	17 5	17 14	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 11	29 11	23
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	11 3	13 14	16 2	14 6	14 14	16 10	...	...	30 3	23 14	25 6	26
	Tanjore	12 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	14 2	15 5	17 6	...	...	...	38 3	36 10	38 3	28 5	28 5	35
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 14	10 10	...	...	...	15 3	15 2	15 13	15 13	15 3	16 11	...	...	...	29 0	27 14	33
	Madura	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	14 5	15 8	16 13	15 3	16 0	18 3	...	...	30 13	29 6	30 14	32
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 14	...	...	...	13 14	12 11	19 14	14 13	16 0	20 2	...	...	...	23 5	...	
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 8	14 8	15 6	25 3	25 3	24 6	29 6	29 6	27
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	11 3	12 0	11 3	11 3	18 8	16 14	21 10	18 3	19 10	22
	Salem	15 5	14 6	13 10	...	...	...	13 0	14 10	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 14	25 8	29 2	26 6	24 10	26 8	26
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	12 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay	Bombay	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ahmedabad																		
	Kaira																		
	Surat																		
	Broach																		
	Tanna (Salsette)																		
	Colába (Alibág)																		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																		
	Násik																		
	Ahmednagar																		
	Poona																		
	Sholápur																		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																		
	Satara																		
	Belgaum																		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																		
	Ratnágiri																		
	Kanara (Karwar)																		
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Diesa																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rájkot																		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	13 12	24 8	24 8	26 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	22 12	22 12	30 0	22 12	24 8	30
	Karachi	13 10	13 13	13 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	[illegible]
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	12 0	11 12	13 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	22 0	22 8	27 0	20 0	20 8	24
	Shikarpur	14 6	14 8	14 0	25 6	24 0	24 15	11 12	11 14	13 5	14 4	13 9	20 0	22 4	23 0	31 8	26 4	26 4	30
	Sukkur	18 0	18 0	14 8	24 0	27 0	29 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	23 0	25 0	29 8	23 0	23 0	28
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	14 0	27 8	32 0	20 0	13 2	13 4	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah	16 8	17 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	19 4	17 8	17 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom	17 0	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	16 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	17 8	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	13 8	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12 seers, and Raneegunge 12-12 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail price of salt per rupee ranged from 11 to 13-5 seers.

INDIA.

CE AND COMMERCE.

IA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

r Millets, Ragi, &c. varu, Veragu, Sawee, ena, Coraloo, Murhi, Nuglee), Panicum iaceum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
29 5	35 3	40 0	40 0	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	..	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
26 5	22 3	44 8	44 8	32 13	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam	
32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
28 14	24 14	32 8	33 10	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
25 8	29 2	29 14	29 14	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
30 0	30 0	36 2	36 2	33 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah	
33 14	31 0	45 6	45 8	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
36 14	34 14	33 10	33 10	31 6	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
...	32 3	30 0	31 8	28 8	164 11	167 3	182 11	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
28 2	27 6	27 11	27 5	27 5	85 0	85 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 6	16 6	16 8	Madras	
27 6	24 11	26 8	26 8	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
35 14	32 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
27 0	27 0	29 5	31 2	30 10	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 0	South Arcot	
36 3	36 3	30 11	29 11	30 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore	
35 6	34 2	33 14	33 14	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 3	17 6	17 13	15 13	17 0	17 0	Trichinopoly	
37 3	39 8	39 3	39 3	45 6	116 10	116 10	121 8	16 13	16 13	16 13	16 6	16 6	16 6	Madura	
...	...	39 3	29 5	39 10	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	18 11	17 6	17 6	13 5	Tinnevelly	
29 8	32 13	37 0	38 0	32 5	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
20 14	24 13	23 3	24 14	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
32 8	30 13	40 6	39 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	14 10	18 0	15 6	13 8	16 0	14 5	Salem	
21 2	15 13	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	14 14	15 5	15 14	13 13	14 13	14 14	South Canara	
22 10	22 10	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Broach, Tanna (Salsette), Colába (Alibág), Khandesh (Dhulia), Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Kaládgi (Bagalkot), Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar (Hubli), Ratnágiri, Kanara (Karwar), Páuch Mahále (Godhra), Aden, Asirgarh, Baroda, Disa, Nimach, Nasirabad, Rájkot	Bombay.
30 0	...	22 12	22 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12½*	12 12½*	12 13*	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
31 0	9 8	17 0	19 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
30 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	21 0	20 12	22 12	260 0	230 0	260 0	14 0	14 0	13 2	13 12	13 12	13 10	Shikarpur	
...	...	23 8	25 0	23 8	120 0	140 0	120 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	13 0	Sukkur	
...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	13 11	14 12	14 12	13 11	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
								Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
								R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
...	...	22 0	22 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 8	2 14 9	3 1 3	13 4a	13 4	12 0	Burdwan	
...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 12b	12 12	12 0	Bancoorah	
...	...	19 8	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 5 0	12 0c	12 0	11 12	Beerbhoom	
...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9d	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 12-8 seers.

* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	14 9	17 0	19 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	10 12	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 0	19 0	...	15 0	14 0	[illegible]
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	14 4	13 5	17 12	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 5	...	...	...			...
	Nuddea	16 12	16 12	14 8	20 0	22 15	22 15	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 5¼	13 5¼	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	19 0	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	16 0	14 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	11 6	13 0	15 8	18 0	16 0	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	19 0	19 0	17 4	32 0	32 0	37 8	11 8	11 4	16 0	13 0	12 8	17 4 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 4	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	16 8	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	24 0	24 6	18 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	15 0	15 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	5 8	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	10 10	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	17 0	17 0	14 4	26 0	26 0	19 4	12 8	12 8	15 12	15 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	21 4	...	...	21
	Furreedpore	20 0	21 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 12	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	14 8	14 10	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 12	16 13	16 13	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	13 0	13 5	13 5	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	22 8	17 8	23 0	24 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 8	17 0	18 8	21 0	21 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 8	19 0	17 0 to 19 0	23 0	22 0	25 0 to 26 0	8 8	9 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 0	13 0	17 0 to 19 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...
	Dumbhunga	15 3	16 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	18 14	10 3	14 0	13 11	13 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	40 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 11	18 14	22 5	22 4	21 0	27 15	10 12	11 9	14 11	12 9	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	17 10	18 11	16 6	21 7	21 7	27 8	11 6	12 0	15 12	13 14	13 4	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	14 7	19 11	17 1	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 7	18 6*	19 11	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 4	23 10	26 10	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	14 8	14 4	...	24 0	30 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	20 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of rice varies from 23 seers 10 chittacks to 32 seers 13 chittacks per rupee.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, and Diamond Harbour 11 seers.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Meherpore 11-8 seers, Choondanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers, Magurah and Narail 12 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-8 seers, and Kandy 12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :— Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.
k In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 14 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
l The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 12-12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :— Kurseong 8 seers, and Siliguri 11 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Falacotta was 10 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 13 seers, Moonshegunge 10-10½ seers.
p In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Goalundo and Madaripore 12 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 10 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregung 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Netrokona 11-8 seers, and Jamalpore 11-4 seers.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

ser Millets, Ragi, &c. Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee. beena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															Central Districts.	
..	...	...	18 10	18 10	18 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*
..	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*c*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
..	...	...	21 5½	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 10½*f*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
..	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	...	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*g*	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
..	...	...	25 8	25 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	10 12*h*	10 12	10 12	Jessore	
..	...	...	23 8	24 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	10 0*i*	11 8	12 8	Moorshedabad	
..	...	...	15 0	20 0	10 10	140 0	140 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	Dinagepore	
..	...	...	23 0	25 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 3	12 0*j*	12 0	11 4	Rajshahye	
..	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*k*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
..	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 8	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 8 0	3 5 4	3 8 8	11 4	12 0	9 12	Bogra	
..	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 6*l*	12 6	11 4	Pubna	
0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*n*	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
															Eastern Districts.	
..	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8*o*	12 8	12 4	Dacca	
..	...	...	19 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*p*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
..	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*q*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
..	...	...	16 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 2 0	...	13 0*r*	12 8	12 0	Mymensingh	
..	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	...	60 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0*s*	10 0	9 0	Chittagong	
..	..	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*t*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
..	...	...	16 0	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	11 0*u*	12 4	12 4	Tipperah	
..	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
..	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
															Behar.	
..	...	...	21 0	24 8	29 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Patna	
..	...	...	20 4	20 4	23 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*v*	11 0	12 0	Gya	
..	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Shahabad	
9	...	35 0	20 15	21 15	24 0	176 0	180 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	12 1	12 1	11 0	Durbhunga	
..	...	...	21 0	19 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*w*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
0	23 0	32 0	21 8	20 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 0*x*	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
..	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0*y*	11 8	11 8	Chumparun	
..	...	...	26 0	27 15	26 13	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 0 6	12 1*z*	12 4	12 10	Monghyr	
..	...	...	20 13	20 13	25 4	151 8	164 0	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	12 10*z1*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
..	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 8*z2*	10 8	10 0	Purneah	
..	...	...	23 0	24 0	22 8	200 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Maldah	
..	...	...	18 8	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	9 8*z3*	10 0	11 0	Southal Pergunnahs	
															Orissa.	
12	10 8	21 0	22 5	23 10	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
..	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	80 0	100 0	100 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	Pooree	
..	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8 8*z4*	10 8	10 8	Balasore	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
0	20 0	24 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 10 3	3 12 6	3 7 0	11 0*z5*	10 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
0	28 0	30 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	Lohardugga	
..	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
..	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 8*z6*	10 8	10 8	Manbhoom	

s The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 9 seers per rupee.
t The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 10-12 seers per rupee.
u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-4 seers, and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Arungabad 11-6 seers and Nowada 10 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 10 seers, and Hajeepore 11-7 seers.
x The retail price of salt at the Sewan sub-division was 11-8 seer per rupee.
y The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11-8 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Madhubani 10 seers, and Boopote 11 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 9 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers and Godda 12 seers.
z4 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 8 seers per rupee.
z5 The retail price of salt at Chatra and Kharagdiha was 11 seers per rupee.
z6 The retail price of salt per rupee were:—Raghunathpore 12 seers, Burra Bazar and Govindpore 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	12 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	5 5	12 13	16 0	13 5	10 10	10 10	8 0	15 0	13 5	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 8	16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	18 8	26 0	25 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	26 [illegible]
	Saháranpur	21 8	20 7	21 8	26 14	26 14	37 10	7 8½	7 8½	8 9½	9 11	10 12	12 14	23 11	24 11½	25 13	26 14	26 14	21 [illegible]
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	20 4	30 12	29 11	36 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	12 2	23 2	25 5	35 5	22 0	22 0	36 [illegible]
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	28 [illegible]
	Bulandshahr	21 12	21 12	20 0	27 8	27 8	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 13	11 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	18 [illegible]
	Aligarh	19 4	19 0	17 8	26 8	26 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	26 8	27 0	28 0	24 8	25 0	18 [illegible]
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	13 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 [illegible]
	Bijnor	19 2	18 0	20 2	25 14	25 14	32 6	9 0	9 9	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 8	21 6	22 8	27 6	...	...	21 [illegible]
	Moradabad	20 15	20 15	21 4	29 4	30 10	31 14	8 7	8 12	10 10	12 8	12 12	13 12	30 8	30 8	31 4	26 12	27 8	19 [illegible]
	Budaun	22 3	21 14	21 9½	31 3	31 12½	33 0	8 6	7 3	8 6	12 0	10 12½	14 2	26 6	26 6	...	25 3	26 6	...
	Bareilly	20 10	20 10	19 11	28 12	28 12	26 14	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 14	10 10	13 2	28 12	28 12	28 12	25 0	24 6	20 [illegible]
	Sháhjahánpur	23 4	24 8	21 4	34 4	36 0	31 0	8 4	8 0	9 12	14 4	13 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	21 14	20 0	37 8	37 8	35 0	8 2	8 12	10 0	11 14	11 6	15 0	33 12	35 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	25 [illegible]
	Muttra	19 0	18 12	18 8	25 8	25 4	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	21 [illegible]
	Agra	18 4	18 8	17 8	24 8	24 8	24 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	23 8	22 [illegible]
	Farukhabad	21 8	21 8½	19 4	30 13	32 8	27 6	7 0	7 5	6 7	12 9	12 10	12 8	...	...	21 13½	27 1	28 10	21 [illegible]
	Mainpuri	21 0	21 0	19 12	26 8	30 0	26 12	4 0	4 0	4 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	20 0	20 8	18 0	24 0	24 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	24 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	24 [illegible]
	Etah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	23 [illegible]
	Jhánsi	22 8	22 8	23 0	28 5	32 2½	37 9	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	29 0	29 12	35 6	20 8	22 0	...
	Lalitpur	26 2	25 12	22 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	34 0	34 8	38 0	26 0	26 0	30 [illegible]
	Cawnpore	22 0	22 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	29 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	36 [illegible]
	Fatehpur	19 0	18 8	17 14	27 0	27 8	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 12	13 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	24 [illegible]
	Bánda	27 0	27 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	13 8	14 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	34 0	...
	Allahabad	19 8	19 8	16 4	27 4	28 0	28 0	8 8	9 0	10 8	14 0	14 4	16 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	27 8	30 [illegible]
	Hamírpur	25 5	24 11	22 8	...	24 12	20 4	9 0	8 12	9 0	11 4	12 0	...	31 0	29 12	28 11	...	28 10	...
	Jaunpur	21 14	21 3	19 13	28 4	26 13	31 12	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 0	12 12	14 13	...	25 6	...	21 3	22 9	...
	Gorakhpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti																		
	Azamgarh	19 4	19 3	17 11	26 4	25 13	25 13	10 5	10 5	10 5	11 13	11 13	14 12	...	...	29 8	20 10	20 10	20 [illegible]
	Mirzapur	16 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	23 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	21 0	20 0	26 [illegible]
	Benares	18 2	18 7	16 4	25 0	24 11	25 0	8 11	8 11	11 2	12 3	12 3	16 13	26 9	26 9	29 4	22 4	22 4	29 [illegible]
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	19 5	25 1½	25 1½	27 11	7 1½	7 1½	9 0	11 9	11 9	16 1½	...	20 9½	33 7	21 4	22 8½	27 [illegible]
	Balia	19 5	18 10	19 6	24 6	24 6	28 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	...
	Pilibhít	21 4	21 8	21 5½	32 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	12 8	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	23 0	21 8	28 0	32 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	22 5	22 8	21 3	30 15	30 14	33 5	14 0	13 12	16 0	14 10	14 8	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 0	30 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	17 0	26 0	27 0	36 0	23 8	24 0	...
	Kheri	22 0	22 0	23 8	32 0	34 0	36 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	40 0	34 0	43 0	...	34 0	...
	Lucknow	21 10	21 12	19 0	30 10	30 3	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	29 0	29 0	28 6½	29 0	29 4	24 [illegible]
	Bára Banki	22 0	23 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	29 0	29 0	22 [illegible]
	Bahraich	22 0	20 8	20 0	32 0	31 0	42 0	12 0	12 12	11 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	38 0	...	23 0	24 [illegible]
	Rai Bareli	21 0	22 0	19 8	28 8	29 0	27 12	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	30 0	31 4	27 0	...	30 0	26 [illegible]
	Sitapur	24 13	24 0	22 14	35 0	35 13	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	27 [illegible]
	Gonda	24 0	23 4	21 12	32 0	31 0	42 0	12 12	12 8	14 4	15 6	15 8	15 14	28 8	28 8	44 0	25 0	27 0	25 [illegible]
	Unáo	22 8	22 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	23 0	26 0	24 [illegible]
	Baráuí	23 0	23 0	17 13	33 12	32 13	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 0	11 4	11 4	13 2	...	30 0	26 4	...	...	23 [illegible]
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	25 0	25 8	24 4	40 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	16 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	28 0	35 [illegible]
	Lahore (b)	25 0	25 0	23 0	38 0	41 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	30 0	32 0	28 [illegible]
	Ferozepore (c)	22 0	23 0	21 8	38 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	...	...	36 [illegible]
	Sirsa (d)	19 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	47 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	44 0	21 0	22 0	33 [illegible]
	Hissar (e)	18 8	18 0	21 0	26 8	29 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	27 0	33 0	21 0	21 8	29 [illegible]
	Rohtak (f)	19 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	26 [illegible]
	Gurgaon (g)	20 0	19 8	21 0	27 0	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	23 [illegible]
	Delhi (h)	19 8	18 8	19 8	26 0	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	20 [illegible]
	Karnal (i)	21 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	23 [illegible]
	Umballa (j)	22 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	26 0	28 [illegible]
	Ludhiana (k)	24 8	25 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	35 0	44 0	24 0	25 0	28 [illegible]
	Simla (l)	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	18 6	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	14 8	...

(a) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar, gram, maize, and gur rising. (b) Barley, bajra, jowar, gram, gur rising. (c) Wheat, barley, gram, and gur rising.
(d) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and gur, rising. (e) Barley, bajra, jowar, and gram rising; wheat falling. (f) Barley, gram, maize and gur, salt (wholesale) rising.

IA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, ...ns, Cheena, Coraloo, ...hwa, Nugloo). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	15 0	16 0	8 6	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 4	12 8	11 13	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	12 13	12 13	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	13 4	13 2	18 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	Goálpárá	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
...	...	9 10	9 12	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4 0	4 5 4	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	230 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintia Hills	
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					N. W. Provinces.
...	...	24 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	
...	...	25 13	27 15	29 0½	129 0	129 0	150 8	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 11	Saháranpur	
...	...	25 5	26 6	29 11	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 2	12 2	11 10	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	25 0	26 8	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	22 0	23 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	21 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Aligarh	
...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	Kumaun	
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
...	...	21 6	22 8	26 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	11 8	Bijnor	
...	...	22 12	23 0	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	21 0	21 9½	24 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 1½	11 6	11 1½	10 12½	Budaun	
...	...	21 14	22 8	23 2	150 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	11 14	Bareilly	
...	...	24 8	24 8	24 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	21 4	22 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 14	13 0	11 9	11 9	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	22 0	22 0	26 12	120 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	22 8	22 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	24 14½	26 8	24 7	145 0	145 0	150 0	12 4	12 8	12 15	11 9	11 14	11 6	Farukhabad	
...	...	22 0	25 0	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	24 0	25 8	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etah	
...	...	31 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
...	...	26 8	27 1	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
...	...	32 4	30 12	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 12	Lalitpur	
...	...	29 0	29 0	29 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	28 4	28 4	28 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	37 0	38 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	Bánda	
...	...	28 4	29 4	30 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	34 8	34 8	35 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	11 13	10 12	10 10	11 0	Hamírpur	
...	...	24 0	24 11	26 13	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gorakhpur	
...	...	22 14	22 14	22 6	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 10	9 13	10 8	10 8	10 8	Basti	
...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	Azamgarh	
...	...	23 1	24 6	25 10	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 15½	10 11	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	Mirzapur	
...	...	24 7	24 7	29 10	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Benares	
...	...	26 4	26 4	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Gházipur	
...	...	21 12	22 0	24 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Balia	
														Pilibhít	
...	...	26 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	25 3	25 8	27 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	10 12	10 10	Partábgarh	
...	...	25 4	26 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Khori	
...	...	25 6½	26 3	24 8	120 0	115 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
...	...	25 8	27 8	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	27 8	27 3	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
...	...	28 8	28 8	32 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8½	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
...	...	28 0	29 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Unáo	
...	...	23 7	25 5	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	35 0	41 0	38 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
...	...	36 0	40 0	39 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
...	...	34 0	37 8	40 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
...	...	31 0	32 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
...	...	26 8	28 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Hissar (*e*)	
...	...	23 8	24 8	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	13 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	Rohtak (*f*)	
...	...	22 0	23 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
...	...	22 0	24 8	24 12	90 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi (*h*)	
...	...	25 0	27 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	Karnál (*i*)	
...	...	27 8	31 0	32 4	200 0	200 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	13 12	14 0	Umballa (*j*)	
...	...	30 8	31 8	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	15 0	14 14	14 8	14 0	14 8	Ludhiana (*k*)	
...	...	19 0	19 8	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 0	11 5	10 8	10 0	10 10	Simla (*l*)	

(*g*) Wheat falling; barley, jowar, gram and maize rising. (*h*) Wheat and firewood falling; barley, rice, bajra, jowar, gram, maize, and gur rising.
...rley, rice, jowar, gram, maize, gur rising. (*j*) Barley, rice, bajra, gram, and gur rising; salt (retail) falling. (*k*) Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar, gram, maize, gur rising.
(*l*) Wheat, rice, maize, gur, salt falling; gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued*	Kángra (*a*)	19 0	18 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 8	25 8	26 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	30 0	30 0
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	25 0	24 0	25 8	37 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	24 0
	Gurdaspur (*d*)	29 0	28 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	55 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*e*)	25 0	25 8	24 8	39 0	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	13 8	38 0	40 0	43 0	29 0	30 0
	Siálkot (*f*)	25 8	25 8	27 5	40 0	44 0	42 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	41 0	39 0	35 0	36 8
	Gujrát (*g*)	28 12	29 12	29 0	49 0	50 0	40 11	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	49 0	47 0	42 8	43 0
	Jhelum (*h*)	27 0	27 8	27 8	40 0	41 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	36 0	37 0	40 0	35 0	35 0
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	31 0	33 0	29 2	44 8	50 0	43 7	...	...	...	12 0	16 12	14 5	50 0	50 0	40 0	45 0	48 0
	Shahpúr (*j*)	29 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	48 0	52 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	38 0	40 0	42 0	38 0	38 0
	Jhang (*k*)	22 0	22 0	22 8	29 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	32 0	32 0
	Montgomery (*l*)	20 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*m*)	17 8	18 0	16 4	27 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	30 0	24 0	24 0
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán (*n*)	19 6	18 12	18 12	26 14	27 8	36 4	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	8 12	28 12	26 4	41 4	25 0	25 0
	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	21 8	21 0	22 2	37 4	41 14	32 11	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	33 2	33 12	41 4	27 8	27 8
	Bannu (*p*)	32 8	25 0	30 10	47 8	44 6	48 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	40 0	25 0
	Kohát (*q*)	31 14	24 4	25 8	45 14	44 10	48 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	34 6	33 2
	Pesháwar (*r*)	27 8	27 4	21 8	51 5	47 8	37 6	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	12 8	57 0	73 0	49 0	39 0	39 0
	Házára (*s*)	21 0	29 0	...	43 8	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	32 0	36 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	27 0	28 8	25 0	...	32 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	35 0	...	...	28 0
	Damoh	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	12 8	12 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	24 0	23 12	20 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	17 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	19 0	20 0
	Mandla	32 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 8	18 8	20 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	26 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	22 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 4	20 4	14 15	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	11 14	11 14	10 2	30 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Nimár	21 10	20 10	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	23 7	24 0	19 10	28 0	26 0
	Betúl	23 8	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...
	Nagpur	22 12	22 4	18 8	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	16 0	28 12	27 12	28 12	...	...
	Chánda	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...
	Bhandára	24 0	25 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	21 4	22 0	22 0	38 12	...	...
	Bálaghát	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	32 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	47 8	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	28 8	23 12	32 0	34 0	34 0	49 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	24 8	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	38 0	28 4	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																	
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 12	9 8	13 6	13 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																	
	Rangoon Town	16 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	...	14 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	16 3	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	11 10	12 3	12 3	12 7	13 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 12	10 6	15 11	14 10	13 9	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 15	13 0	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 15	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 11	10 8	12 8	12 2	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	16 12	16 12	17 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 4	16 10	16 10	20 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	11 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 10	10 10	9 9	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																	
	Chudderghat																	
	Amráoti																	
	Akola																	
	Ellichpur																	
	Buldana																	
	Wún																	
	Básim																	

(*a*) Wheat, barley, salt (wholesale) falling. (*b*) Barley, gram, maize rising. (*c*) Barley rising; wheat and gram falling. (*d*) Wheat, barley, and wood falling; gram rising.
(*e*) Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar, gram, maize, and gur rising; barley falling. (*f*) Barley, bajra, jowar, gram, gur rising. (*g*) Jowar falling; wheat, barley, bajra, gram, maize, and gur ri
(*h*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram, maize, and gur rising; salt falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, gram, gur and firewood rising.
(*j*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram and gur rising. (*k*) Barley rising; jowar falling. (*l*) Barley, jowar, gram, and maize rising.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued*.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawes, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nugeel, Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra (a)	Punjab—*continued*.
...	...	...	31 8	34 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	Jullundur (b)	
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (c)	
...	...	...	33 0	35 0	36 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (d)	
...	...	...	35 8	37 4	38 12	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	14 14	Amritsar (e)	
...	...	...	34 0	39 0	33 10	120 0	120 0	145 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	Siálkot (f)	
...	...	...	36 8	38 8	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 12	Gujrát (g)	
...	...	...	30 0	35 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	16 4	16 0	16 8	16 0	15 8	16 0	Jhelum (h)	
...	...	...	36 0	39 0	31 4	130 0	140 0	92 9	15 4	15 4	14 7	15 0	15 0	14 2	Ráwalpindi (i)	
...	...	...	38 8	42 0	47 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (j)	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	Jhang (k)	
...	...	...	29 0	33 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (l)	
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 8	Mooltan (m)	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 2	125 0	150 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	27 8	27 8	25 0	Dera Ghazi Khan (n)	
...	...	...	31 9	35 2	29 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	44 6	47 8	52 8	41 14	45 0	50 10	Dera Ismail Khan (o)	
...	...	...	42 8	42 8	36 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (p)	
...	...	...	34 6	30 10	28 11	114 12	114 12	127 8	61 3	61 3	91 12	53 11	58 11	63 12	Kohát (q)	
...	...	...	29 4	31 8	21 8	118 0	1.4 0	86 0	41 10	36 6	54 0	40 0	35 4	52 0	Peshawar (r)	
...	...	...	30 8	31 0	...	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 8	Házára (s)	
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 12	10 0	11 0	9 8	9 12	10 12	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	Damoh	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 10	11 10	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 8	Jubbulpore	
0	30 0	25 0	45 0	40 0	43 12	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Mandla	
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	10 12	11 2	11 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	28 2	28 2	23 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	25 13	25 13	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
0	17 0	13 8	24 0	22 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Betúl	
0	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
...	...	...	18 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	21 12	22 4	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	26 8	159 0	159 0	..	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	31 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
0	80 0	120 0	42 0	44 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Bilaspur	
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Akyab Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 3	30 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	20 0	19 7	...	320 0	320 0	...	50 11	50 11	...	22 10	22 10	...	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	513 11	535 11	...	...	...	...	27 7	32 7	...	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	28 6	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 9	238 12	238 12	265 7	26 2	26 9	28 9	22 7	25 1	21 4	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	18 3	18 3	...	184 8	184 8	...	41 12	41 12	...	35 7	35 7	..	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division	
...	...	...	12 2	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	..	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	26 1	29 3	29 3	14 3	Mergui	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	29 6	14 1	11 4	18 12	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	200 0	250 0	29 8	35 6	32 3	14 2	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
															Secunderabad Bolarum Chudderghat Amraoti Akola Ellichpur Buldana Wun Basim	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

* No wholesale salt sold.

(a) Wheat, barley, gram, maize and gur rising; jowar and salt falling. (m) Wheat, jowar and maize falling; barley rice and firewood rising.
(b) Wheat falling; barley, jowar, gram, gur and salt rising. (p) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram, and maize falling, gur rising. (q) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and maize falling.
(r) Rice, jowar, gram, gur and firewood rising; wheat, barley, maize and salt falling. (s) Barley falling; bajra, gram, maize and salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (common). Present fortnight.		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.		Great Millet. Past fortnight.		Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spic.* Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Coorg	Coorg	8	13	8	12	9	7	10	5	9	14	10	4	13	14	14	0	14	9	18	13	19	6	19	3	...		...		...		...		...	
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17	0	17	0	16	4	24	0	23	8	23	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	22	0	23	0	25	0	18	12	19	0
	Kishengurh	17	0	17	0	16	0	22	8	22	8	24	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	8	17	8	27	0	16	0	16	0
	Kerrowlee	18	12	18	12	19	6	24	6	24	6	28	2	10	0	10	0	12	8	11	4	11	4	13	12	24	6	25	0	27	8	21	4	21	11
	Ulwur	18	4	18	13	20	0	23	13	24	5	27	10	7	7	7	7	8	0	10	8	10	8	13	0	22	0	22	0	28	8	19	1	19	11
	Bhurtpore (City)	18	11	18	7	20	3	24	3	24	11	30	4	7	6	7	6	7	15	8	6	8	13	11	0	23	3	23	3	28	4	22	3	21	11
	Ajmere	15	8	15	8	15	8	21	8	22	8	22	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	22	0	22	0	21	0	16	0	17	0
	Deoli Cantonment	22	4	21	9	18	15	30	2	30	13	25	15	...		...		...		9	4	9	4	13	0	28	0	29	5	24	12	22	0	22	0
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bálmere, Jeysalmere	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18	8	18	0	20	0	21	0	22	0	26	0	...		...		...		13	0	13	0	16	0	...		...		...		...		...	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17	8	17	3	12	14½	24	3½	25	12½	17	15	9	12½	10	2½	9	6	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency), Partábgarh („), Marwar (Jodhpore), Bikaneer	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Boondee	26	12	23	0	21	0	42	8	38	0	28	0	7	8	7	8	10	0	8	0	8	0	11	0	38	8	35	0	28	0	...		...	
	Kotah	26	0	24	0	19	8	35	0	35	0	25	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	9	0	9	0	13	0	34	0	34	0	26	0	18	0	18	0
	Tonk	21	0	21	0	19	13	31	0	29	8	28	6	6	8	6	8	7	12	8	8	8	8	9	12	31	8	31	0	29	4	23	4	21	8
	Jhallawar	23	0	21	14½	19	1½	36	6½	35	13	23	10	...		...		...		10	3½	10	3½	8	14	31	8	31	8	24	6	16	11	17	2
	Shahpoora	19	12	19	4	19	8	26	0	25	4	23	4	9	0	8	12	12	6	12	12	12	14	16	3	27	1	25	8	21	12	18	12	18	12
	Dholpur	18	2	18	0	18	1	24	12	25	14	27	4	10	2	9	11	10	2	11	8	11	12	11	4	24	2	24	3	25	8	23	2	22	12
Central India	Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

A FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 —*concluded.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi (Kavaru, Veragu, Cheena, Cornoo, Jowa, Nuglee), Panni-Millaccum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
29 10	27 13	23 10	24 9	30 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 14	11 0	11 2	11 3	10 14	Coorg	Coorg
...	...	22 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	20 8	20 8	24 0	...	...	...				16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	22 8	22 0	27 4	...	...	...	13 14	14 2	14 3	13 12	14 0	13 8	Kerrowlee	
...	...	22 9	22 8	28 6	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwúr	
...	...	21 7	22 3	28 4				12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	13 1	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	20 8	21 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	28 0	27 13	27 9	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 10	13 15	Deolí Cantonment	
								R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Erinpura Sirohee Abu Anadra Bálmere Jeysalmere	
...	...	20 0	22 0	23 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	9 10 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...	21 1¼	20 5	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 11½	11 11½	9 12½	11 5½	11 5½	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
								R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bánswára (Meywar Agency) Partábgurh (") Marwar (Jodhpore) Bikaneer	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch					
...	...	38 8	35 0	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 12	12 12	Boondee	
...	...	35 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
...	...	28 0	29 0	28 8	110 0	110 0	160 0	13 0	13 4	14 11	12 13	13 0	11 7	Tonk	
...	...	31 15	31 15	26 2	...			11 5	11 5	10 2	11 1	11 1	9 14	Jhallawar	
...	...	25 12	24 4	23 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 15	13 14	13 5	13 12½	13 11	Shahpoora	
...	...	21 11	21 14	26 14	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	12 10	12 10	Dholpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total increase in 1884-85.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.											
10th May 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	97,531	567	176	66,027	375	4,90,260	570	3,13,977	379	. . .
3rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,46,428	268	547	1,26,541	231	7,36,902	269	6,32,757	242	. . .
3rd ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	2,14,990	290	754	2,36,261	313	12,08,267	329	11,59,688	326	. . .
3rd ditto	Madras	861	1,31,030	152	861	1,27,677	148	6,68,058	155	6,21,284	153	. . .
3rd ditto	South Indian	655	79,982	122	654	86,006	133	3,92,411	120	4,05,834	132	13,423
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,61,828	728	1,458	9,55,138	656	51,62,011	708	45,63,871	664	. . .
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,17,132	688	461	3,52,188	764	15,48,470	672	16,54,968	762	1,06,498
	TOTAL	4,895	20,48,921	419	4,911	19,50,738	397	1,02,06,379	418	93,42,379	403	. . .
	State.											
10th May 1884	East Indian	1,509	10,91,141	723	1,509	10,07,746	668	52,39,266	694	44,91,474	631	. . .
10th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	52	5,415	104	56	5,560	99	28,816	128	28,373	108	. . .
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,720	63	27	1,280	47	8,606	63	6,544	53	. . .
10th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	38,290	166	243	36,820	151	2,13,915	186	1,68,810	149	. . .
10th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,259	71	32	2,140	67	10,356	65	11,735	78	1,379
10th ditto	Tirhoot	166	14,416	87	193	23,898	124	84,971	107	1,12,038	123	27,117
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	9,610	169	. .	(b) . . .	. .	60,761	213	(b) . . .	. .	. . .
10th May 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,302	82	206	15,572	76	55,971	81	64,940	67	8,969
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,397	116	12	1,585	132	6,305	105	5,730	102	. . .
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,92,686	262	1,119	2,88,280	258	13,83,028	248	15,02,610	285	1,19,582
10th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	7,990	90	140	13,990	100	17,237	39	97,109	147	79,872
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,126	269	45	9,118	203	96,390	428	70,406	332	. . .
10th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	47,449	318	149	48,258	324	2,44,811	329	2,28,219	325	. . .
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	36,732	228	208	53,975	259	1,93,239	240	2,54,741	260	61,502
10th ditto	Sindia	75	6,889	92	75	7,820	104	34,174	91	40,629	115	6,455
3rd ditto	Punjab Northern	422	58,877	140	447	52,688	118	3,26,219	155	3,03,153	144	. . .
10th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,23,682	187	660	1,65,300	251	6,57,517	211	7,36,714	223	79,197
3rd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,720	53	. . . .	. .	15,036	62	15,036
	TOTAL	3,431	6,70,840	196	(c)3,663	7,29,004	199	34,22,316	200	36,46,837	211	(d)2,85,232
	Assisted Companies.											
10th May 1884	Bengal-Central	35	2,516	72	126	9,834	78	10,284	59	32,976	60	22,692
26th Apl. 1884	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(b) . . .	. .	. . .	. .	(e) 10,761	74	10,761
3rd May 1884	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,848	45	. . .	. .	15,148	78	15,148
	TOTAL	35	2,516	72	(f)167	11,682	70	10,284	59	58,885	63	48,601
	Native States.											
3rd May 1884	Bhavnagar-Goondal	193	35,981	186	193	38,550	200	1,62,635	169	1,73,478	190	10,843
10th ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,010	53	19	1,200	63	3,867	41	5,639	63	1,772
3rd ditto	Nizam's	121	15,691	130	121	21,209	175	75,150	124	98,714	173	23,564
3rd ditto	Mysore	86	4,431	52	86	5,853	68	25,090	58	27,483	68	2,393
	TOTAL	419	57,113	136	419	66,542	160	2,66,742	127	3,05,314	155	38,572
	GRAND TOTAL	10,289	38,70,031	376	(g)10,069	37,66,012	373	1,91,44,987	373	1,78,44,389	351	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	86,16,244	168	82,08,649	163	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,05,28,743	205	96,36,240	191	. . .

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the figures of the Patna-Gya State Railway.
(d) Total receipts from 1st to 20th April 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th JUNE 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general in British Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Slight rain has also fallen in several districts of the Madras Presidency, in Mysore, and in parts of Hyderabad, Wadwan, Ratnagiri, Dharwar and Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency. Some rain fell in a few places in the Central Provinces, in the Central India States, and in Rajputana. In Hyderabad and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was no rain during the week, and in the Punjab slight falls are reported from two districts only.

Harvesting continues in Madras, and standing crops are generally in good condition. Locusts are reported to be increasing in parts of Kurnool, where they are doing some injury to the crops. In Mysore the crop prospects continue favourable, but rain is wanted in Coorg to facilitate agricultural operations.

Kharif sowings are generally in progress throughout the Bombay Presidency; rain is urgently wanted in Dharwar, where the scarcity of drinking-water is still felt. In Berar preparations for the *kharif* are also in hand. In the Central India States and Rajputana hot winds still prevail, and agricultural prospects are generally good. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is nearly over and *kharif* operations are in progress. *Kharif* sowings have also begun in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; water is scarce in five districts. In the Central Provinces winnowing is nearly completed, and ploughing for *kharif* has commenced. In Bengal ploughing and sowing of the *aus* and *amun* crops continue, and paddy and jute are thriving. In Assam sowings are well advanced. Ploughing for the next rice crop has commenced in British Burma.

Cholera and small-pox are reported almost in every province, but the former is abating in Bengal, and the latter in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab.

Prices are generally stationary. The price of paddy in Burma rules high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 4th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Cultivation of paddy and sugarcane commenced. Sporadic cholera in the west, 24 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·06 (average)	Rain urgently wanted in parts. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Locusts increasing in two taluks and doing harm.
Ganjam ...	·03 (average)	Small-pox and fever slight in parts; 1 death from cholera.
Kistna ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops and indigo good; harvest indigo, yield below average. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts. Harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·36	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* affected by insects in two taluks; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *cumbu*, yield about average. Fever in two taluks; 1 death from cholera.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing for want of rain in parts; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. Small-pox in parts; 272 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·07 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; 12 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·56 (average)	First crop paddy germinating in some taluks, elsewhere slightly injured for want of rain; harvest of third crop paddy nearly over. Small-pox slight in nine taluks, fever in two; 8 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·05	Ploughing and sowing over. Weather unfavourable for growth of paddy. Fever prevalent in parts; small-pox abating, 5 deaths at Trivandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 4th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	Strong westerly breeze. River at Kotri on 1st, 8 feet 11 inches against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in three talukas, some loss in Tatta; small-pox in nine villages in district, 8 fresh cases, 1 death, 31 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Dadu 36 and 44, in Ghorabari 22 and 32, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 34 and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in Hala on 22nd May.	High winds prevailing. *Kharif* cultivation commenced. River at Kotri on 2nd June, 8 feet 8 inches against 9 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in one taluka; measles in Hyderabad town. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations continue. Cholera in Parentij, 5 cases, 2 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 34 deaths; slightly prevalent in Baroda taluka and Kamrej mehal; measles in Amreli; small-pox in Keralu and Debgaum, and cattle-disease in Debgaum only. Cultivators preparing land for next season. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 22 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* continue. Cholera in Olphad, Chorasi, and Bulsar talukas, 80 cases, 41 deaths. *Juari* 34 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Public health generally good; a few cases of small-pox in parts of Sinnar, Dindori, Chandor, and Kalwan talukas; cattle-disease in parts of Malegaon and Kalwan. Land being prepared for cultivation. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 seers per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 0° to 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 1st; barometer high.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox in Junnar, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, Haveli, and Mawal talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 37; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain, except ·10 in Nagar.	Cholera in Akola, 17 cases, 12 fatal; slight cattle-disease in Newasa. Land being prepared for sowing. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 pounds in Karjat; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Weather cooler. Land being prepared for *kharif* crops. *Juari* 44 and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	·20 in Ron	Rain urgently wanted everywhere. Ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, and Kaladgi. Cholera in Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, and Karajgi talukas, 28 fatal, out of 52 cases; small-pox generally abating; fever in 2 talukas; no cattle-disease. Rice 27 to 40 and *juari* 50 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crops. Small-pox—15 deaths in Kumpta, 11 in Sirsi, 9 in Bhatkal, and 2 in Akola; slight fever in four talukas; cattle-disease in Akola. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers; district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very hot. Fever still prevalent; small-pox less prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 38 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Hyderabad, Wadwan, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, and Belgaum; more wanted in Dharwar and Belgaum. *Kharif* sowings in progress in most districts. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in parts of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of nine districts; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox in several districts
Bengal—(June 4th)		
Chittagong ...	6·72	Weather sultry and close, latterly rainy. *Aus* being transplanted; prospects of crops favourable. Prices steady. Cholera continues.
Dacca ...	2·71	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·25	Sowings of *aus* still continue; young plants thriving well; ploughing for *amun* going on; prospects of crops good. Price of common rice stationary. Health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·32	Weather hot and sultry. Standing crops doing well; *boro* being harvested. Rice selling at from 13½ to 15½ seers per rupee. Public health fairly good.
Rajshahye ...	3·02	Weather stormy, with heavy rain. Prospect of crops favourable.
Burdwan ...	.....	Sowings going on.
Rungpore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhagalpur ...	1·5	Fine rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. Ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on briskly.
Purneah ...	·91	Prospects very fair; weeding going on briskly. Coarse rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	·25	More rain wanted. Fields being prepared for *bhadoi* crops; sugar-cane growing well. Cholera and small-pox prevail.
Durbhunga ...	·42	*Mung* being harvested; prospects of crops improving; agricultural operations progressing. Prices high. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	·5	Weather variable, hot, and cloudy. Rain much wanted everywhere for ploughing operations. Prices continue high. Cholera still prevalent in Chatra town; cholera and small-pox reported from Giridi subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Paddy being sown. Rain shortly expected. Price of rice has risen a little. A few cases of cholera here and there in the interior, otherwise public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain fell in Chittagong and in some other districts of Dacca and Rajshahye divisions; rain is still much wanted in many districts. Ploughing going on generally; sowings of *bhadoi* crops continue, and those of *amun* have commenced in some places; early paddy and jute thriving; *til*, *kaon*, and *jali* paddy being reaped. Cholera abating; small-pox still reported; fever prevalent in Jessore and Bogra.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 3rd)	No rain	Hot winds. Crops being irrigated; prospects good. Cholera, small-pox, and fever mild. Prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather exceptionally hot and oppressive. Great scarcity of water in many places. Fruit abundant in market. Cholera in almost every pargana, but number of attacks and deaths diminishing; city very healthy. Prices slightly rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (June 3rd)	No rain	Weather hot and cloudy. Prices steady. Small-pox decreasing.
Jhansi („ „)	.....	Heat increasing. Weather occasionally cloudy. Prices fluctuating. Markets well supplied. Condition of people and cattle pretty fair, but want of fodder and scarcity of water are much felt.
Agra („ 2nd)	No rain	Scarcity of water continues. Fever in four and small-pox in three parganas; cholera in two parganas, but is now abating. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	.....	Prices steady. No increase of cattle-disease; public health fair.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather extremely hot. Sugarcane and indigo being irrigated. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Kumaon („ „)	.....	Very hot, with high winds. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Health fair. Water very scarce. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Intense heat; east wind. No crops in fields, except sugarcane. Health of people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices continue the same.
Partabgarh (May 30th)	.....	Prices stationary. Land being manured for *kharif* sowings. Hot west winds prevailing. Small-pox slightly on the decrease.
Sitapur (June 3rd)	.....	Strong westerly winds, changing to east in the mornings. Scarcity of fodder. Health of people good. Prices remain steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Weather clear and hot, wind chiefly from east. Markets well supplied and prices remain steady. One or two cases of cholera reported.
Rae Bareli („ 2nd)	.....	Heat intense; strong westerly winds. Scarcity of water in wells. Health of people and condition of cattle good. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	Weather sultry, with occasional light clouds. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Sporadic cholera in city, and small-pox continues; foot-disease among cattle in pargana Rasulabad.
Farukhabad („ 3rd)	.....	Weather very hot throughout the week. Health fair. Prices stationary. No cattle-disease.
		General Remarks.—No rain anywhere. Weather continues very hot, with west winds. All crops off the ground, except sugarcane and indigo. Markets well stocked. Prices generally stationary. Water is getting scarce in Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, and Kumaon. The condition of cattle is normal; small-pox is abating; cholera of a mild type still lingers in some districts, otherwise public health is good.
Punjab—(June 4th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating, no fresh cases since 30th May. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good, but there is a little small-pox in Rohtak and Sirsa. *Kharif* operations in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	.....	No report received.
Jullundur ...	.....	Small-pox is abating in cantonment, but cases have occurred in the city and adjoining villages. Sugarcane and cotton being irrigated. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Slight fall in prices of *juari* and *bajri*; prices of other food-grains stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; small-pox in city abating. Harvesting operations continue. Price of wheat has fallen slightly.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested. Prices stationary.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good, *Rabi* harvested. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·14	Health good. Drought in Thall and Daman continues. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. Preparations being made for *kharif* sowings. Prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox is prevalent in the Jullundur city and adjoining villages, also some cases in Rohtak and Sirsa; it is however abating in the Delhi district, in the Jullundur cantonment, and in the Sialkot city; cholera continues in the Kangra district; health of the province elsewhere is good, with the exception of slight fever in Faruka Ilaqa, district Shahpur. Drought still continues in Thall and Daman, in the Dera Ismail Khan district. *Rabi* nearly harvested; *kharif* operations commenced.
Central Provinces—(June 4th)		
Nagpur ...	·11	Weather cloudy and sultry. Ploughing continues. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease sight. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·10	Weather cloudy and hot. Harvest completed, outturn not much below average; land under preparation for *kharif* sowings. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (June 3rd)	·12	Weather very hot. Winnowing nearly finished; *kharif* ploughings in hand. Small-pox prevalent. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·02	Weather very hot and sultry. Winnowing completed; ploughing progressing. Cattle and small-pox continue. Prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. Ploughing continues. Fever prevalent. Wheat 20 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot and windy. Prospects good; ploughing progressing. Cholera—11 cases, 5 deaths. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 22½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Raipur ...	.....	Heat excessive. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Public health good. Prices rising. Rice 22½ and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 31st)	.....	Weather close and sultry. Health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot and cloudy: Ploughing in progress. Prices steady. Health fair.
British Burma— (June 4th)		
Akyab (May 31st)	5·41	Total rainfall 17·07. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease reported.
Rangoon („ „)	2·82	Total rainfall 9·52. Slight small-pox; no cholera.
Bassein („ „)	2·77	Total rainfall 7·41. Slight small-pox and some cholera and cattle-disease in interior. Ploughing begun.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	9·04	Total rainfall 13·43. Public health good.
Toungoo („ „)	2·69	Total rainfall 6·76. Public health good.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	3·83	Total rainfall 8·42. Public health good.
Sandoway („ 24th)	4·63	Total rainfall 6·17. Public health good.
Do. („ 31st)	3·15	Total rainfall 9·32. Public health good.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Pegu („ „)	2·36	Total rainfall 13·90. Public health good.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	2·85	Total rainfall 10·35. Small-pox still slightly prevalent.
Prome („ „)	1·89	Total rainfall 5·86. Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
Thonegwa („ „)	3·17	Total rainfall 12·67. Cholera in two townships.
Henzada („ „)	2·31	Total rainfall 12·04. Cholera and small-pox abating.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·79	Total rainfall 1·48. Slight cholera; small-pox abating. Ploughing of uplands begun and some maize sown. Rains not thoroughly set in.
Shwaygyin („ „)	2·37	Total rainfall 8·67. Slight cholera in one circle.
Tavoy („ „)	6·24	Total rainfall 14·66. Slight small-pox in town.
Mergui („ 24th)	4·30	Total rainfall 11·53. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health improving; cholera and small-pox abating or disappeared. Rainfall seasonable. Prices of paddy high.
Assam—(June 4th)		
Gauhati (June 3rd) ...	3·30	Weather getting hot. Occasional showers of rain. Small-pox in Shastra Barpetta abating. Prospects of *aus* good; sugarcane doing well. Cholera on the decline.
Sylhet ...	7·37	Good accounts received of tea and paddy. State of public health continues unsatisfactory.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	6·77	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops nearly finished, that of *asra* progressing. Common rice 13 5/16 seers per rupee. 46 deaths from cholera and 5 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	4·97	Weather hot. Prospects of *ahu dhan* good; lands being prepared for *sali dhan*. Cattle-disease and small-pox reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 4th)		
Bangalore ...	·42	Rain has also fallen generally throughout the province. Crops in good condition; agricultural operations in active progress; prospects favourable. Fever prevalent in parts; public health otherwise good.
Mysore ...	·42	
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Rain needed for agricultural operations. Price of coffee again fallen, that of horse gram has risen.
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 4th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather very hot. Preparations of land for *kharif* sowings progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Preparations for *abi* crops in progress. General health of talukas good; no sickness. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 16¼, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* 20¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 4th)		
Indore ...	A few slight showers of rain during the week.	Weather cooler in consequence of rain. Health good and prices normal.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good. Winds high and very hot.
Sutna ...	No rain	Weather hot and stormy. Health good.
Neemuch ...	Rain in the district, none in cantonment.	High winds. Scarcity of water continues. Public health good. Prices of grain stationary.
Goona ...	0·2	Weather hot. Slight hailstorm on 31st ultimo.
Agar ...	Slight showers of rain during last week.	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather hot. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Prospects and health good. The outturn of wheat has been somewhat above the average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 4th)	.....	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; strong winds.
Sirohi („ 1st)	.....	Tanks dry; little water in some of the wells. Health good. Weather very warm and dry, with hot winds.
Marwar (May 30th)	.....	Water sinking in tanks and wells in Jodhpore city. Health good. Weather clear. Prices stationary. Lightning during the week.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (May 31st)	Kotah, ·07; Tonk, ·05; Deolee, few drops.	Duststorms at Deolee. Weather cloudy, with high wind; heat intense.
Jhallawar („ 30th)	.....	High winds. Health good.
Ajmere (June 3rd)	·10	Health good. Heat intense. Clouds gathering.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	Slight rain	Severe hot winds. Health good.
Nepal—(May 29th)		
Katmandu ...	·57	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops promising.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 4th June, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill does not deal with the large question of reorganizing the Superior Courts of British Burma—a question which, as the Council is aware, has been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The present position of that question is this. In the year 1882, we sent to the Secretary of State a despatch in which we recommended the creation of a Chief Court for British Burma, and expressed our general approval of a draft Bill for that purpose which had been submitted to us by the Local Government. The Secretary of State, however, did not see his way to the approval of our scheme, and suggested that the objects which we had in view

might be sufficiently met by means of a less fundamental alteration of the existing system. We invited the local authorities to consider the Secretary of State's suggestions, and the replies, which we have received, whilst disclosing much unanimity as to the existence of serious evils which require a remedy, disclose also a somewhat embarrassing difference of opinion as to the particular remedy which is most suitable and practicable. Under these circumstances, it is a task of some difficulty to devise a scheme which will meet the objections urged against our former proposals and at the same time satisfy the reasonable demands and legitimate grievances of the Province. That is the task on which we are at this moment engaged, and I believe that before long we shall send a despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject. In the meantime, however, there are one or two minor defects in the Act of 1875 which, if allowed to remain, will cause considerable difficulty and which it is possible and desirable to remove without waiting until the details of the larger scheme have been matured. It was for the purpose of removing these minor defects that the present Bill was introduced in December last. One of the difficulties arises from the inconsistency between the nomenclature of the different grades of inferior Courts under the Act, and the nomenclature which had been adopted in the recent reorganization of the inferior Executive and Judicial Services. We propose to remove that difficulty by assimilating the former nomenclature to the latter. The Judicial Commissioner has objected to the particular form of amendment which we propose, and has suggested that it would tend to prevent confusion and to dispense with the necessity of amending the Act on each change of designation of the officers of the civil staff if we were to adopt the plan adopted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, of giving to each Court a designation independent of the designation which the officers who usually are to preside in it may have in the Burma Civil Service; that, for example, instead of having Courts of 'Myo-ôks' and 'Assistant Commissioners,' we should have Courts of different grades of Magistrates and Judges. I entirely agree with the Judicial Commissioner that this would be an improvement, and I fully share his objection to the barbarism of interlarding English Acts with vernacular terms. But on going through the sections of the Act I find that it would be impossible to adopt his suggestions without recasting the Act altogether; and, as we have at this moment under consideration a scheme for remodelling the Courts, it would be obviously undesirable to undertake any such extensive alteration of the Act as this would involve. We have, accordingly, made no material change in the form of the clauses as originally introduced, and such additions and alterations as have been made in Committee deal with unimportant or technical matters.

"I have given notice of amendments dealing with two additional points, as to one of which I was not quite satisfied that the clause submitted by the Committee with their Report would adequately meet the requirements of the case, and the other of which was brought to my notice after the Committee presented their Report. These amendments have, I believe, the full concurrence of my colleagues in Committee, and I propose to defer explanation of them until the time for moving them comes."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that for sections 11 and 12 of the Bill the following be substituted:—

Amendments of sections 76 and 80.

"11. The following addition and insertion shall be deemed to have been made to, and in, sections 76 and 80, respectively, of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, immediately after the passing of that Act, namely:—

"(a) To section 76—

'Provided that, if in the opinion of both Courts the point as to which they differ ought to be referred to the High Court, it shall be so referred in manner provided by section eighty, clause (b), and thereupon sections eighty-one and eighty-two shall apply.'

"(b) In section 80, after the words 'without a Commissioner' the words 'and not being cases provided for by section 76.'"

He said:—"Under the Burma Courts Act an appeal lies in certain cases from the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder sitting separately, to a Court

called a Special Court, which consists of the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder sitting together. Each of these judicial officers has also the power of referring questions to the Special Court. The constitution and procedure of this Court have given rise to great difficulties, and it is generally agreed that no satisfactory system of appeal can be devised for the Province, unless the local Court of Appeal can be strengthened by the addition of another Judge. That is indeed the most important object of the scheme which, as I have already said, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and part of the problem which we have to solve is where we are to get this third Judge, what position we are to give him, and what duties we are to assign to him. A Court of appeal consisting of two Judges, one of whom is the Judge from whom the appeal lies, is not a satisfactory instrument of justice, and I should be very glad to see something better established in its place; but until that desirable consummation is attained, we must content ourselves with removing some of the most obvious defects of the existing instrument. Amongst the various sections of the Act of 1875 under which an appeal or reference may be made to the Special Court are sections 76 and 80, which it is now proposed to amend. Section 76 provides that—

'If in any civil suit or appeal, or in any criminal case or appeal pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the one Court wishes to obtain the opinion of the other on any question of fact or law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, or wishes to obtain the assistance of the other for the determination of the case pending before it, such Court shall record a memorandum to that effect; and, after the receipt of a copy of such memorandum by the other Court, the said Judicial Commissioner and Recorder shall sit together as soon as may be convenient, and shall form a Special Court for the disposal of the said question or for the determination of the case so pending.

'In case of difference of opinion, that of the Court which sought the opinion of the other shall prevail.'

"Then section 80 runs as follows:—

'Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the following rules shall be observed:—

'(*a*) In cases coming before the Special Court by way of appeal, and not being criminal cases, if the Judicial Commissioner and Recorder do not concur in a judgment varying the decision appealed from, such decision shall be upheld. Provided that, if the difference of opinion arise as to some point of law, or custom having the force of law, or the admissibility of evidence or construction of a document affecting the merits of the case, and if either the Judicial Commissioner or the Recorder be of opinion that the point should be referred to the High Court, they shall state the point as to which they differ, and forward such statement, with their respective opinions thereon, to the High Court.

'(*b*) In criminal cases and in cases not coming before the Special Court by way of appeal, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder shall state the point as to which they differ, and forward such statement, with their respective opinions thereon, to the High Court.'

"I ought to explain that the High Court referred to in this section is defined under the Act to mean the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

"You will observe that under section 76 the opinion of the referring Judge *must* prevail in case of difference, and that there is no possibility of any further appeal or reference. But, under section 80, the differing Judges may, in certain cases, and must in others, refer the point in difference to the High Court of Calcutta. Now, it so happened that a short time ago a difficult question under the Gambling Act came before the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma. The question was whether a particular form of gambling which appears to be very popular in British Burma and which is known as the *Ti*, or 36 animal game, was or was not an offence under the Gambling Act, VII of 1867, or under the provisions of the Penal Code applicable to lotteries. The Judicial Commissioner was of opinion that it was not such an offence, but, as the question was important, he referred it under section 76 to the consideration of the Special Court, consisting of himself and the Recorder.

"The Recorder differed from his colleague, but did not succeed in convincing him; and thereupon, under section 76, the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner prevailed. Shortly afterwards the self-same question came before the Recorder. He stuck to his former opinion, but referred the question to the Special Court, when the two learned Judges pronounced judgment each in favour of his own previous opinion. On this occasion, however, the referring Judge was the Recorder, who was in favour of sustaining the conviction, and therefore it was sustained, although the Judicial Commissioner was in favour of quashing it. There is no further appeal, and the result is that, until the legislature steps in, that which is lawful outside Rangoon under the Judicial Commissioner is unlawful inside Rangoon where the Recorder's law is in force. This is not a satisfactory condition of affairs, and I shall probably have before long to submit to you proposals for cutting by legislation the tangle which has occurred in this particular case, when I daresay I shall have an opportunity of expounding the mysteries of the 36 animal game.

"In the meantime, it is desirable to prevent the recurrence of a similar deadlock; and therefore we propose that, when a Judge refers a question under section 76 to the Special Court and does not succeed in convincing or in being convinced by his colleague, the Court consisting of the two Judges shall have the power to refer the question to the High Court of Calcutta.

"That is one of the difficulties which has occurred in connection with section 76. Another is this. From the way in which sections 76 and 80 are drawn, it is sometimes not at all easy to say under which of the two sections a particular reference has been made to a Special Court, and I am informed that cases have occurred in which a point has been stated for the opinion of the Calcutta High Court under section 80 although it was doubtful whether the original reference was not made under section 76, which does not admit of such proceedings being taken. In order to remove any doubt as to the validity of decisions which have been already given on such references, I propose to make the amending clause retrospective, so as to confirm past proceedings."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following section be added to the Bill:—

New section to follow section 94.

"12. After section 94 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Language of Rangoon Small Cause Court.

'94A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, all or any proceedings, written or oral, before any person appointed under section 94 of this Act and section 15 of Act XI of 1865 to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, shall be in such language as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe.'"

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to meet what may perhaps be described as a metaphysical difficulty. Under section 645 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Local Government has power to declare what is to be the language of a Small Cause Court. At Rangoon there is a Small Cause Court with two Judges, one of whom attends principally to English cases and the other principally to Native cases. It would be obviously convenient that the language used in proceedings before one Judge should be English, and that the language used in proceedings before the other should be Burmese; but, as the Court is one and indivisible, a direction to that effect cannot be given under the Civil Procedure Code. In order, therefore, to meet that difficulty, and to allow of the language being different before the two Judges, I propose to make this amendment."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON WATER-WORKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confer powers and impose duties on the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon in respect to the construction and maintenance of Water-works and the supply of water in that Town. He said:—

"The object of the Bill is to provide the necessary legal powers for carrying out a scheme which is now in progress for supplying the town of Rangoon with water from the neighbouring Victoria Lake. The measure is of purely local interest, and the provisions of the Bill are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VALIDATION OF MARRIAGE LICENSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is simply to remove certain doubts which have been caused by the omission to insert in the Marriage Acts of 1865 and 1872 words continuing in force licenses to solemnize marriages which had been granted under the previous Act of 1864."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act, 1881. He said that he had to apologise for not having the notice entered on the List of Business. The fact was that the Report of the Select Committee was ready some time ago, and he was only waiting for a demi-official communication from the Bombay Government on the subject, which had not arrived in time to allow of his having the notice entered on to-day's list.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th June, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 6th June, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 24.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th June 1884.

No. 961.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan, a probationer in the Punjab, to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, in accordance with the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic, Cap. 3, with effect from the 3rd March 1883.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th June 1884.

No. 156.—The services of Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th June 1884.

No. 776.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Lyall, Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 28th May 1884.

FORESTS.

The 12th June 1884.

No. 402 *F.*—Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Bengal, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators during the absence of Mr. G. W. Strettell on three months' furlough on medical certificate, or until further orders.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 13th June 1884.

No. 223 *S.*—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 180 S., dated the 16th May 1884, *for* "2nd instant" *read* "28th April 1884."

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 9th June, 1884.

No. 1154 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Albert de Guigné as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal, at Madras.

No. 2037 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Mukandrai Manirai, late 1st Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

No. 1158 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Bhopawar, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, under Chapter V, Section 52, of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave.

The 10th June, 1884.

No. 1170 *G.*—Surgeon R. J. Baker, M.B., Staff Surgeon, Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Biluchistan Agency, with effect from the 16th April, 1884, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, or until further orders.

No. 2131 *I.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. MacDonald Smith, of the Madras Staff Corps, Pension Paymaster, Bangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 7th May, 1884.

The 12th June, 1884.

No. 1179 *G.*—Pandit Suraj Kaul, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta District, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd May, 1884.

Diwan Ganpat Rai, Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Biluchistan, at Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta District, during the absence of Pandit Suraj Kaul.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2166 *I.*—In modification of Foreign Department Notification (Judicial), No. 1099I., dated the 3rd May, 1883, extending the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel paragraphs 6 and 7 of the said Notification and to substitute for paragraph 7 the following:—

"(7) The following proviso shall be added to Section 182:—

"Provided that any officer who has passed the examination in the Native languages prescribed for Assistant Commissioners exercising special powers may record the evidence of witnesses in English only."

No. 2170 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—All powers or jurisdiction vested in the Chief Judge of Mysore over the Civil and Military station of Bangalore by Sections 2 and 3 of Foreign Department Notification, No. 12G.P., dated the 28th April, 1881, and by Foreign Department Notifications, Nos. 15G.J. and 16G.J., dated the 28th October, 1881, shall be deemed to have been vested in the Resident in Mysore, with effect from the 28th May, 1884.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th June 1884.

The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

No. 1585.

C. L. C.

PAGE 172.

Section 76, Rule 8.

Substitute the following for this Rule:—

8. In the Bombay Presidency Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of the Revenue Survey Department on privilege leave may draw their tentage on the conditions prescribed as to house-rent in the Bombay Presidency in Rule 6.

The 13th June 1884.

No. 1649.

C. L. C.

PAGE 174.

Section 78, Rule 1.

Insert the following as a Note under this Rule:—

[NOTE.—This Rule applies to the placing of Officers who are on leave out of India on special duty in extension of the leave.]

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th June, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 330.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Philip James Gordon, Dorsetshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 32nd Native Infantry,—13th May, 1883.

No. 331.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel *Sir* H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal S. C., Commanding Eastern Frontier District, temporarily, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major-General R. Blair, who vacates on promotion.—Dated 5th June, 1884.

Colonel J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal S. C., Commandant, 28th Native Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence on furlough of Brigadier-General R. S. Hill, C.B.—Dated 6th June, 1884.

No. 332.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The tenure of the appointment of Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bombay, by Colonel G. F. Worsley, R.A., is extended to the 27th December, 1884.

No. 333.—Captain W. D. B. Fenton, R.A., to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, with effect from the 14th May, 1884.

Lieutenants W. G. Massy and C. de C. Hamilton, R.A., to officiate as Commissaries of Ordnance, 4th class, with effect from the 17th and 22nd May, 1884, respectively.

No. 334.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Anderson, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, with effect from the 19th May, 1884, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Vivian, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Macpherson, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, with effect from the 19th May, 1884, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson.

Major J. Davidson (seconded) to move up in grade succession, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson.

Major J. B. Watts, Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Davidson, and to stand next below him on the list of Squadron Commanders.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant T. Quin, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant R. D. C. Davies, appointed to the Political Department.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. T. Evatt, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Major H. Howell, promoted.

No. 335.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 1 Field Battery.

Lieutenant M. Walker, R.A., to be Officiating Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant F. J. Winter, R.A., on furlough.

2nd Infantry.

Major J. J Kennedy, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, to be Commandant, with effect from the 28th April, 1884, *vice* Colonel C. V. Conway-Gordon, deceased.

3rd Infantry.

Captain W. H. Salmon, Wing Commander and 2nd-in Command, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, with effect from the 24th May, 1884, *vice* Major Kennedy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 336.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. C. Low, C.B., Cavalry, Deputy Commissary General for Transport, (p. a.) for 1-2 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major F. Barrow, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year and one day, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 337.—Major the *Hon'ble* G. C. Napier, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, Judicial Assistant, 3rd grade, Punjab, has been granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for 273 days, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 338.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 180 of 1882, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C.A. de Kantzow, Bengal S. C., is permitted to proceed and reside out of India under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872.

No. 339.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. S. Robertson, Bengal S. C., (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Hanna, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. A J. Wallace, R.E., (m. c.) for 92 days.

Major T. Dawes, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) without pay till 3rd September, 1884.

Major R. T. M. Lang, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain G. W. Sawyer, Bombay S. C., (p. a.) for 26 days.

Captain R. C. Hadow, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain M. A. Gray, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) without pay for 139 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 340.—The following extract is published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 13th May, 1884, page 2129.

INDIA OFFICE;
13th May, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Yonge, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th March, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon, of the Madras Army. Dated 1st March, 1884.

Major John Henry Gaussen, of the Madras Army. Dated 15th April, 1884.

Brigade Surgeon Theobald Mathew, of the Bengal Army. Dated 24th April, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Ferdinand Odevaine, of the Bengal Army. Dated 29th April, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Arthur Wellesley George Adey, of the Bombay Army. Dated 1st May, 1884.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to resign the service:—

Surgeon Dominic Anthony Gomes, of the Bombay Army. Dated 1st March, 1884.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th May, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Yonge, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th March, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon, of the Madras Army. Dated 1st March, 1884.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Henry Gaussen, of the Madras Army. Dated 15th April, 1884.

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Stephen Chapman Townsend, C.B., of the Bengal Army. Dated 18th December, 1883.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Burns Beatson, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th December, 1883.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon James Rawlinson Jackson, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 3rd December, 1883.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major William Pierce Kelly; of the Madras Army. Dated 28th January, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 341.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Richard Monks, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 12th June, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 342.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Montagu Clementi,—11th June, 1884.

Major Edward Robert Conolly,—12th June, 1884.

Major Clarence Henry Palmer,—12th June, 1884.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Martindale Temple,—8th June, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Matthew Griffith, Bombay S. C.,—8th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, Bombay S. C.,—8th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Bell, Madras S. C.,—8th June 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell Gunning, Madras S. C.,—9th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Mills Repton, Bengal S. C.,—9th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Rowlandson, Madras S. C.,—9th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Wheeler, Bengal S. C.,—9th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Cleland-Henderson, Madras S. C.,—9th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Emeric Streatfield Berkeley, Madras S. C.,—10th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Leycester Nathaniel Knyvett, Madras S. C.,—10th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen William Barrow Sherman, Madras S. C.,—10th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard Hughes Preston, Madras S. C.,—10th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Brown Boone, Madras S. C.,—10th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Upperton, C.B., Bengal S. C.,—10th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, V.C., Bengal S. C.,—10th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray, Madras S. C.,—10th June, 1884.

No. 343.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance,—10th June, 1884.

No. 344.—NATIVE ARMY—

23rd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Urjoon Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Jowalla Sing, invalided;

Havildar Jaimul Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sahib Sing, invalided;

Havildar Sawun Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Urjoon Sing, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1884.

No. 345.—In G. G. O. No. 218 of 1884, promoting Subadar Syud Ahmed Shah and Jemadar Mullah, of the 31st Native Infantry, *for* "21st March, 1884," *read* "21st February, 1884."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 346.—Captain Cecil Coles Dyce, half-pay list, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th May, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 347.—Deputy Surgeon-General Richard Henry Perkins has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th May, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th June, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 9th June, 1884 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Subordinate Medical Department.	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary John William Von Wein.	2nd June, 1884...	Jubbulpore	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 3rd to the 9th June, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Indian Military Service.							
Alexander Baber Douglas. (a)	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	27th February, 1884.	Intestate	2,354 1 9	*Nil*	*Nil*

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Mrs. G. Logan, widow of General Logan, M.S.C., care of Captain A. R. Logan, 76th Foot. Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th May 1884.

No. 433 R.C.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Assam Railway Surveys.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 59 R.C. of the 24th January 1884.

Read now the following Memorandum, dated the 27th March 1884, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.

Accompanied by Mr. J. W. Buyers, Engineer-in-Chief of the Assam State Railway Surveys, I left Gauhati on the 10th of February last, passing along the proposed route of the railway to the junction with the Gola Ghat line, in the valley of the Lumding river, and thence over the South Cachar hills to Silchar; and after examining the alternative crossings of the Barak river, I proceeded *viâ* Sylhet to Shillong, which I reached on the 9th of March.

The portion of the proposed railway line thus examined by me may be divided into two distinct sections :—

1st.—The Gauhati branch line from Lumding river to Gauhati.

2nd.—The main line from the Lumding river to the Barak river near Silchar.

The Gauhati branch passes through an essentially level country, and presents nothing very remarkable; there are a certain number of rivers to be

crossed and Mr. Buyers' selection of the general route is judicious in adopting a line in which very much of the cross drainage has been intercepted and the water-ways thus reduced to the minimum.

The line which appears to be the most desirable, is marked in red on the accompanying map.

The only doubtful part on the branch line appears to be that which lies between Gauhati and the Digru river, where it is evident from my reconnaissance that the line taken by the road, and marked in blue on the map, is quite impracticable for a railway; but I think it probable that a good line may be obtained without very heavy work on the line which I have marked in red on the map. I had not, however, time to investigate the point in sufficient detail to pronounce a decided opinion; and should it prove to be more difficult than I anticipate, it may be necessary to take the rather more circuitous line which I have shown in dotted red lines and marked A. A. on the map.

Between the Digru river and the Lumding junction, there appear to be no engineering difficulties; and although there are a few large rivers to be crossed, the line will not be a costly one to construct.

2. Looking to the fact that the soil consists generally of stiff clay, that the rivers are sluggish, and that there is a great scarcity of labor and lime in the district, I am inclined to think that screw pile piers, supporting girders of 100 feet span, will be the most suitable for the bridges spanning the larger rivers on this branch line.

3. From a general examination of the country through which this branch is proposed, I am inclined to estimate the probable cost at a lower rate than that which has been adopted by Mr. Buyers, *viz.*, Rs. 80,000 per mile.

Mr. Buyers has explained to me that this rate was adopted before he had examined the country, and was based on Colonel Lindsay's rate for a similar line from Gauhati to Dubri.

A line from Gauhati to Dubri would, however, undoubtedly cost much more per mile than a line from Gauhati to the Lumding valley.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the branch line from Gauhati to the Lumding valley should not cost more than Rs. 63,000 or Rs. 68,000 per mile on the average.

4. With regard to the main line through the hills, the character of the country is entirely different from that through which the route of the branch is proposed to be carried.

The country is not only very rugged and hilly, but it is also densely shrouded in jungle, rendering the selection of the line a most difficult problem.

I have gone over the line which Mr. Buyers has selected, and have checked many of his approximate levels by independent observations of my own barometer, and I find that my observations agree very closely with the results he has previously obtained.

These results establish the fact that a good locomotive line, with gradient of about 1 in 70, can be obtained through the hills from Cachar to Assam.

5. The *general direction* of the line which Mr. Buyers has selected, may be adopted, but the details will require very careful elaboration to determine absolutely the best line; and this will require both time and labor, as it will be impossible to carry on the survey operations during the rains; and even in the cold season the weather is so unsettled and the amount of jungle cutting so large, that but very slow progress can be anticipated.

I have marked in red lines on the map that line which I think will be ultimately adopted, but this of course must depend on the result of the trial surveys which must be made before the final location is adopted.

6. There are three points at which Mr. Buyers has suggested an examination of alternative lines.

(*a*) The first of these roughly sketched in dotted red lines and marked B. B. on the map may possibly be feasible; but I think it probable

that (as a first trial line) that which lies to the east of the range of hill bounding the Dijako valley is preferable.

(*b*) The second alternative shown in dotted red lines and marked C. C. on the map would at first sight appear to give a more direct line and to entail less loss of level than that which runs round the Huflong spur; but after a careful examination of the country, I have arrived at the conclusion that unless the Huflong spur route should on examination turn out worse than I anticipate, it will be a waste of time to examine in detail the alternative line on the flanks of the Barail range.

These flanks are so rugged and broken that it is doubtful whether there would be any saving in length effected by its adoption; and such a line would be very expensive and difficult of maintenance, as it would intercept the drainage of the Barail range, which is not only much higher than the spur at the opposite side of the valley, but also takes the first burst of the moisture-laden clouds from the Bay of Bengal.

(*c*) The third alternative marked D. D. on the map is dependent to some extent on the selection of a site for a bridge over the river Barak; but as this alternative would involve an increase of 12 miles in the through mileage to Assam, and a heavy bridge across the Jatinga river, I do not recommend its adoption; at all events I would suggest the right bank of the Jatinga and the Budapur crossing as the first line for trial.

I am disposed to prefer an adherence to the right bank of the Jatinga valley throughout, and from my casual inspection of the two crossings suggested, I am also disposed to accord the preference to the Budapur crossing.

7. It is true that the rock at the Telyntela crossing extends further across the river than in the case of the Budapur crossing, and this would enable one of the piers and one abutment to be founded on rock, but the rock is sloping and unsound, and the existence of such rock below low-water level might give rise to considerable difficulty.

In the case of the Budapur crossing the rock is very sound, forming an excellent base for the abutment, and then descends abruptly, apparently leaving the bed of the river free for sinking ordinary well foundations, which may be done without difficulty. A detailed examination of the site is, however, necessary, to determine, by means of boring, the actual character of foundations.

8. I consider that Mr. Buyers' estimate of the cost of a railway through the hills should suffice for the construction of the railway; but it will be necessary to keep down the cost by providing for the efficient transport of labor and materials to either end of the hill section.

With this view I recommend that the sections in the plains from Chandpur to the Jatinga valley on the south, and from Gola Ghât on the north to the Lumding junction, should be pushed forward with despatch before the hill section is commenced.

9. The elaboration of the details of the hill section must necessarily occupy a very long time before it can be sufficiently advanced to commence construction, and meanwhile the low-country sections both to the north and south should be pushed on rapidly, so as to bring up labor, supplies, and materials to the foot of the hills, on either side, during construction; a temporary line should also be laid in from Gola Ghât to the Brahmaputra for the same purpose.

10. The whole line from Chandpur to Gola Ghât appears to me to be of great importance in developing Upper Assam, in which much rich forest land is at present lying dormant. It is difficult to overrate the importance of this line to Assam in a strategical, political, administrative point of view. The whole line between Silchar and Gola Ghât is, however, in virgin forest, and the population practically *nil*. But there are rich tracts of land suitable for tea along the line of railway, which would be eagerly taken up if a railway were constructed, especially in the Demapore valley, and such a line would doubtless revolutionize Upper Assam.

11. As a direct route to Calcutta, such a line would possess many advantages compared with the route *viâ* Dubri, and it would place Upper Assam in direct communication with the rich tea districts of Tipperah and Silchar, whilst the extension of the line to Chittagong would enable goods to reach the port without a break of bulk.

The branch from Lumding junction to Gauhati does not appear to me to be of equal importance with the main line from Chandpur to Gola Ghât; for although it would doubtless develop a considerable cultivation of lands suitable for tea, yet these lands are already partially served by the Kapili river, which would to some extent compete with the branch railway. I would therefore urge the prior importance of the through line from Chandpur to Assam.

12. In conclusion, I may say that the selection of the line through the hills has been most creditable, both to the energy, and to the engineering abilities of Mr. Buyers. The task of picking out a line through the Cachar Hills has been one of very great difficulty, and Mr. Buyers has shown very marked ability in the manner in which he has met this difficulty.

13. I recommend that the portion of the line from the crossing of the river Barak towards Silchar should remain in abeyance until it has been seen how far the construction of the main line will affect the district of Silchar and the centres of trade. I annex an approximate section of the line through the hills from Lumding junction to the mouth of the Jatinga valley.

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

OBSERVATIONS.—Public Works Department Resolution No. 59 R.C. of the 24th January 1884 summarised the results of the surveys and reconnaissances made for a line of railway from Chittagong to Cachar and Dibrugarh with a branch to Gauhati. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways has since been over the ground, from Gauhati to the Lumding river and thence to the Barak river near Silchar, and the foregoing memorandum which records the conclusions he has arrived at in regard to the accuracy of the examination of the country previously made by Mr. Buyers fully confirms the favourable view of the project taken in Public Works Department Resolution before quoted.

ORDER.—Ordered to be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 9th June 1884.

No. 131.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, with the rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. F. R. Hutchinson, Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India.

Mr. A. Grant, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India, is retransferred to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway on being relieved by Mr. Hutchinson.

The 11th June 1884.

No. 132.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from 1st June 1884:—

Name.	From	To
Lieut.-Col. C. M. Moberly, M.S.C. ...	Examiner, 2nd Class ...	Examiner, 1st Class.
Major A. G. Begbie, R.E. ...	Examiner, 3rd Class ...	Examiner, 2nd Class.
Mr. W. Palmer ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade ...	Examiner, 3rd Class.
Mr. W. B. Gray ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Supernumerary.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, Supernumerary.
Mr. S. G. Wood ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.* ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

No. 133.—The services of Colonel G. J. Melliss, R.S.C., Examiner of Accounts, 1st Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in the Military Department, with effect from the 13th June 1884.

No. 134.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 13th June 1884:—

Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to Examiner, 2nd Class.
Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to Examiner, 3rd Class.

No. 135.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 13th June 1884:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Major A. G. Begbie, R.E. ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, temporary. ...	Examiner, 2nd Class ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
Major F. G. Oldham, R.E. ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary ...	Examiner, 3rd Class ...	Do.
Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade ...	Permanent.
Mr. C. C. Harold ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. H. Stuart ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade ...	Do.
Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E. ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade ...	Do.
Mr. E. H. Johns ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade ...	Do.
Mr. W. C. Hickie ...	Asst. Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Examiner, 1st Grade ...	Permanent.

The 13th June 1884.

No. 136.—Mr. H. S. Talbot, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Railway Branch, passed on the 27th May 1884 the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

TELEGRAPH.

The 13th June 1884.

No. 137.—Mr. H. A. Kirk, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 4th Grade, with effect from 27th April 1884, until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following selections and text-books are appointed for the Examinations of 1886-87 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1886.

English.

Washington Irving . Sketch Book. The portion to be read to be notified later.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1887.

Greek.

Xenophon . . . Anabasis Books I and ii.
Homer . . . Iliad Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos . . Vitae.

Sanskrit.

Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari Sahityasar.

Arabic.

Selections from Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

Persian.

Maulavi Muhammad Muhiuddin . . Guldastai Danish.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjea.

Urdu.

Selections by Maulavi Kabír-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

Hindi.

Rámáyan . . . Bálkanda.
Rajniti . . . The last two Chapters.

Uriya.

Mahabharat . Udyoga Parva (miscalled Virat Parva) printed by the School Book Society.

Jivancharita . Translation from Iswarchandra Vidyasagar by Fakirchand Senápati.

Raghuvansa . . The whole

Armenian.

History of Armenia . Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka.
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta . Selections (Rangoon Mission Press 1873).

Pali.

Pali Miscellany . . By Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).

Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakakajataka (36 pages of text).

French.

Lamartine . . Christophe Colomb. An easy paper in Elementary Grammar and Composition.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1887.

English.

Tennyson . . . Enoch Arden.
Macaulay . . Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Swayne . . Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Stopford Brooke . . Primer of English Literature VI—VIII.
Milton . . . Comus.
Wordsworth . . . Selections from, by Turner (omitting the Ode on Intimations of Immortality,) in Rivington's English School Classics.
Macaulay . . Essay on Clive.
Morison . . . Macaulay (in English Men of Letters Series).

Greek.

Herodotus . . . Book IV.
Euripides . . . Hecuba.

Latin.

Virgil . . . . Eclogues and Æneid, Lib. I.
Cicero . . . . De Senectute and De Amicitia.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Sanskrit.

Banabhatta . . . Sri Harsha Charita,—Uchchhvasa V.
Kalidasa . . . Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

Arabic.

Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Persian.

Selections by Maulavi Kabír-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—XLI.

Pali.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition) Vaggo I—IV.—pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri . . Nirbásitárviláp.
Akshaykumar Dutt . Dharmaníti.

Physical Science.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62—75; Book II, omitting articles 107—110; Book III, omitting articles 124—131.
Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298.
Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377; 378, 381—393; 396, 397.
Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.
Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

Mental and Moral Science.

Logic . . . . P. K. Ray's Text-book of Deductive Logic, omitting Chapter IX, and the Appendix.

History.

Smith . . . . Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton . . . Primer of Roman History.

Mathematics.

Hamblin Smith . . Elementary Algebra, Indian Edition, omitting Chapters XXII, XXXVII, and XXXVIII.
P. Ghose . . . Elements of Algebra, omitting Articles 312 to the end.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

English.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare . . . Richard II, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice.
Tennyson . . . Œnone, Lady Clara; The Lotos-Eaters; A Dream of Fair Women; Morte d'Arthur; Dora; and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabinet Edition.
Landor . . . Selections from, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series).
Milton . . . Paradise Lost, VII—IX.
Hales . . . . Longer English Poems, Dryden to Byron (omitting Burns).
Burke . . . . French Revolution.
Morley . . . Life of Burke (English Men of Letters Series).

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ben Jonson . . . Every Man in his Humour.
Tennyson . . . Princess.
Sir T. Browne . . Religio Medici.
Helps . . . . Realmah.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle . . . . The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw . . . . Outlines of English Literature.

PASS COURSE.

Greek.

Sophocles . . . Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes . . De Corona.
Æschines . . . In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides . . . Book II.
Euripides . . . Bacchae.
Plato . . . . Phaedo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile . . . . Primer of Philology.

Latin.

PASS COURSE.

Horace . . . Epistles Lib. I, Ars Poetica.
Cicero . . . Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus . . . Agricola.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HONOUR COURSE.

Virgil . . . Georgics III and IV.
Persius . . . Satires.
Tacitus . . . Histories, I, II.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile . . . . Primer of Philology.

Sanskrit.

PASS COURSE.

Bánabhatta . . . Kádambarí Uttarabhága, p. 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end: (beginning with the words *Kádambarí vikasya pratyavádit Apyunmattike kuto' sya me, &c.*)
Bháravi . . . Kirátárjuniya, Cantos I—IV.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Bánabhatta . . . Kádambarí Uttarabhága (the whole.)
Bháravi . . Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XI—XIV.
Sayce . . . Principles of Comparative Philology.

Hebrew.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

Arabic.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamani.
Mustatrif.
Hamasah . . . 31 Pages.
Mutanabbi Madáih-i-Azududdaulah.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Maqamat-i-Harírí . . First half.
Tarikh-i-Timuri.
Hamasah . . . 84 Pages.
Banat Suad.
Nahfut Tíb . . . About half the Maqamat.

Persian.

PASS COURSE.

Wakai, Niamat Khan Ali The last half.
Firoz Shahi . . . The first 50 pages.
Shah Namah . . The first 50 pages.
Zahír Faryabi . . The first 50 pages.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Akhláq-i-Jalali.
Inshai Abul Fazl.
Hafiz . . . . First half *i. e.*, pages 1—125.

Mental and Moral Science.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel . . . Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine . . . Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood . . . Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Bain . . . . Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Ueberweg . . . History of Philosophy, Vol. II, and
Ueberweg . . . System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines, or
Flint . . . . Theism and
Butler . . . . Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

Mathematics.

PASS COURSE.

W. G. Willson . . Elementary Mechanics.
Besant . . . Elementary Hydrostatics, Chapters I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Salmon . . . Conic Sections (6th edition), Chaps. I—III, V—VIII to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson . . . Differential Calculus, Chaps. I—V, VIII, XI—XVII.
Todhunter . . . Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

History.

PASS COURSE.

History of England.

Green . . . . Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Wheeler . . . Short History of India.
Elphinstone . . . History of India, Books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith . . . . Student's History of Greece.
Liddell . . . Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett . . . Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Capes . . . . The Early Empire.
Capes . . . . The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot . . . The English Constitution.
Mill . . . . Political Economy.

Physical Science.

Physics.

THE FULL COURSE.

Deschanel . . . Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell . . Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller . . . . Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, Sec. 2; Chap. V, Sec. 2; Chap. VI, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

THE FULL COURSE.

Miller . . . . Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong . . . Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes . . . Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

Physiology.

Huxley and Martin. . Elementary Biology.
Huxley . . . Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thome . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Botany.

Thome . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey . . . Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver . . . . First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach . . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Zoology.

Huxley . . . Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley . . . Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes . . . Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson . . . Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace . . . Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon . . . Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald . . . Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Geology.

Geikie . . . Text-book of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson . . . Palæontology.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Mineralogy.

Brooke and Miller . . Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford . Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Physical Geography.

Huxley . . . Physiography.
Somerville . . . Physical Geography.
Blanford . . . Meteorology of India.
Scheerer and Blanford . Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner . . . Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

English.

Spenser . . . Faery Queene, Book II.
Shakespeare . . . King Lear; Much Ado about Nothing; King John; Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe . . Edward II.
Milton . . . Paradise Regained.
Tennyson . . . Cabinet Edition, Vol. VII, omitting Pelias and Etarre.
Bacon . . . . Advancement of Learning.
Jane Austen . . . Emma.
Leslie Stephen . . Hours in a Library.
Lamb . . . . Essays of Elia.
Ainger . . . . Charles Lamb (English Men of Letters Series).

Permanent Subjects.

Morris	Historical English Accidence.
Smith	Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine	History of English Literature translated by Van Laun.
Dowden	Shakespeare's Mind and Art.
Sweet	Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.

Greek.

Homer	Iliad, Books I XII.
Pindar	The whole.
Æschylus	Prometheus, Agamemnon, Eumenides.
Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides	Hecuba; Medea; Ion
Aristophanes	Knights; Clouds; Frogs; and Birds.
Herodotus	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides	Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes	Orations against Leptines and Meidias and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato	Republic; Theaetetus.
Aristotle	Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy	History of Classical Greek Literature.

Latin.

Virgil	Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace	Odes; Epodes; Satires I (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	Satires (except II, VI, and IX).
Persius	Satires.
Lucretius	Books I, V, and VI.
Catullus	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence	Andria, Heauton-Timorouenos.
Livy	Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust	Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero	Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus	Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell	History of Roman Literature.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása	S'akuntalá.
Bhavabhuti	Mahávíracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visákhadatta	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta	Kádambarí, Purvabhága.
Srí Harsha	Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha	Sisupálabadha, I—V.
Vyása and S'ánkara	Vidánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the IInd Adhyáya.
Vísvanatha Panchánana	Bháshaparichchheda with Siddhanta Muktávali (omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Asumitim vyutpadayati* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and Vyatireka-vyápti and Upádhi.
Mammata Bhatta	Kávya Prakása.
Vachaspati Misra	Tattva Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.	
Rigveda Sanhitá	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Panini	Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams	Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller	History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber	History of Indian Literature.
Muir	Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV and V.

Hebrew.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith	Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson	Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald	History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.

Arabic.

Muqaddamai-i-Ibn Khaldún	50 pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri	First half.

Poetry.

PROSE.

Hamásah, Mutanabbi, Sabai Muallaqah	The whole.

History.

(*a*) No text books.

(*b*) Hallam	Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam	Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May	Constitutional History of England.

(*c*) As a period :—
The History of Europe during the 16th Century.

Hume	History of England.
Froude	History of England.
Robertson	Charles V.
Prescott	Philip II.
Motley	Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley	United Netherlands.
(*d*) Guizot	History of Civilization.
Mill	Representative Government.
Austin	Jurisprudence, Chaps. V and VI.
Wheaton	International Law, Parts I and II.
(*e*) Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations.
Mill	Political Economy.
Leone Levi	History of British Commerce.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

(In addition to the books prescribed for Pass and Honour Course B. A.)

Mansel	Prolegomena Logica.
Mill	Logic.
Jevons	Principles of Science.
Hamilton	Lectures, Vols. I and II.
Mill	Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh	Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Kant	Prolegomena and Critique of Pure Reason, by Mahaffy.
Descartes	Discourse on Method.
Berkeley	Principles of Human Knowledge.
Archer Butler	Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Sidgwick	Methods of Ethics.
Mill	Utilitarianism.
Bain	The Emotions and the Will.
Butler	Dissertation on Virtue; Sermons 1—3.
Herbert Spencer	First Principles.

Natural Theology.

Flint	Antitheistic Theories.
M'Cosh	Method of Divine Government.
Caird	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Max Müller	Lectures on the Science of Religion.

Evidences of Christianity.

Paley	Evidences of Christianity.
Butler	Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part II.
Christlieb	Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.
Mozley	Lectures on Miracles.

Mathematics.

Todhunter	Algebra.
Todhunter	Trigonometry.
Todhunter	Theory of Equations, Chaps. I, III —XXII and XXVIII to the end.
Salmon	Conic Sections.
Frost	Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson	Differential Calculus.
Williamson	Integral Calculus.
Boole	Differential Equations, Chaps. I—XII (first edition).
Todhunter	Statics.

(Or the corresponding Articles in Minchin's Statics.)

Tait and Steele	Dynamics of a Particle.
Besant	Hydromechanics.
Parkinson	Optics.
Todhunter	Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfrey	Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton	Principia (edited by Main).
Routh	Rigid Dynamics, Chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies and principal axes), Chaps. II—IV.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A. Chemistry.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer	Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin	Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B. Electricity and Magnetism.

Faraday	Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I.
Clerk Maxwell	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Linnæus Cumming	Introduction to the Theory of Electricity.
H. Lloyd	Magnetism.

C. Heat and the Elements of Molecular Physics.

Maxwell	Theory of Heat.
Tait	Thermodynamics, Chaps. I and II.
Baynes	Lessons on Thermodynamics.
Dixon	Treatise on Heat.
Fourier	Analytical Theory of Heat, Chaps I and II.

D. Botany.

Asa Gray	Structural Botany.
Sach	Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyes).
Balfour	Palæontological Botany.
Lyell	Elements of Geology (the sections on Palæobotany).
Roxburgh	Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E. PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

(In addition to the Text-books for the B. A. Examination).

Gegenbauer	Comparative Anatomy.
Foster	Text-book of Physiology.
Gamgee	Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour	Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer	Principles of Biology.
Darwin	Origin of Species.

F. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell	Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie	Text-book of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson	Palæontology.
Woodward	Manual of the Mollusca.
Owen	Palæontology.
Ramsay	Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition).
	Palæontologia Indica.
Blanford and Medlicott	Manual of the Geology of India, Vols. I and II.
Brooke and Miller	Mineralogy.
Dana	System of Mineralogy.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th June 1884.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th June 1884.

No. 443.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, under Sections 71 to 73, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 23rd June 1884, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 10th June 1884.

No. 444.—With reference to Notifications of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Nos. 169 S. and 191 S., dated 9th and 24th May 1884, respectively, confirming Colonel G. C. DePrée, B.S.C., and Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., as Surveyor General of India and Deputy Surveyor General in charge of Trigonometrical Branch, respectively, from 12th January 1884, *vice* Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., retired, the following Officers are confirmed in the grades in which they are officiating from the same date:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Herschel, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. O. N. James, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 445.—The following reversions are made in connection with the promotions and reversions which were announced in Notifications Nos. 424 and 427, dated 14th March, and 432, 433, and 434, dated 12th April 1884:—

Major A. W. Baird, R.E., to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 12th January to 4th March and from 14th March to 3rd April 1884, all dates inclusive.

The officiating promotion of Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., to the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents will be dated 6th March 1884, and not 5th. Major McCullagh will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 14th March 1884, until further orders.

The officiating promotion of Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., to the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents, from 6th March 1884, is cancelled.

Captain St G. C. Gore, R.E., to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, from 12th January to 4th March and from 14th March to 3rd April 1884, all dates inclusive.

The officiating promotion of Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., to the 4th Grade of Deputy Superintendents will be dated 6th March 1884, and not 5th. Captain Hobday will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, from 14th March 1884, until further orders.

The officiating promotion of Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., to the 4th Grade of Deputy Superintendents, from 6th March 1884, is cancelled.

No. 446.—Major G. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the afternoon of 29th April 1884, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 100, dated 22nd February 1884, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Major D. C. Andrew, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G. C. DEPRÊE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June 1884.

ERRATUM.—In the Gazette of May 24th, Part II, page 296, in the Telegraph Department Notification, dated 13th May, *for* "Sonepur" *read* "Sonepore" and *for* "Sarun" *read* "Savan."

J. H. LANE,
Director, Traffic Branch.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 5th June 1884.

No. 4.—Major G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, who was granted one year's furlough in G. O. No. 275, dated 16th May 1884, proceeded to England per Steam Ship *Thames* which sailed from Bombay on the afternoon of the 9th idem.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th June 1884.

No. 1592 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 878 G., dated 1st May 1884, Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps on the 26th May 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 6th June 1884.

No. 431.—In Rule 1 of the Rules published under Notification No. 436, dated 30th May 1883, relative to taxation in the Nasirabad Cantonment, for "on and after 1st July 1883" substitute *on and after 1st April 1884.*

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 3rd June 1884.

No. 6.—The following rules for the sale of waste land in the District of Coorg having been approved* by the Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information :—

* *Vide* letter No. 316R., dated the 10th May 1884, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Land in the District of Coorg.

Waste lands in which no rights of private proprietorship or exclusive occupancy exist, and which may not be reserved as hereinafter † provided, will, until further notice, be sold under the following rules :—

† Rule XXIV.

I.—Applications for land under these rules shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Coorg, and shall comprise the following particulars :—

(*a*) The estimated area of the lot applied for.

(*b*) The situation of the lot and its boundaries, as accurately as can be stated.

II.—No lot shall exceed 500 acres. Within the limits of the towns the maximum extent of a lot shall be ten acres. But any person may apply for several contiguous lots, each not exceeding the above limit.

III.—Every lot shall be compact, and shall include no more than one tract of land capable of being surrounded by a ring fence, and when the lot touches a public road, the length of the road frontage shall not exceed one-half of the depth of the lot.

IV.—Every application for land shall be accompanied by an eye-sketch of the land, which should clearly define the boundaries and give the names of the adjoining proprietors, if any. It should likewise show the position and estimated extent of any unculturable ground included in the land applied for. The position of streams and Government roads, with any belts of forest to be reserved on either side, should also be shown in the sketch.

V.—On receipt of application, the Commissioner will take such measures as are necessary to have the eye-sketch furnished by the applicant verified, and the general limits of the tract as pointed out by him roughly but clearly marked, and will also have a rough measurement made of the tract so marked out. This should be ordinarily done by the subedar of the taluk, or by the parpattigar of the Nad or Hobli, accompanied by the patel in the presence of the applicant or his agent, who shall put up any marks that are required for the rough demarcation.

The eye-sketch, when verified and, if necessary, amended, shall be signed by the applicant and the patel, and transmitted to the Commissioner with a statement of the rough measurement, and with a report as to the mode in which it was effected. With these papers the subedar or parpattigar will also submit a full report of all objections made to the grant by the ryots of surrounding holdings or others, and his opinion as to whether these objections are valid in respect to the whole tract or any part thereof, and as to whether any other reasons exist for not allowing the grant in whole or part.

VI.—On receipt of this report the Commissioner may, if he thinks right, reject the application, in whole or part, recording his reasons in writing. An appeal shall lie from such order of rejection to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

If, however, the Commissioner is of opinion that the application should be granted, in whole or part, or if his objection has been overruled by the Chief Commissioner, he shall forward the application, together with the verified eye-sketch and statement of rough measurement, to the Forest Officer, who shall arrange for an examination of the land in company with the subedar or any subordinate official deputed to point out the ground; the attendance of the applicant or his agent during such examination, though desirable, is not absolutely necessary, if the verification of the proposed limits has been duly carried out in the first instance.

VII.—The Forest Officer, after inspecting the land, shall return the eye-sketch and rough measurement papers, with a report containing his opinion. The report shall state whether the sketch and measurements are, in his opinion, sufficiently accurate and shall describe any corrections which he has found it necessary to make. It shall also give an account of the position of the land, of its surroundings, soil, water-supply, drainage, and the forest growing upon it. Should the Forest Officer recommend that the grant be refused, he will give his reasons in full. Should he recommend that it be granted, his report shall also contain—

(1) a determination and description of the width of the belts of jungle, if any, to be reserved and excluded from the grant on either side of any stream or public road, and of any other plots in the tract marked out, which the Forest Officer, for special reasons, proposes to exclude;

(2) a valuation of all the timber and sandalwood in the tract which the Forest Officer recommends to be granted. This valuation shall be made in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner.

VIII.—If the Forest Officer recommends the grant should be refused and the Commissioner agrees, the Commissioner may refuse the grant. An appeal shall lie from such order to the Chief Commissioner. If the Commissioner disagrees and thinks the grant should be made, he may report the case for the orders of the Chief Commissioner. If the Forest Officer recommends the grant being made, or if the Chief Commissioner, on a reference by the Commissioner, orders it to be made, the Commissioner will first call upon the applicant to deposit R2 per acre on the estimated area for expenses of survey, &c., and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of the Forest Officer's valuation of timber as earnest-money.

IX.—If the applicant fails to deposit the sum required under rule VIII within six weeks from the date of demand, his application shall be rejected.

X.—On receipt of the deposit money, the Commissioner will arrange for the survey of the land.

XI.—On the completion of the survey, the applicant and patel will be called on to sign certificates regarding the survey and demarcation in the forms D and E appended.

XII.—Within six months from the date on which the purchaser is placed in possession of the land, all marketable sandalwood trees shall, so far as conveniently may be, be cut and removed by the Forest Officer, and their value shall be deducted from the amount of purchase-money to be paid by the purchaser.

XIII.—On receipt of the bill for timber and sandalwood, the Commissioner will advertise the lot for sale on a given day to be fixed, so as to admit of the notice required in the following rule being given.

XIV.—The advertisement shall be in English and in Kanarese, and shall specify the locality, extent, and boundaries of the lot, the upset price, the value of timber and sandalwood, the annual assessment, and the place, time, and conditions of sale. It shall be posted for three months at least on the land itself, as well as in the neighbouring villages, in the offices of the Commissioner and the subedar of the taluk, and the nearest police office. The Commissioner shall, at his discretion, fix the time and place of sale, and may alter both if necessary, provided that not less than 14 days' notice be publicly given of every such alteration, and that no land be sold until it has been advertised as aforesaid for three full months at least.

XV.—The Commissioner shall send written notice of the place and time of sale, as also of any alteration under the provisions of rule XIV, to the applicant; but no sale shall be disturbed in consequence of the non-receipt of such notice, or delayed in consequence of the non-appearance of the applicant.

XVI.—An applicant withdrawing his application prior to the sale of the lot will not be entitled to a refund of the money deposited by him; but if any claim preferred under the provisions of rule XIX be established, and the sale of the land or any portion of the land applied for be in consequence stopped, the Commissioner may refund the amount deposited by the applicant, or such portion thereof as, under the special circumstances of the case, he may consider right.

XVII.—On the withdrawal of an application, it shall be discretional with the Commissioner to proceed with the sale of the lot or not, as he considers best for the public interests.

XVIII.—The upset price shall be in all cases two rupees three annas an acre, with, in addition thereto, the price of timber and sandalwood standing on the lot at the time of sale, as estimated under rule VII, and such fee for engrossing the title-deeds as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe. If the original applicant be the purchaser, he shall receive credit for his deposit in payment; otherwise the amount of deposit shall be repaid to him from the sale-proceeds.

XIX.—If, before the time of sale, a claim of private proprietorship or of exclusive occupancy, or of any other right incompatible with the sale of the land under these rules, shall be preferred by suit in the Civil Court to the lot, or any part of it, the Commissioner shall postpone the sale of the lot until such claim shall be disposed of in due course of law.

XX.—When the lot as advertised shall be put up to auction, it shall be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, subject to an annual assessment, after four years from the date of sale, of one rupee an acre, and after twelve years of two rupees an acre, on the whole area: provided that such annual assessment shall not be levied on barren and uncultivable land, which shall, after the said period of four years, be assessed under the provisions of rule VI for the assessment of coffee lands in Coorg, which is as follows:—

"Barren and uncultivable land included in a coffee holding may be retained by the tenant exempt from assessment if the extent is not more than one-fourth of the whole area of the estate. If in excess of this proportion, the excess will, if retained by the tenant, be subject to a fixed assessment of one rupee an acre. Exemption or reduced assessment, as above described, will be claimable only on the proprietor producing a certificate of the extent of the barren land on his estate furnished by a surveyor approved by the Superintendent."

XXI.—The successful bidder shall, immediately on the sale being declared, pay down 10 per cent. of the price of the land and of the value of the timber and sandalwood, and sign an acknowledgment in the form A hereto annexed. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid in full within thirty days. Provided that, whenever

the value of the timber and sandalwood exceeds R10 per acre, the Commissioner may, at his discretion, allow payment for such timber and sandalwood to be made within two years by two annual instalments.

XXII.—The sale shall be conducted under, and subject to, the following conditions of sale:—

(1) The highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot; and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and be resold.

(2) If the purchaser shall pay to the Commissioner the residue of his purchase-money, he shall thereupon be placed in possession of the lot.

(3) All persons desirous of becoming purchasers are to satisfy themselves as to the identity, as well as to the correct description, surveyed or estimated area, and boundaries of the lot previous to the sale; and after the sale is closed, no objections by the purchaser, ensuing out of any informality or error in the description or other particulars of the lot, shall be admissible.

(4) If the purchase-money or the residue thereof remains unpaid on the date fixed by or under rule XXI for the payment of the same, interest shall be payable at the rate of R12 per cent. per annum, to be computed on such purchase-money or residue from that date until final payment, unless the sale is rescinded in manner provided in the following condition.

(5) If the purchaser does not pay the purchase-money or the residue thereto before the expiration of three months from the date fixed by or under rule XXI for the payment of the same, or fails to comply with the above conditions, or any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited and retained by Government, and the Commissioner of Coorg shall be at liberty to resume the lot, or to re-sell it either by public auction or private contract, without the necessity of previously tendering a conveyance to the purchaser; and the deficiency, if any, arising from such re-sale, together with all expenses attending it, shall be chargeable to the defaulting purchaser as liquidated damages.

Provided that in any case the Chief Commissioner shall have the power to remit, for good cause shown, all or any of the penalties imposed by this rule.

XXIII.—If in any case the applicant, after paying the deposit as required by rule VIII, desires to have the land put up for sale in anticipation of the survey, in accordance with the conditions hereinafter described, the Commissioner may, if no special objection is apparent, accede to the request and proceed to advertise the land for sale on a given day to be fixed so as to admit of the notice required in rule XV being given. In such case the advertisement required by rule XV will give the estimated extent and assessment, and shall declare that the assessment will be finally fixed after the survey is completed. When a sale is ordered to be made in anticipation of survey under this rule, the procedure will in all other respects be the same as if the survey had already been completed.

The Commissioner will arrange for the survey being made after the sale is effected, or before that time if this can be conveniently arranged. On the completion of the survey, the estimate of assessment will be revised and fixed in accordance with the system of assessment described in rule XX. No increase or abatement of the auction price of land and of the valuation of trees will be made because the area by survey is found to differ from the estimated area. No deed of grant will be given to the purchaser till after the survey has been completed; nor will the purchaser be allowed to redeem the annual assessment till it has been fixed after survey.

XXIV.—Land demarcated as Government forest or reserved forest under the Coorg Government Forest Rules or such other rules as may from time to time be in force, reserves of grazing land, of land for the growth of firewood, for building sites, and of land required for other special purposes, are not to be sold under these rules, without the express sanction of the Government.

XXV.—A grant as provided in rule XXVII shall be made to the purchaser, provided he shall have paid his purchase-money in full within the prescribed time.

XXVI.—The annual assessment on lands sold under these rules may at any time be redeemed by the owner, by payment of a sum equal to 25 times the annual assessment of two rupees an acre on the whole area, and the land so redeemed shall thereafter be for ever free from all demand on the part of the State on account of land revenue. On payment of the redemption money, the owner of the land shall be furnished with a deed as provided in rule XXVII.

XXVII.—Subject to the condition expressed in rule XXV, the grant shall be made to the purchaser—

(*a*) if he does not redeem the annual assessment at the time of purchase in form B (1) annexed to these rules;

(*b*) if he redeems the annual assessment under rule XXVI at the time of purchase in form B (2) so annexed;

(*c*) if the owner of the land redeems the annual assessment under rule XXVI at any time subsequent to receiving a grant in form B (1), he shall be entitled to a deed in form C annexed to these rules.

XXVIII.—Arrears of annual assessment shall be recoverable under the provisions of Regulation III of 1880.

XXIX.—Lands sold or redeemed under these rules shall continue subject to all general taxes and local rates payable by law or custom.

XXX.—The existing and customary rights of Government, of other proprietors, and of the public in existing roads and paths and in streams running through or bounding lands sold under these rules are reserved, and in no way affected by the sale of such lands under these rules.

XXXI.—Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to debar the Government from granting waste land on patta, kaul, or otherwise at its discretion, as heretofore.

XXXII.—The Government reserves certain rights in respect of all sandalwood which may now or hereafter be growing upon any land sold under these rules, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided.

The purchaser may remove, damage, or destroy *bonâ fide* for purposes of coffee cultivation, or in executing works of improvement, any sandalwood trees which may now or hereafter be growing on land purchased by him.

The purchaser may not sell or remove, except as provided in the preceding clause, the wood of any sandal trees which may now or hereafter be growing on any land sold to him under these rules, except for the purpose of sale or surrender to Government, and with the permission of Government.

XXXIII.—The Government may appoint any officer to control and protect the sandalwood growing on any land sold under these rules. Such officer may enter upon such land, and may tend and cut any sandalwood trees growing on such land. For all sandalwood cut upon and removed from such land by the Forest Officer, the Government engage to pay to the purchaser of the land a sum of money equal to the estimated net amount realised by the sale of such wood, less a royalty the rate of which shall be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not exceed 25 per cent. on such net amount. The amount thus payable by Government will be determined by the Forest Officer, subject to appeal to the Chief Civil Officer of Coorg, whose decision in this matter shall be final.

XXXIV.—All sandalwood, timber, or other forest produce on any land sold under these rules, cut or removed in contravention of these rules, may be seized and sold on behalf of Government by the Forest Officer or any officer empowered under this rule.

XXXV.—All mines and minerals lying in or under any land sold under these rules shall be reserved to the Secretary of State for India in Council. And the said Secretary of State or his assigns and his or their lessees may at all times enter upon the said land to search for, get, dress, and carry away the said minerals, and may erect any engines or machinery thereon, and may do all acts necessary and convenient for getting, working, dressing, and carrying away the said minerals, making compensation to the owners of such surface for damage to the surface of the land. Such damages to be claimed, ascertained, and awarded, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure of Act X of 1870.

FORM A.—[*See Rule XXI.*]

I of do hereby acknowledge that I attended at the sale mentioned in the annexed notice dated the day of 188 , No. ; that I bid for the premises therein specified and distinguished as lot No. the sum of R ; that I was declared the purchaser thereof at that price under and subject to the conditions of sale set out in the said notice; and that I have paid to the the sum of R , being a deposit of ten rupees per cent. in part of my purchase-money; and I covenant and agree that I will pay the balance of the purchase-money and obtain the necessary grant of the said premises in terms of the said conditions of sale.

Dated the day of one thousand eight hundred and

Witness

FORM B(I).—[*See Rule XXVII(a)*.]

By this deed made the day of between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and A. B. of of the other part, the said Secretary of State, in consideration of the purchase-money or sum of R , duly paid by the said A. B., the receipt of which is hereby admitted, grants to the said A. B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns the parcel of Government land situated in the village of in of the taluk in the district of Coorg, and included within the following boundaries [ ] save and except—

(*a*) a belt of land yards in width on either side of any public road that may pass through or bound any part of the said land, and

(*b*) a belt of land in width* reserved by the Forest Department on either side of any stream passing through or bounding any part of the said land with a view to the protection of such stream.

* Here specify.

To have and to hold the said land with all its appurtenances save and except as aforesaid unto the said A.B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns for ever, subject to the payment by him and them of the Government revenue assessed on, and hereafter payable in respect of the said land as hereinafter mentioned, and subject to the covenant also hereinafter contained. And it is hereby declared, and the said A.B., for himself, his heirs, representatives, and assigns covenants and agrees with the said Secretary of State for India in Council, that the Government revenue assessed on and hereafter payable in respect of the said land is and shall be paid as follows :—

from 18 to 18 annually one rupee per acre,

from 18 two rupees annually per acre in the whole area, except so much of the said land as may be certified by a surveyor approved by the Commissioner to be barren and uncultivable.

Provided that a fixed assessment of one rupee annually per acre shall be payable and paid by the said A.B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns from the day of 18 in respect of so much (if any) of the land so certified as exceeds in extent one-fourth of the whole area of the said land and is retained by him or them.

And the said A. B. for himself, his heirs, representatives, and assigns hereby further covenants and agrees with the said Secretary of State that he and they shall and will have hold and enjoy the said land subject in all respects to the provisions of the rules for the sale of waste land in the district of Coorg promulgated and in force at the date of these presents and hereto annexed as a schedule to this deed, which said rules shall, so far as they or any of them are or is applicable, be deemed and taken as if they or any of them had been embodied in these presents, and further that he and they shall and will at all times hereafter maintain and keep in good repair at his and their own cost the boundary-marks of the said land erected by the Government Surveyor.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the Chief Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State and by the said A. B. the day and year first above written, in the presence of

FORM B(II).—[*See Rule XXVII(b)*.]

By this deed made the day of between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and A. B. of of the other part, the said Secretary of State, in consideration of the purchase-money or sum of R duly paid by the said A. B., the receipt of which is hereby admitted, grants to the said A. B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns the parcel of Government land situated in the village of in of the taluk in the district of Coorg and included within the following boundaries [ ] save and except—

(*a*) a belt of land yards in width on either side of any public road that may pass through or bound any part of the said land, and

(*b*) a belt of land in width * reserved by the Forest Department on either side of any stream passing through or bounding any part of the said land with a view to the protection of such stream.

* Here specify.

To have and hold the said land with all its appurtenances save and except as aforesaid unto the said A.B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns for ever freed and discharged from all claim in respect of Government land revenue, but subject to the covenant hereinafter contained.

And the said A.B. for himself, his heirs, representatives, and assigns hereby covenants and agrees with the said Secretary of State that he and they shall and will have, hold, and enjoy the said land, subject in all respects to the provisions of the rules for the sale of waste land in the district of Coorg, promulgated and in force at the date of these presents and hereto annexed as a schedule to this deed, which said rules shall, so far as they or any of them are or is applicable, be deemed and taken as if they

or any of them had been embodied in these presents, and further that he and they shall and will at all times hereafter maintain and keep in good repair at his and their own cost the boundary-marks of the said land erected by the Government Surveyor.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the Chief Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State and by the said A.B. the day and year first above written.

In the presence of

FORM C.—[*See Rule XXVII (c).*]

This deed made the . day of between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and A. B. of the other part. WHEREAS by deed dated the day of the said Secretary of State granted to the said A. B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns a parcel of Government land situated in the village of in of the taluk in the district of Coorg in the said deed fully described and except as therein is excepted. To have and to hold the same subject to the payment of certain Government revenue in the said deed mentioned. AND WHEREAS the said A.B. has under the provisions of the rules for the sale of waste lands in the district of Coorg redeemed the said revenue by payment of the sum of ₹ . Now it is hereby witnessed that in consideration of the said sum of ₹ the said Secretary of State absolutely re-leases to the said A. B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns all Government land revenue hereafter accruing for or in respect of the said parcel of land, and declares that such parcel of land shall henceforth and for ever be held by the said A. B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns free of any Government land revenue, but subject in all other respects to the covenants and agreements in the said in part recited deed contained to be observed and performed by the said A. B., his heirs, representatives, and assigns.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the Chief Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council the day and year first above written.

FORM D.—[*See Rule XI.*]

Statement of demarcation marks on the boundary of

In village of Nad Taluk

I hereby certify that the above were in existence at the time of survey.

Statement of additional marks placed by the Surveyor at the time of the survey.

I hereby certify that I was present when these marks were laid down and that they agree with the boundary.

Patel's Signature. *Applicant's Signature.*

N.B.—To be signed by the patel or other revenue official and by the applicant or his substitute.

I hereby certify that I accompanied Surveyor whilst engaged in surveying the boundary of the ; that there are no disputes unsettled ; that the Surveyor

followed the boundary laid down by the Civil authorities; that he observed all the demarcation marks; and that he placed no fresh marks with the exception of those mentioned above.

Dated 188 .

Patel's Signature. *Applicant's Signature.*

Waste Land Survey.

Registered No.

Taluk.

Nad.

Village.

Certificate testifying to the correctness of the boundary surveyed to be signed by the applicant, his agent, or his substitute, and by a revenue official.

FORM E.—[*See Rule XI.*]

Waste Land Demarcation.

Registered No.

Taluk.

Nad.

Village.

Certificate testifying to the correctness of the demarcation to be signed by the patel or other revenue official, and by the applicant, his agent, or his substitute.

I hereby certify that I accompanied Surveyor whilst engaged in demarcating the boundary of in village Nad; that there are no disputes unsettled; and that he placed the authorised Coorg demarcation marks at each bend in the boundary.

N.B.—To be signed by the patel or other revenue official, and the applicant, his agent, or his substitute.

Date

Applicant's Signature.

Patel's Signature.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major*,

Secy. to Chief Commissioner.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th June 1884

LIABILITIES	R	a	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,511	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,04 46,053 10 5)	2,40,25,046	15	3
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,35,78,993 4 10)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,84,64,601	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,23,631	5	6
Sundries	18,95 597	7	5
RUPEES	6 90,18,388	9	6

ASSETS.	R	a	p.
Government Securities	63,40,308	0	0
Other authorized Investments	37.83,580	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	98 76.273	2	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	68.28,533	6	0
Bills discounted and purchased	1 94,17,515	10	10
Balances with other Banks	8,26 689	12	6
Bullion	2,735	13	0
Dead Stock	11.92.962	7	3
Stamps	9.679	9	0
Sundries	4,92 738	11	10
	4,87,71,016	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 95,98,198 2 1)	2,02,47,372	1	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,06,49,173 15 0)			
RUPEES	6 90,18 388	9	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 12th June 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary
Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 41·9.

By order of the Directors
W D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 15th May 1884	54,100	13,70,133	29,44,300	2,44,35,100	1,01,19,300	2,86,97,437	2,62,67,900	9,50,34,070	46,45,900	1,03,43,200	10,01,20,400	11,48,09,500	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,00,80,370
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May 1884	. .	. . .	1,500	6,000	20,500	11,000	500	39,500	. . . .	16,000	4,05,000	4,21,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4,60,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1884	. .	. . .	1,600	2,20,500	. . . .	4,19,700	12,500	6,54,300	3,000	12,000	1,33,500	1,53,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	8,07,800
	54,100	13,70,133	29,47,400	2,46,61,600	1,01,39,800	3,03,25,137	2,62,80,800	9,57,27,870	46,48,900	1,00,71,200	10,06,63,900	11,53,84,000	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,13,48,670
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	15,000	24,900	10,500	3,55,500	84,500	4,90,400	. . . .	55,000	7,72,500	8,27,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	13,17,900
Balance on 31st May 1884	54,100	13,70,133	29,32,400	2,46,36,700	1,01,29,300	2,99,72,637	2,61,96,300	9,52,37,470	46,48,900	1,00,16,200	9,98,91,400	11,45,56,500	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,00,30,770

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Mar. 1884, enfaced from India 4,916 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,183 lakhs.

" 1st Apl. 1884	to 15th Apl.	" " "	25	" " "	24 "
" 16th " "	to 30th "	" " "	12	" " "	9 "
" 1st May "	to 15th May	" " "	20	" " "	12 "
" 16th " "	to 31st "	" " "	12	" " "	13 "
			4,985 lakhs.		4,241 lakhs.
			4,241 "		
		Balance against India	744 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th June 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th June 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Port Blair	Mar. 1884	May 17, 1884
2	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 22, „
3	Hyderabad (Imperial) Central India Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 26, „
6	Assam Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Do. „	Do. 27, „
8	Madras Coorg	Do. „	Do. 29, „
10	Bengal British Burmah Hurnai Road Command	Do. „	June 3, „
13	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 4, „
14	Central Provinces	Feb. „	Apl. 24, „
15	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	May 6, „
16	Military Works Branch	Do. „	Do. 8, „

TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European Telegraph	Mar. 1884	May 30, 1884
2	Indian Telegraph	Feb. „	Do. 3, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	Punjab	Mar. 1884	May 20, 1884
2	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 26, „
3	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 28, „
4	Madras	Do. „	Do. 29, „
5	British Burmah	Do. „	June 3, „
6	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 4, „
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Feb. „	May 3, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	State Ry., Stores Branch	Mar. 1884	May 17, 1884
2	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 22, „
3	Madras	Do. „	Do. 29, „
4	Bombay	Do. „	June 4, „
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Feb. „	Apl. 28, „
6	Bengal	Do. „	May 12, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Umritsar-Pathankote	Mar. 1884	May. 14, 1884
2	State Ry., Stores Branch	Do. „	Do. 17, „
3	Nalhati Punjab Ry. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 19, „
5	Garro Hills Survey Central Bengal	Do. „	Do. 20, „
7	Kandahar Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	Do. „	Do. 21, „
9	Patna & Gya Wardha Coal Punjab Northern	Do. „	Do. 22, „
12	Indus Valley Bengal & North-Western	Do. „	Do. 23, „
14	Bhopal Sindia Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Dhond & Manmad Rewari-Ferozepur N.-W. P. & Oudh Subsidized Rys. N.-W. P. & Oudh Light Ry. Surveys.	Do. „	Do. 26, „
21	Northern Bengal Tirhoot Kokilamakh Sultanpur-Bogra Ry. Survey. Dacca & Mymensing Kawnea & Dhurla Jhansi-Manikpur	Do. „	Do. 27, „
28	Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour. Behar-Assam	Do. „	Do. 28, „
30	Madras Ry. Surveys Bellary-Kistna	Do. „	Do. 29, „
32	Calcutta & South-Eastern Cuddapah-Nellore	Do. „	Do. 30, „
34	Rajputana Holkar British Burmah	Do. „	June 2, „
37	Southern Mahratta Bombay Ry. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 4, „
39	Western Deccan	Feb. „	Apl. 23, „
40	Chittagong Ry. Survey Tirhoot Ry. Extn	Do. „	Do. 28, „
42	Bengal Administrative Charges, 42 Rys.	Do. „	May 8, „
43	Bengal Ry. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 9, „
44	Cawnpore-Achnera N.-W. P. & Oudh Provincial Rys.	Do. „	Do. 17, „
46	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 19, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	Mar. 1884	May 14, 1884
2	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Punjab Northern	Do. „	Do. 22, „
4	Wardha Coal Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 26, „
6	Nalhati Tirhoot	Do. „	Do. 27, „
8	Northern Bengal Kawnea & Dhurla	Do. „	Do. 28, „
10	Southern Mahratta	Do. „	Do. 29, „
11	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Do. 30, „
12	British Burmah Cawnpore-Achnera	Do. „	Do. 31, „
14	Rajputana Rewari-Ferozepur	Do. „	June 2, „
16	East Indian	Feb. „	May 19, „
17	Dhond & Manmad (quarterly.)	Dec. 1883	Mar. 24, „
18	Ghazipur-Dildarnagar (quarterly,)	Do. „	Apl. 9, „
19	Patna & Gya (half-yearly).	Do. „	Do. 17, „
20	Sindia (quarterly)	Do. „	May 5, „

FOREIGN STATES.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Mar. 1884	May 14, 1884
2	Khamgaon. Omraoti	Do. „	Do. 26, „
4	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 27, „

Simla, the 7th June 1884.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on General Treasury.	Certificates issued on Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion Assayed.	Balance of Bullion Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
June 2	1,17,965	. . .	339	4,73,579	75,35,817	58,22,682
" 3	Holiday.			4,73,579	75,35,817	58,22,682
" 4	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,73,579	75,35,817	58,22,682
" 5	. . .	. . .	2,49,519	2,39,182	77,90,689	60,77,553
" 6	. . .	. . .	2,51,961	2,440	80,48,055	63,34,920
" 7	. . .	. . .				

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th June 1884.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th June 1884.

No. 32.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 124, dated 20th May 1884, Mr. F. W. Roberts, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Jullundur, this 7th day of June 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 402, Private Thomas Dennis Manning.
Age,—22 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 4¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—3rd June 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Jullundur.
Date of Enlistment,—6th February 1883.
At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ratcliffe, London.
Marks,—T. dots, right forearm.
Trade,—*Nil.*
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental khakee and white helmet.
Waistcoat,— } Regimental khakee and white helmet.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimental khakee and white helmet.
REMARKS,—Has taken M. H. rifle, 20 rounds ammunition, and some of his regimental necessaries.
Under 2 years' service.

W. A. SMYTH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Devonshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Jullundur, this 7th day of June 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2088, Private Harry Douglas.
Age,—25 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—3rd June 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Jullundur.
Date of Enlistment,—5th August 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Warrington.
Parish and County in which Born,—Glasgow, Lanark.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Tailor.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental khakee and white helmet.
Waistcoat,— } Regimental khakee and white helmet.
Breeches or Trowsers— } Regimental khakee and white helmet.
REMARKS,—Has taken M. H. rifle, 20 rounds of ammunition, and some of his regimental necessaries.
Under 5 years' service.

W. A. SMYTH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Devonshire Regt.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
60	P 77—75668	100	Jan Mohamed, Merchant of Zeffarabad, Sealcote.
61	R 9—22168	100	Mr. B. J. Rishworth, of Mozufferpore.
	" —23636	100	
62	P 76—92394	100	The Post Master General, N.-W. Provinces.

CALCUTTA.
The 13th June 1884

J. TAYLOR.
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
3	E 2—70588	500	Mr. A. Atkinson, Kohalla, and Murree.

LAHORE,
The 6th June 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th June 1884.

No. 2740.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, N. W. PROVINCES.

Mr. E. Murphy is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Meerut.

Mr. H. Jehans is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Cawnpore.

Mr. C. Charde is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Allahabad.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th June 1884.

Broder, Mathew.
Chalmers, J. B.
Cowley, Lieutenant P.V.
Davency, P.
Gillmore, Miss A.
Hoggard, A. H.
Manager of the Indian Companion.
Street, Francis Felix.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

A. B. C.
A. V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House"
Anderson, Hubert.
Armistead, Henry.
Bernon, T.
Blanckensee. Lionell.
Brestan, A. M.
Brincat, Salvator.
Brittain, W
Bundara, Joseph.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Chisholm, John A.
Clark, W H.
Clifton, Mr.
Crolly, Austin.
DeBrettou, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
DeLittle, E.
E. B.
E. T.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B
Fleming, Miss.
Freese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Graham, R. W.
Gregory, Gasper.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chane Heni.
H. C.
H M. W.
H. S. W.
Henuis, W.
Hernemans, Monsieur E.
Hind, J. J. I.
Huddleson, S. E.
Issac, Margaret.
Jackson, W. E.
Johnson, J. W.
Johnston, R T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Kleyn, F. A.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Leech, J.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Lockhart, G.
Lynum, R.
Macintyre, Alfred H.
Mackinnon, T. A B.
Matson, E.
Milner, R.
Mitchell, A.
Morier, W.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylne, F.
Nigomor, Victor.
Olman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Quinlan, F. P.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Roda, Augusto.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Sestar, Signor Siliro.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Spencer, Mrs.
Thomas, D.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vaz, Richard.
Vibart, U.
Virtes.
Waller, G.
Want, Mrs J. H.
Wasserman, Laser.
Webster, E. A.
Williamson, W. F.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters

Greenberg, Frederick.
Martin, William.
Scotland, J. Pary.
Vincent, Henry R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th June 1884.

Avery, W. P.
Creak, Mrs.
Davis, Thomas.
Drowdridge, Rev. W. B.
Eckford, Captain A. H.
Gordon, Major W. R.
Hancock, Miss R.
Hari Pada, Baboo.
John, R. S.
Keep, Mrs.
Luard, Colonel F. P.
Maha Deo Prosad, Munshi.
Martin, C.
Meares, Char.
Meher, Esq.
Nation, Miss.
Naylor, H. P Todd.
Sale, Lieutenant W E.
Sashee Bhusen, Baboo.
Smith, Sergeant Tom.
Speedy, Rev T B.
Standbridge, Mrs.
Swinhoe, Colonel F. W.
Unkles, R. N.
Whitmarsh, Mrs. M. H.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	14th June	From Bombay.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	24th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	21st "	From Bombay.†
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets	20th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	18th "	Str. *Pemba*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	18th "	Str. *Commilla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	16th "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	18th "	Strs. *A Apcar* and *Athull.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal, can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also a supplemental despatch *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. H. KELLY,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٭

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ٭

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا حانوتيين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارة آنه ٭

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنكونا فبريفيوج - يعنے تپ كي دوا

سركاري كارخانے ميں سرخ سنكونا كي چهال سے ايك نئي ور اصلاح كي هوئي دواے مركب تيار كي گئي هى - كونيايين كے عوض ميں يهه دوا به نسبت معمولي غير صاف كيئے هوئے فبريفيوج كے زيادة تر بے نقص هى - يهه دوا عهدهداران سركار عام خلايق اور خيراتي كامون كے ليئے اور هر شخص جو بيس پونڈ يا اوس سے زيادة ايك وقت پر لے بوٹانك گارڈن معروف كه كمپني باغ كلكته كے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قيمت پر بحساب ٢٤ روپى في پونڈ خريد كر سكتا هى - اور جمله خاص و عام كو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانك گارڈن سے صرف انقد قيمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا فروشون سے بهي به قيمت ٣٢ روپى في پونڈ مل سكتي هى - مگر محصول ڈاك بارة آنه علاوة هى ٭

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
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E. N. BAKER,
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The Depositors of the late Punjab Bank, "Limited," are required, on or before the 31st August 1884, to apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office at Lahore for payment of the Interest due upon their Claims.

Interest will be allowed from date of suspension of the late Punjab Bank to the date payment of the principal sums was made.

By order of the Court, no application received after the 31st August 1884 will be admitted.

JAMES WALKER,
for *Alliance Bank of Simla, "Limited,"*
Official Liquidator, Punjab Bank, in Liquidation.

LAHORE,
The 31st May 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 089610, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Srimani, and last endorsed to Ramlal Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAMLAL MITTER,
Panihati.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th June, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875; It is hereby enacted as follows :— [1 of 1875.

Short title. Commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Burma Courts Act, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Definition of "section."

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "section" means a section of the Burma Courts Act, 1875. [1 of 1875.

Alteration of names of certain Courts.

3. *(1)* In section 6, in clause (*a*), for the words "Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class" the word "Myo-ôk" shall be substituted, and in clause (*b*), the words "of the second class, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class" shall be omitted.

(2) In the table subjoined to section 12, in clause *(a)*, for the words "Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class" the word "Myo-ôk" shall be substituted, and in clause *(b)*, the words "of the second class, the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class" shall be omitted.

(3) In section 13, the words "of the first or second class" shall be omitted.

(4) The substitutions and omissions made by this section shall be deemed to have been made from the thirty-first day of March, 1882.

Substitution of new section for section 8.

4. For section 8 the following section shall be substituted :—

"8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, vary the number of the Courts mentioned in clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section six, and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, vary the number of the Courts mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same section."

Substitution of new section for section 9.

5. For section 9 the following section shall be substituted :—

"9. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court mentioned in section six, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, of any Court mentioned in section six, clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*)."

Insertion of section after section 9.

6. After section 9 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Validation of certain proceedings already taken.

"9A. Any order heretofore passed, or decree made or proceeding taken by any Civil Court in British Burma acting as if it had the jurisdiction of a Court mentioned in section six, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), shall not be invalid merely because the Court was established by the Chief Commissioner instead of by the Governor General in Council, or because the local limits of its jurisdiction were varied by the Chief Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, or because any person not an Extra Assistant Commissioner has been appointed to be the presiding officer of the Court of an Extra Assistant Commissioner."

Amendment of section 23.

7. In section 23 the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) after the word "Commissioner," each time it occurs, the words "or Deputy Commissioner,"

(*b*) after the words "Judicial Commissioner," the first time they occur, the words "or Commissioner respectively," and

(*c*) after the words "Judicial Commissioner," the second time they occur, the words "or Commissioner,"

shall be respectively inserted.

Insertion of section after section 23.

8. After section 23 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power for Chief Commissioner to invest Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers.

"23A. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner with power to hear appeals from decrees and orders in original suits and proceedings of any Court mentioned in section six, clause (*a*) or (*b*).

"The Chief Commissioner may withdraw the power with which any Assistant Commissioner has been invested under this section."

Substitution of new section for section 38.

9. For section 38 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"38. The presiding officer of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

"The presiding officers of all the Courts mentioned in section six, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner."

Substitution of new section for section 39.

10. For section 39 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"39. The presiding officer of any Court mentioned in section 6, clauses (*a*) to (*f*), both inclusive, may be suspended or removed by the Governor General in Council.

"The presiding officer of any such Court, except the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, may be suspended or removed by the Chief Commissioner."

Amendments of sections 76 and 80.

11. The following addition and insertion shall be deemed to have been made to, and in, sections 76 and 80, respectively, of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, immediately after the passing of that Act, namely :— XVII of 1875

(*a*) To section 76—

"Provided that, if in the opinion of both Courts the point as to which they differ ought to be referred to the High Court, it shall be so referred in manner provided by section eighty, clause (*b*), and thereupon sections eighty-one and eighty-two shall apply."

(*b*) In section 80, after the words "without a Commissioner" the words "and not being cases provided for by section 76."

New section to follow section 94.

12. After section 94 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Language of Rangoon Small Cause Court.

"94A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, all or any proceedings, written or oral, before any person appointed under section 94 of this Act and section 15 of Act XI of 1865 to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, shall be in such language as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 24.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers an information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be mad known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 874, 875, 880, 881, 882 AND 883 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th JUNE 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bombay	Bombay	11 0	10 10	10 9	17 11	16 1	23 8	7 4	7 8	7 9	11 0	11 7	13 2	18 9	17 7	19 4	14 10	13 4	15 3	12 11	14 2	18 10	17 5	17 1	15 12	62 6	60 15	62 6	12 9	14 6	16 12	12 9	12 9	14 6
	Ahmedabad	13 8	15 0	12 0	25 0	22 8	32 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	11 14	11 13	11 7	26 11	26 0	22 14	9 7	9 7	10 0	11 14	10 0	14 9	20 0	18 13	17 12	18 5	18 0	14 9	20 0	20 0	...	17 12	16 10	16 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Surat	11 2	11 2	11 6	11 4	11 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 10	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	19 2	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 13	7 16	0 16	0 17	9 13	12 13	12 14	1	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	15 9	14 8½	14 8½	15 1
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 3	8 3	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 13	16 13	18 10	12 14	12 14	15 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	12 4	12 4	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4
	Colába (Alibag)	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	19 4	15 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 4	10 12	10 12	10 12	18 12	18 9	16 7	15 14	16 1	14 11	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	16 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 14	15 14	15 14
	Násik	17 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	11 0	13 6	...	21 0	22 6	15 5	15 5	17 0	22 4	22 4	28 6	16 5	16 5	17 0	1 8	0 128	0 128	0 12	14 12	14 14	12 11	12 11	14 13
	Ahmednagar	15 12	15 3	13 2	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	11 0	11 3	12 0	16 14	16 4	22 8	16 6	15 7	17 12	...	...	...	22 5	21 9	17 12	79 5	82 0	79 12	14 11	14 4	14 14	14 6	14 2	14 10
	Poona	12 10	12 10	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 10	13 1	13 1	21 12	13 4	13 4	17 4	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7
	Sholápur	16 5	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	10 11	10 7	10 7	11 9	11 5	11 5	18 2	17 10	26 12	21 9	20 10	24 13	...	...	...	25 9	25 1	21 14	88 4	88 0	106 11	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 8	22 8	20 8	19 8	19 8	17 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	11 0	12 12	12 8	29 8	29 8	31 0	27 8	28 8	29 8	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12½	12 5	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 12
	Satara	14 11	14 11	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 4	15 4	18 10	14 14	14 14	18 2	...	...	...	20 13	20 13	16 14	122 10	122 10	122 10	15 3	14 9	13 13	14 9	13 13	13 2
	Belgaum	20 7	20 0	19 5	14 13	13 11	14 4	14 1	14 8	11 13	14 9	15 0	12 5	21 9	22 3	21 5	21 0	21 0	22 3	23 2	25 1	23 4	21 13	21 0	16 13	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 8	14 2	12 12	13 0	13 10	12 4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 0	12 0	15 9	15 10	15 10	20 13	13 8	13 8	14 11	16 7	16 7	21 2	18 14	18 14	14 11	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 15	14 15	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	9 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	22 0	20 0	22 13	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	26 10	19 0	20 0	22 13	160 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	11 3	12 7	8 0	9 5	11 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 12	13 4	13 4	14 0	21 8	21 9	18 9	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	10 0	15 3	14 9	17 2	7 9	7 9	8 14	10 8	10 8	11 2	14 0	14 0	14 14	16 5	15 12	13 11	17 8	16 15	...	16 5	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 13
	Lisa	15 8	15 8	14 6	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	9 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	20 8	20 8	18 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 15	17 8	162 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Nimach	19 0	19 4	15 0	34 0	33 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	10 8	10 4	30 0	30 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	20 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	..	..	...	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Nasirabad	18 0	18 7½	16 6½	24 11	24 13½	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 8	24 8	23 8	17 13½	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	22 14½	24 6½	24 15½	100 0	96 10½	80 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12
	Rájkot	15 8	15 8	13 14	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	20 8	20 8	17 14	16 8	16 8	14 2	...	...	...	18 5	18 8	17 6	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	15 8	15 15	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 8	10 3	10 3	9 13	17 12	17 12	23 14	24 14	23 14	29 9	24 14	23 14	29 9	16 12	17 4	18 0	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 11	10 14	10 11	10 3	10 6	10 3
	Bolarum	16 3	17 1	19 5	...	...	...	9 1	8 11	7 11	10 8	10 8	9 9	18 15	18 15	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	17 6	19 5	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	..	10 13	10 12	10 12
	Chudderghat	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	15 8	27 0	23 0	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	..	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12
	Amráoti	22 0	23 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Akola	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	19 8	18 8	...	7 8	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	..	10 0	10 0	2 ...	24 0	24 0	..	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
	Buldána	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Wún	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0
	Básin	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	..	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
24th May 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	84,946	494	176	74,028	420	5,75,206	557	3,93,088	391	. . .	1,82,11[illegible]
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,45,368	266	547	1,35,076	247	8,82,270	269	7,56,691	242	. . .	1,25,57[illegible]
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	1,93,862	262	754	2,21,375	294	14,02,129	318	13,81,063	321	. . .	[illegible]1,06[illegible]
17th ditto	Madras	861	1,34,127	156	861	1,28,961	150	8,02,185	155	7,56,755	154	. . .	45,42[illegible]
17th ditto	South Indian	655	72,238	110	654	99,861	153	4,64,649	118	5,06,804	136	42,155	. . .
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,74,226	737	1,458	9,28,563	637	62,36,237	713	54,99,256	660	. . .	7,36,98[illegible]
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,07,630	667	461	3,24,265	703	18,56,099	667	19,83,077	753	1,26,978	. .
	TOTAL	4,895	20,12,397	411	4,911	19,12,129	389	1,22,18,775	416	1,12,76,734	402	. . .	9,42,04[illegible]
	State.												
24th May 1884	East Indian	1,509	11,17,437	741	1,509	9,84,127	652	63,56,703	702	54,75,601	635	. . .	8,81,10[illegible]
17th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	5,651	101	56	5,200	93	34,467	123	34,838	199	371	. .
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,717	63	27	1,383	51	10,323	63	7,941	51	. . .	2,38[illegible]
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	37,152	162	249	40,730	164	2,51,067	182	2,10,610	153	. . .	40,4[illegible]
17th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,291	72	32	2,334	73	12,647	66	14,099	77	1,452	. .
17th ditto	Tirhoot	166	16,321	98	193	22,137	115	1,01,292	106	1,34,225	122	32,933	. .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	9,052	159	. .	(b) . . .	. .	69,813	204	(b) . . .	. .	. . .	. .
17th May 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,989	80	206	16,278	79	66,960	81	81,218	69	14,258	. . .
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,542	129	12	1,719	143	7,847	109	7,449	109	. . .	3[illegible]
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,61,567	234	1,119	3,13,380	280	16,44,595	246	18,23,097	285	1,78,502	. .
24th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	4,369	49	140	15,920	114	21,606	40	1,11,751	140	90,145	. .
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,890	286	45	13,066	290	1,09,280	405	83,472	325	. . .	25,8[illegible]
17th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	44,176	296	149	48,897	328	2,88,987	323	2,77,116	326	. . .	11,8[illegible]
24th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	35,980	223	208	43,684	210	2,29,219	237	2,98,273	251	69,054	. .
24th ditto	Sindia	75	7,506	101	75	8,098	108	41,680	93	48,727	113	7,047	. .
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	60,091	142	447	52,161	117	3,86,310	153	3,55,314	189	. . .	30,9[illegible]
17th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,22,769	186	660	1,37,000	208	7,79,402	197	8,73,714	232	94,312	. .
17th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,668	52	. . .	. .	17,704	61	17,704	. .
	TOTAL	3,436	6,34,063	185	(c)3,669	7,24,655	198	40,55,495	198	43,79,548	209	(d)3,93,866	. .
	Assisted Companies.												
24th May 1884	Bengal-Central	35	2,354	67	126	10,294	82	12,638	60	43,780	64	31,142	. .
10th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	5,149	74	. . .	. .	19,785	76	19,785	. .
17th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,506	37	. . .	. .	16,654	71	16,654	. .
10th ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	73	1,360	19	. . . .	. .	(e)10,062	24	10,062	. .
	TOTAL	35	2,354	67	310	18,309	59	12,638	60	90,281	57	77,643	. .
	Native States.												
10th May 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	33,041	171	193	35,995	186	1,95,676	169	2,09,635	190	13,959	. .
17th ditto	Jodhpore	19	910	48	19	1,270	67	4,777	42	6,909	64	2,132	. .
17th ditto	Nizam's	121	16,710	138	121	22,036	182	91,860	127	1,26,399	183	34,539	. .
10th ditto	Mysore	86	4,529	53	86	5,696	66	29,619	57	33,179	68	3,560	. .
	TOTAL	419	55,190	132	419	64,997	155	3,21,932	128	3,76,122	157	54,190	. .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,294	38,21,441	371	(c)10,818	37,04,217	342	2,29,65,543	373	2,15,98,286	350	. . .	d12,9[illegible]
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,03,34,494	168	99,35,212	161	. . .	.
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,26,31,049	205	1,16,63,074	189	. . .	d8,9[illegible]

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(d) Exclusive of the figures of the Patna-Gya State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 10th May 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th JUNE 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less generally in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, British Burma, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the fall was heavy in many districts. There have also been showers in parts of Bombay, Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana.

Harvesting has been completed in parts of the Madras Presidency. Standing crops are generally in good or fair condition, except in Malabar where they have been much injured by want of rain. Locusts still exist in parts of Kurnool where they are injuring the fruit gardens. In Mysore agricultural prospects continue favourable, but rain is greatly needed in Coorg for the *ragi* crop, for ploughing, and also for coffee. In the Bombay Presidency, *kharif* sowings continue in several districts, though rain is wanted to facilitate operations. Preparation for *kharif* in Berar and for *tabi* in the Nizam's territories are in progress. Ploughing for *kharif* has commenced in Central India and in Rajputana, where agricultural prospects are generally good. In the Punjab *kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ploughing is commencing in anticipation of the rains, and showers have already benefited the cane crops. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in some districts, but the condition of cattle remains good. Preparations for *kharif* are in active progress in the Central Provinces. In Bengal sowing of *aus* and *amun* crops still continues, and paddy, *til* and *mung*—the last in Bhagalpur—are being reaped, with good outturn. Jute, sugarcane, early paddy, and *cheena* (millet) are doing well. Sowings continue in Assam and ploughing has commenced in British Burma.

Small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent, but are abating in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and British Burma.

Prices are rising in parts of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 11th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Cultivation of paddy and sugarcane commenced. Sporadic cholera in the west, 16 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·04 (average)	Lands being prepared. Monsoon anxiously awaited. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. Locusts in five taluks, fruit gardens damaged.
Ganjam ...	·25 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; fever and cholera in parts.
Kistna ...	·08 (average)	Harvest completed. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 1 death from cholera
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts; harvest paddy, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease slight in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·15 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops attacked by insects in two taluks and suffering from want of rain in three; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *cumbu*, yield about average. Fever in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·02 (average)	Standing crops generally good, in parts not flourishing for want of rain; harvest paddy, cotton and indigo, yield below average. 452 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·24 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar ...	·08 (average)	Standing crops much injured by want of rain; harvest of third crop paddy over. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two; 8 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	.....	Young paddy coming up, but weather unfavourable for its growth. Fever general and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 11th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 9th, 11 feet 8 inches against 9 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in four talukas; cattle-disease in four talukas, loss of 52 buffaloes and 160 cows and bullocks in Tatta and Ghorabari. *Aduna* crops being harvested. Small-pox in ten villages in districts, 26 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 26 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Sehwan 36, 32 and 40, and in Sakro 16, 28 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	No rain	High southerly winds prevail. River at Kotri on 9th, 11 feet 8 inches against 9 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in seven, fever in two, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 27, *bajri* 36, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·10	Manuring operations continue. Cholera in Parentij, 2 cases, 1 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	No rain	Cholera abated in Baroda, 11 deaths; it continues in mild form in some villages of the Baroda and Kamrej mehals. Preparation of land for next season continues. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 22 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	No rain	Preparation for *kharif* continues. Two deaths from cholera in Chorasi. *Juari* 32 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	No rain	Want of rain is much felt. Public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, and Chandor talukas; cattle-disease in Malegnon and Kalwan. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 seers per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Abnormal temperature 1° to 2° warm; vapour in air defective from 4th to 8th; abnormal wind northerly from 4th to 7th.
Poona ...	No rain	Slight small-pox continues in Junnar, Haveli, and Mawal talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, ·10	Sowing of *tasar* crops delayed for want of rain. Cholera in Akola, 5 attacks, no deaths; slight cattle-disease in Newasa. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Hot weather continues. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 43 pounds 19 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in eight talukas; maximum ·50 in Hubli, minimum ·03 in Ranibennur.	More rain urgently wanted. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, and Kalghatgi. Cholera in Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Ron, 70 fatal, out of 148 cases; small-pox decreasing; fever in two talukas. Rice 27 to 39 and *juari* 49 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Rain in Honore, ·20; Yellapur, ·18; Mundgud, ·18; and Karwar, ·03.	Preparing ground and sowing seed. Small-pox—20 deaths in Kumpta, 8 in Sirsi, 1 in Sidapur, and 1 in Karwar. Rain wanted in Supa Petha. Cattle-disease in Akola. Common rice at Karwar 12 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	No rain	General health good. Weather very hot. Fever and small-pox less prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 38 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara; more urgently needed in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Nasik. *Kharif* sowings continuing in several districts. Cholera in parts of ten districts, and fever and cattle-disease in eleven; small-pox in most districts.
Bengal—(June 11th)		
Chittagong ...	3·24	Weather seasonable. Early crops progressing; lands being prepared for *amun* crop. Cholera abating; fever broken out in several places; cattle-disease reported. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	2·49	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·25	Early paddy, jute, and sugarcane doing well; sowing of *amun* on low lands going on; high lands are being ploughed. Price of common rice stationary. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·83	Weather fairly cool, with occasional storms. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices falling.
Rajshahye ...	4·08	Prospects of *aus* and *amun* paddy favourable. Public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·62	Rain general. Cultivation going on. Prospects of crops good.
Rungpore ...	1·58	Weather cloudy and cool. Prospects of crops favourable. Price of rice varies from Rs. 3 to 4 per maund.
Bhagalpur ...	1·72	*Mung* being harvested, with good outturn; young paddy seedlings thriving; cultivation going on vigorously; the recent rain has improved prospects of standing crops. Rice selling 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	2·1	Prospects of crops good; agricultural operations brisk. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	1·21	Ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on; sugarcane looks well. Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	2·77	*Bhadoi* crops being sown and lands being prepared for *aghani*; prospects of crops improving. Prices falling slightly. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·43	Weather hot, windy, and cloudy. Ploughing and sowing have begun in some places. More rain wanted. Prices continue high. Cholera and small-pox still reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	2·47	Weather cooler. Ploughing progressing; early paddy being sown. Prices rather high owing to closing of canal checking imports from moffusil. Public health generally good, only scattered cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain fell during the week under review in many districts, specially in Mymensing where the rain has caused slight damage. Rain is however still wanted in some places for agricultural purposes. Two severe nor'-westers, attended with heavy rain, occurred in Bogra and a less severe one in Mozufferpore. Jute, sugarcane, early paddy, *murwa*, and *cheena* doing well; sowing of *aus* generally and of *amun* in some low lands going on, but *amun* sowings even in high lands of Noakhally have been completed. Sowing in *jhooms* still continues in hill tracts of Chittagong and Tipperah; *jali* paddy and *til* still being reaped and *mung* in Bhagalpur, with good outturn. Cholera and small-pox are still reported. Price of rice has slightly risen in Cuttack town, owing to close of canal; it has also slightly risen in Bankura, Howrah, and Hazaribagh; in Moorshedabad and Bhagalpur it has fallen slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 11th)		
Benares (June 10th)	Shower on 9th	Weather cloudy to-day. Much less cholera and small-pox. Sugarcane doing well. Prices rising, except gram, rice, and *dhall.*
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather cooler, with east wind and clouds. Cholera much abated everywhere, also small-pox; city very healthy. Prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	Rain varying from 1·0 to 2·0 throughout district.	Cloudy weather, with high winds. Small-pox nearly gone. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 10th)	Slight showers have fallen here and there.	Weather cloudy; wind variable. Prices fluctuating. Health of people and cattle good. Fodder and water scarce.
Agra („ 9th)	2·12 rain in two parganas; slight shower in Agra on 4th.	Fever in three and small-pox in two parganas; cholera in two parganas, but is now commencing to abate. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 10th)	A few showers	Wheat, barley, and *bajri* slightly risen; sugarcane improving. Cattle-disease decreasing; public health good.
Meerut („ „)	2·5; Baghpat, 3·0; Mowana, 1·0.	Heavy storm on morning of 8th; sharp shock of earthquake at 11 P.M. on 5th; high wind, with frequent duststorms. General health good, but seasonable; fever frequent in Meerut city. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Showers during week ending in good rain on night of 9th.	Crops will be much benefited by rain; *kharif* sowings completed. A few cases of cholera and small-pox. Prices steady.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr, 1·6; Malliabad, 1·4; Mohunlalgunj, ·9.	Land is being tilled. Health of people and cattle good. Supplies abundant. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	Slight showers on nights of 3rd and 4th instant.	Bazars well stocked. Duststorms during week. Weather much cooler. Small-pox still very bad.
Sitapur („ 10th)	Moderate showers in Sidhauli, Misrikh, and Biswan and general rain in Sitapur last night.	Easterly winds now prevail. The rain which has fallen is hardly sufficient for cultivating operations. Prices are slightly rising.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, ·3	Weather cloudy. Public health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ 9th)	.....	Heat intense; weather occasionally cloudy. Cholera in three parganas. Scarcity of water continues. Prices remain steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·1	Weather extremely hot; duststorm this morning. Slight rise in prices. Condition of people and cattle on the whole good, but sporadic cholera and small-pox continue.
Farukhabad („ 10th)	Sadr and Tirwa, ·3	Strong east wind blowing for two days; sky still cloudy. Health of people fair; no cattle-disease. Markets well supplied.
		General Remarks.—East winds and cloudy weather have prevailed, and showers of rain have fallen in all parts of the province. An earthquake was felt at Meerut on 5th. Prices show a general tendency to rise; markets continue well stocked. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in some districts, but the condition of cattle remains good. Small-pox and cholera are abating; public health is generally satisfactory.
Punjab—(June 10th)		
Delhi ...	·30	Small-pox abating. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	Light showers of rain	Small-pox continues in Sirsa district. Prices show a falling tendency.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced. Prices of gram and wheat gradually rising. Prices of other food-grains stationary.
Jullundur ...	·20	Health good, except that small-pox continues in villages adjacent to Sadr. Sugarcane and cotton being irrigated. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	·10	Health good, but small-pox still continues in the city. *Rabi* harvesting nearly completed. Prices show a rising tendency.
Ferozepore ...	·20	Health good. Prices falling.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Weather threatening. Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·15	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* crops being sown. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Prospects unfavourable. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	·50	Slight fever. Prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Small-pox continues in the Sirsa district, in the villages adjacent to Jullundur and in the Sialkot city, and is abating in the Delhi district; cholera still prevails in Kangra and there is fever in Peshawar; elsewhere the health of the province is good. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress.
Central Provinces—(June 11th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather sultry and cloudy. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox prevails; cattle-disease prevalent. Prices of *juari*, *tur*, and gram rising.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather cloudy at times and stormy. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (June 10th)	.....	Weather very hot. *Kharif* ploughing in hand. Small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather cloudy and close. Ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease slight; small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. Ploughing continues. 16 cases small-pox. Wheat 20 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm and windy. *Kharif* preparations continue. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 22½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	·03	Weather very hot, and occasionally cloudy and stormy. Ploughing brisk. Health good. Rice 23½ and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy, with storm. Prospects good: Public health good. Common rice 28 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land for *kharif* sowings continues. Small-pox prevails in some districts.
British Burma—(June 11th)		
Akyab (June 7th)	6·58	Total rainfall 23·65. Slight small-pox.
Rangoon („ „)	3·40	Total rainfall 12·92. Slight cholera and small-pox.
Bassein („ „)	3·45	Total rainfall 10·86. Slight small-pox and cholera.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	6·75	Total rainfall 20·18.
Toungoo („ „)	4·36	Total rainfall 11 12.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	...	No report received.
Sandoway („ „)	3·59	Total rainfall 12·91.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	...	No report received.
Pegu („ „)	4·26	Total rainfall 18·16. Ploughing commenced.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	3·15	Total rainfall 13·50. Small-pox still prevalent.
Prome („ „)	1·01	Total rainfall 6·87. Small-pox and cholera abating.
Thonegwa („ „)	4·40	Total rainfall 24·07. Cholera and small-pox prevalent. Ploughing commenced.
Henzada („ „)	2·36	Total rainfall 14·40. Some small-pox in town.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·53	Total rainfall 5·01. Some cholera and small-pox.
Shwaygyin („ „)	4·94	Total rainfall 13·61.
Tavoy („ „)	5·16	Total rainfall 19·82.
Mergui („ „)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Public health good. Rainfall average.
Assam—(June 11th)		
Gauhati (June 10th)	9·7	Weather warm, with occasional rain; more rain wanted. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Prospects of *aus* good; sugarcane doing well. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	5·47	Floods reported in south of district, otherwise crop prospects good. Cattle-disease has appeared; public health indifferent.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	2·82	Weather warm than last week. Sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops finished, that of *asra* progressing. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. 36 deaths from cholera reported; none from small-pox.
Dibrugarh ...	1·90	Weather hot. Lands being prepared for *sali dhan*. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 11th)		
Bangalore ...	1·86	Rain has also fallen in parts of the province in Shimoga district; more rain is required. Agricultural operations in progress; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Mysore ...	1 68	
Mercara ...	·21	The monsoon which is overdue has not set in yet. Rain greatly needed for the *ragi* crop and for ploughing, also on coffee plantation. Prices of food-grains rising.
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 11th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Kharif* preparations in progress. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Preparations for *rabi* sowings in progress. General health good. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 16½, yellow *juari* 21, and *tur* 20½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 11th)		
Indore ...	No rain	Weather hot and sultry. One case of small-pox reported, but general health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·3	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Agar ...	No rain	High winds from the west. Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	Slight rain	Duststorm during week. Weather very hot. Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Land has been ploughed for *kharif*. Scarcity of water continues. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Heat excessive. Health good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather hot. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot and sultry. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Two fatal cases of cholera reported to have occurred in Bagood and Kusrawad Burwani towards the end of May.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(June 11th)			
Abu	(June 11th)	No rain	Weather seasonable, cloudy, and windy.
Sirohi	(„ 8th)	No rain	Tanks dry; many of the wells with little water. Health good. Weather warm, with high winds.
Marwar	(„ 6th)	·14	Water obtained in Jodhpore city from Ranisagar tanks and wells. Health good. Weather windy and stormy, with thunder and lightning. Prices stationary, with tendency to rise.
Meywar	...	.....	No report received.
Harowti	(June 7th)	Tonk, ·17	Weather unusual, strong high wind and sandstorms; heat great.
Jhallawar	(„ 6th)	Sprinkle of rain in parts.	Weather windy, dusty, and cloudy. Health good.
Ajmere	(„ 10th)	·22	Duststorms during week; heat great. Health good.
Jeypore	(„ „)	·10	Cholera in Jeypore district, 6 fatal cases reported from Bandikui, no fresh cases since 29th, otherwise health normal. Prices steady.
Ulwur	(„ „)	Slight rain	High hot winds, with occasional clouds; shock of earthquake on 5th. Few cases cholera in two tehsils, otherwise health good.
Nepal—(June 5th)			
Katmandu	...	·62	Weather seasonable. Indian corn flourishing; transplanting of rice has begun.

No. 63 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 13th June 1884.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for May 1884.

The chief features of the Meteorological record of May 1884 are the formation of the cyclone which passed over Akyab, the abnormal heat in Upper India, and the deficiency of the rainfall which, a few localities excepted, has been general throughout the country.

Except in Bombay and the south of the Peninsula, the atmospheric pressure has been somewhat below the average of the month. The region of highest pressure throughout has been the south-west coast and Ceylon, while that of lowest pressure has been principally in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab; sometimes, however, in Behar and Chutia Nagpur.

It appears from the reports lately received by post from the Andamans, that the first indication of the storm was given on the 13th, when the wind at Port Blair shifted suddenly from north-west to south-east, accompanied by some rain and a cloudy sky. On the 14th the wind still held, and with increased strength, from south-south-east, with overcast weather and heavier rain. This indicated that the centre of the disturbance lay a little to the westward of the Andamans, and was growing in intensity. By the 16th the wind had veered to south-south-west at Port Blair, showing that the centre had passed to the north of that station and was moving towards the Arakan coast, where the wind was from south-east with very general rain. On the morning of the 17th a southerly gale was blowing at Diamond Island, an easterly wind at Akyab, and a north-east wind in parts of Bengal; and in the evening of the same day the cyclone apparently struck the coast near Akyab, and broke up on the Arakan hills to the east and north-east of that station. Owing to the want of telegraphic communication with the Andamans, it was not until the storm approached the Arakan coast, *viz.*, on the 15th, that any information of unsettled weather reached this office, and not until the 16th that the information was sufficiently definite to indicate the formation of a cyclone.

Unusual heat prevailed over North-Western India from Allahabad to Multan and Jacobabad. In this region the mean temperature of the month at all

stations was some degrees above the average. The hottest period, as usual, was the last week of the month, during which the following maxima were recorded :—

Allahabad	... 118·0°	on the	30th
Agra	... 116·0°	„	30th
Roorkee	... 115·5°	„	30th
Delhi	... 117·0°	„	29th
Lahore	... 113·5°	„	30th
Multan	... 111·0°	„	28th
Jacobabad	... 119·0°	„	29th

In other parts of the country the mean temperature of the month differed little from the average, and such variations as existed were somewhat irregular. In the eastern half of the Madras Presidency, however, during the prevalence of westerly and north-westerly land winds, the temperature was exceptionally high. On one occasion the thermometer at Masulipatam rose as high as 115·5°, and that at Madras to 107·0°. These conditions were, however, temporary, and disappeared with the change of the wind from the land to the sea breeze.

The rainfall of the month has been generally deficient. The only exceptions are the stations of Lucknow and Benares in the North-Western Provinces; Sibsagar and Silchar in Assam; Dacca, Chittagong, Calcutta, and Saugor Island in Bengal; Diamond Island in Burmah; and Salem, Trichinopoly, and Madura in the Peninsula. The average excess at these stations was 2·22 inches, while the average deficiency throughout all other parts of India was 1·25 inches. At Agra, Raipur, Jeypore, and over nearly the whole of the Bombay presidency, there was no rain, and in many parts of Central, North-Western, and Western India the whole amount was insignificant.

The following table summarises the returns under the divisions adopted in the biennial summary recently issued, and shows how general the deficiency has been :—

Districts.	Average rainfall in May.	Difference of the rainfall of May 1884 from the average.
	Inches.	
North and West Punjab	1·25	—0·93
South Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Behar...	1·68	—0·69
Assam	14·38	+1·73
East Bengal	7·75	+2·15
Lower Bengal and Orissa	4·06	—0·98
Central Provinces	0·63	—0·49
Rajputana, Central India, and Berar	0·59	—0·52
Sind and Gujrat	0·15	—0·15
Bombay	1·61	—1·43
Madras	4·30	—1·20
Mysore	5·50	—1·14
Ceylon	13·09	—0·91
Burmah	10·93	—2·43

WILLIAM LISCOMBE DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Summary be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 25.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 25.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th June 1884.

No. 159.—Mr. D. M. Gardner is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 7th June 1884.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th June 1884.

No. 845.—Mr. T. Owen, Attorney-at-Law, to officiate as First Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Lingham, Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th June 1884.

No. 100.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend W. C. Furneaux, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to resign his appointment.

No. 101.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the following gentlemen to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies:—

The Reverend Talbot Monckton Milnes Griffiths, B.A.
The Reverend Alfred Saunders Dyer, M.A.
The Reverend Charles Albert Gilmore.
The Reverend Francis Edward David Cobbold, B.A.

FORESTS.

The 18th June 1884.

No. 410 F.—The undermentioned Officiating Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the provinces noted opposite their names are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the 14th May 1884:—

Mr. J. C. Murray, British Burma.
Mr. B. A. Rebsch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Mr. H. G. Young, Assam.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 17th June, 1884.

No. 1208 G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. A. Leonard as Consul-General for the United States of America, at Calcutta.

The 18th June, 1884.

No. 1216 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Franz Heyer as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Brandenburg.

GENERAL.

No. 1224 *G.*—The furlough granted to Mr. A. R. Becher, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 798 G., dated the 14th March, 1883, is extended by one day.

MILITARY.

The 17th June, 1884.

No. 1201 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 21st May, 1884:—

Cavalry.

Jemadar Hookum Sing, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Kaderbux Khan, invalided.

Duffadar Heera Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hookum Sing, promoted.

Infantry.

Subadar Bucksha, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Bereea, invalided.

Jemadar Prema, to be Subadar, *vice* Bereea, invalided.

Havildar Malleca, to be Jemadar, *vice* Prema, promoted.

REVENUE.

No. 2270 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Nawab of Kurwai has abolished, from the 1st June, 1884, all transit duties hitherto levied within his State.

No. 2271 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Nawab of Basoda has abolished, from the 1st June, 1884, all transit duties hitherto levied within his State.

No. 2272 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Nawab of Mahomedgarh has abolished, from the 1st June, 1884, all transit duties hitherto levied within his State.

No. 2273 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Nawab of Pathari has abolished, from the 1st June, 1884, all transit duties hitherto levied within his State.

No. 2274 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Raja of Maksoodangarh has abolished, from the 1st June, 1884, all transit duties hitherto levied within his State.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th June 1884.

No. 1661.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the following Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce :—

No. 1959, dated 31st July 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Financial Department.

The Governor General in Council observes that, of late, sanction has been frequently asked for immediate expenditure for which no provision has been made in the estimates of the current year.

His Excellency in Council desires to remind Local Governments and Heads of Departments that, save for exceptional reasons, such expenditure should not be proposed, and cannot be sanctioned.

Whenever, therefore, a proposition of this kind is made, the fact that provision has not been made for the desired expenditure in the estimates should be prominently set forth, as well as the particular reasons why it is, nevertheless, considered indispensably necessary that the outlay should be immediately incurred, and should not be postponed to the next financial year. Explanations should also be invariably given why the need for the expenditure was not foreseen in time to obtain sanction for its inclusion in the estimates.

In the absence of such special arguments, the Governor General in Council will, in future, assume that it is intended that any expenditure proposed should have effect from the beginning of the following financial year and not earlier.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments, to the Heads of Departments

under the Financial Department, to the Comptroller General, and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

RESOLUTION—The Governor General in Council observes that at present applications for sanction to fresh expenditure are not unfrequently submitted during the course of the year in which the provisions of the foregoing Resolution are neglected. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that the attention of the several Local Governments and Heads of Departments be called to the provisions of the Resolution of 31st July 1873, and they be requested to state distinctly in all future applications for sanction to expenditure whether provision for the proposed charge has or has not been made in the Budget Estimate of the year, and if not, whether it can be met from savings in the existing grants.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Heads of Departments under the Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to the Accountants General and Comptrollers for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 19th June 1884.

No. 1751.—*Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May, 1884, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	6,04,86,175	1,61,54,164	55,39,881	2,16,94,045
Allahabad ...	62,32,245	38,41,905	...	38,41,905
Lahore ...	74,83,815	78,01,000	...	78,01,000
Bombay ...	3,71,30,020	1,38,16,146	69,52,959	2,07,69,105
Kurrachee ...	31,55,835	39,37,225	7,900	39,45,125
Madras ...	1,37,79,950	87,99,515	6,70,000	94,69,515
Calicut ...	10,81,910	6,04,005	...	6,04,005
Rangoon ...	30,53,825	42,88,065	...	42,88,065
Total ...	13,24,12,765	5,92,42,025	1,31,70,740	7,24,12,765
Price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700, held under Section 19 of the Act ...				6,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,24,12,765

The 20th June 1884.

The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

No. 1717.

C. L. C.

PAGE 149.

Section 16.

Strike out Proviso (1) under this Section.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th June, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 348.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 4 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, with effect from the 14th May, 1884, *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Townsend, appointed to the Ordnance Department.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant E. B. Harrison, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Major W. O. Thompson, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 349.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major L. E. Eades, 5th Native Infantry, (m. c.) under the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 13th April, 1884.

No. 350.—Captain H. M. Mason, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 11th April, 1884, the first 60 days being on full staff pay.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 351.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 20th May, 1884, page 2237.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 20th May, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

James Nicholas Brutton Hewett, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th March, 1884.
Charles Hallyburton Grace, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th March, 1884.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers have been removed to the unemployed supernumerary list :—

Colonel Charles Scott Elliot, Madras. Dated 14th April, 1884.
Colonel Edward Owen Leggatt, Madras. Dated 21st April, 1884.

INDIA OFFICE;
20th May, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of Her Majesty's Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain John Francis James Miller. Dated 1st March, 1884.
Captain George Frederick Churchill. Dated 8th March 1884.
Captain James Mandeville Wood von Beverhoudt. Dated 8th March, 1884.
Captain Robert Jocelyn Waller. Dated 22nd March, 1884.
Captain Edmund Charles Elliston. Dated 22nd March, 1884.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Frank Montague Rundall. Dated 9th March, 1884.
Lieutenant Benjamin Briscoe. Dated 9th March, 1884.
Lieutenant Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin. Dated 27th March, 1884.
Lieutenant George Blakiston Renny. Dated 27th March, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 4th March, 1884.
Lieutenant-Colonel Brydges Robinson Branfill, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 14th March, 1884.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Henry Edward Campbell, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th March, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list :—

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major Everard Neal Digges La Touche. Dated 19th May, 1884.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the half-pay to the retired list :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Cecil Coles Dyce. Dated 8th May, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 352—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary E. J. Fleming, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 6th June, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 353.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick Carr to be Deputy Commissary;
Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Henry Sharpe to be Deputy Commissary (Supernumerary);
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick Leahy to be Assistant Commissary;
Conductor Terence O'Brien to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;
Sub-Conductor Alexander Paterson to be Conductor;
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor James Craig to be Sub-Conductor,—
with effect from the 26th February, 1884, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain C. Owens, pensioned.

No. 354.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Native Infantry.

The promotion of Jemadar Somun, notified in G. G. O. No. 250 of 1884, should be from 21st January, 1884, and not as therein stated.

14th Native Infantry.

Havildar Narain Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Fatteh Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1884.

21st Native Infantry.

Subadar Mukhan Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Subadar-Major Didar Bux, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided,—1st May, 1884.

31st Native Infantry.

Havildar Hazoorah Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Khajaun Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1884.

No. 355.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Myodeen Shah to be Ressaidar; Kote-Duffadar Mian Sing to be Jemadar, with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Ressaidar Natha Sing, invalided.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Dalail Singh to be Subadar; Havildar Dheru to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st May, 1884, *vice* Subadar Mahabir Singh, invalided.

No. 356.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Farukhabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant H. M. Mackenzie, Commanding, to be Captain.

REWARDS.

No. 357.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 3rd February, 1884, in room of Colonel W. Bannerman, Bombay S. C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL R. MALLABY, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	3rd August, 1846.
Lieutenant	...	1st May, 1850.
Captain	...	1st July, 1860.
Brevet Major	...	3rd August, 1866.
Major	...	12th September, 1866.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	3rd August, 1872.
Brevet Colonel	...	3rd August, 1877.

Appointments.

Instructor of Musketry, 95th Foot, from 11th October, 1859, to 14th February, 1860.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, from 25th May, 1860, to 19th December, 1865.
Assistant Quarter Master General, from 20th December, 1865, to 20th December, 1870.
Second-in-Command, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, from 23rd December, 1874, to 24th October, 1876.
Commandant, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, from 25th October, 1876, to 31st March, 1883.
Brigadier-General Commanding Infantry Brigade, Quetta, from 27th June, 1881, to 20th September, 1881.
Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District, from 1st April to 30th October, 1883.

War Services.

Afghan Campaign, 1879-80.—Commanded Field Column sent from Quetta into the Khakar Lora Valley in September, 1880. Commanded the Reserve Brigade and Quetta Garrison from November, 1880, to May, 1881, and Infantry Brigade, Quetta and Pishin outposts, June to September, 1881.—(Medal.)

No. 358.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the 8th February, 1884 :—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Audeenaroydoo, "Bahadur," 30th Native Infantry, *vice* Pensioned Subadar-Major Zaylobdeen, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Ghalib Khan, 25th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Audeenaroydoo, "Bahadur," promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 359.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, reverted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, on 28th April, 1884.

Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, with effect from 10th May, 1884.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 30.—Mr. Douglas Paget Jones, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine, to officiate as Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Captain E. H. Fenn.

No. 31.—The services of Captain E. Bishop, commanding I. G. S. *Patrick Stewart*, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Officiating Port Officer, Karachi.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th June, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 10th and the 16th June, 1884.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major E. Newbery ...	2nd June, 1884	Simla ...	...	...
1st Dragoon Guards ...	Lieutenant A. J. Patterson ...	10th June, 1884	Rawal Pindi	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th and the 16th June, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Charles Hugh Manners Smith. (a)	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	20th January, 1884.	Not known	275 9 1	*Nil*	15th August, 1884.

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—*Mother*—Believed to be living in England.
Brother—Captain E. A. Smith, R.A., Kohat.
Sister—Mrs. R. F. Williams, Umballa.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th June 1884.

No. 138.—The services of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, with effect from the 27th May 1884.

No. 139.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 19th April 1884, for "*Mr. H. H. Cole*" read "*Mr. W. H. Cole.*"

The 17th June 1884.

No. 140.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated 17th January 1884, transferring Mr. Target, Executive Engineer, to Madras, for "*26th November 1883*" read "*16th December 1883.*"

No. 141.—Major R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., Class I, Grade 2, of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence of Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., or until further orders.

The 20th June 1884.

No. 142.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for six months, on medical certificate, in extension of that already granted.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following selections and text-books are appointed for the Examinations of 1886-87 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1886.

English.

Washington Irving	Sketch Book. The portion to be read to be notified later.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1887.

Greek.

Xenophon	Anabasis Books I and ii.
Homer	Iliad Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos	Vitae.

Sanskrit.

Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari	Sahityasar.

Arabic.

Selections from Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

Persian.

Maulavi Muhammad Muhiuddin	Guldastai Danish.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjea.

Urdu.

Selections by Maulavi Kabír-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

Hindi.

Rámáyan	Bálkanda.
Rajniti	The last two Chapters.

Uriya.

Mahabharat	Udyoga Parva (miscalled Virat Parva) printed by the School Book Society.
Jivancharita	Translation from Iswarchandra Vidyasagar by Fakirchand Senápati.
Raghuvansa	The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka. Dhamma Pada-ga-hta	Selections (Rangoon Mission Press 1873).

Pali.

Pali Miscellany . . By Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).

Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakakajataka (36 pages of text).

French.

Lamartine . . . Christophe Colomb. An easy paper in Elementary Grammar and Composition.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1887.

English.

Tennyson . . . Enoch Arden.
Macaulay . . . Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Swayne . . . Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers).

Stopford Brooke . . Primer of English Literature VI—VIII.
Milton . . . Comus.
Wordsworth . . . Selections from, by Turner (omitting the Ode on Intimations of Immortality,) in Rivington's English School Classics.
Macaulay . . . Essay on Clive.
Morison . . . Macaulay (in English Men of Letters Series).

Greek.

Herodotus . . . Book IV.
Euripides . . . Hecuba.

Latin.

Virgil . . . Eclogues and Æneid, Lib. I.
Cicero . . . De Senectute and De Amicitia.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Sanskrit.

Banabhatta . . . Sri Harsha Charita,—Uchchhvasa V.
Kalidasa . . . Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

Arabic.

Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Persian.

Selections by Maulavi Kabír-ud-dín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—XLI.

Pali.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition) Vaggo I—IV.—pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri . . Nirbásitárvilap.
Akshaykumar Dutt . Dharmaníti.

Physical Science.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition . Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62—75; Book II, omitting articles 107—110; Book III, omitting articles 124—131.
Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 256—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298.
Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377; 378, 381—393; 396, 397.
Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.
Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

Mental and Moral Science.

Logic . . P. K. Ray's Text-book of Deductive Logic, omitting Chapter IX, and the Appendix.

History.

Smith . . . Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton . . Primer of Roman History.

Mathematics.

Hamblin Smith . . Elementary Algebra, Indian Edition, omitting Chapters XXII, XXXVII, and XXXVIII.
P. Ghose . . . Elements of Algebra, omitting Articles 312 to the end.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

English.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare . . . Richard II, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice.
Tennyson . . . Oenone, Lady Clara; The Lotos-Eaters; A Dream of Fair Women; Morte d'Arthur; Dora; and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabinet Edition.
Landor . . . Selections from, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series).
Milton . . . Paradise Lost, VII—IX.
Hales . . . Longer English Poems, Dryden to Byron (omitting Burns).
Burke . . . French Revolution.
Morley . . . Life of Burke (English Men of Letters Series).

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ben Jonson . . . Every Man in his Humour.
Tennyson . . . Princess.
Sir T. Browne . . Religio Medici.
Helps . . . Realmah.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle . . . The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw . . . Outlines of English Literature.

PASS COURSE.

Greek.

Sophocles . . . Philoctetes; Electra.
Demosthenes . . De Corona.
Æschines . . . In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides . . . Book II.
Euripides . . . Bacchæ.
Plato . . . Phaedo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile . . . Primer of Philology.

Latin.

PASS COURSE.

Horace . . . Epistles Lib. I, Ars Poetica.
Cicero . . . Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus . . . Agricola.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HONOUR COURSE.

Virgil . . . Georgics III and IV.
Persius . . . Satires.
Tacitus . . . Histories, I, II.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile . . . Primer of Philology.

Sanskrit.

PASS COURSE.

Bánabhatta . . . Kádambarí Uttarabhága, p. 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end: (beginning with the words *Kádambarí vihasya pratyavádít Apyunmattike kuto' sya me, &c.*)
Bháravi . . . Kirátárjuníya, Cantos I—IV.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Bánabhatta . . . Kádambarí Uttarabhága (the whole.)
Bháravi . . . Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XI—XIV.
Sayce . . . Principles of Comparative Philology.

Hebrew.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

Arabic.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamani.
Mustatrif.
Hamasah . . . 31 Pages.
Mutanabbi Madáih-i-Azudduddaulah.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Maqamat-i Hariri . . First half.
Tarikh-i-Timuri.
Hamasah . . 84 Pages.
Banat Suad.
Nahfut Tíb . . . About half the Maqamat.

Persian.

PASS COURSE.

Wakai, Niamat Khan Ali . The last half.
Firoz Shahi . . . The first 50 pages.
Shah Namah . . The first 50 pages.
Zahír Faryabi . . The first 50 pages.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Akhláq-i-Jalali.
Inshai Abul Fazl.
Hafiz . . . . First half *i. e.*, pages 1—125.

Mental and Moral Science.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel . . . Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine . . . Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood . . . Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Bain . . . . Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Ueberweg . . . History of Philosophy, Vol. II, and
Ueberweg . . . System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines, or
Flint . . . . Theism and
Butler . . . . Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

Mathematics.

PASS COURSE.

W. G. Willson . . Elementary Mechanics.
Besant . . . Elementary Hydrostatics, Chapters I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Salmon . . . . Conic Sections (6th edition), Chaps. I—III, V—VIII to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson . . . Differential Calculus, Chaps. I—V, VIII, XI—XVII.
Todhunter . . . Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

History.

PASS COURSE.

History of England.

Green . . . . Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Wheeler . . . Short History of India.
Elphinstone . . . History of India, Books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith . . . . Student's History of Greece.
Liddell . . . Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett . . . Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Capes . . . . The Early Empire.
Capes . . . . The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot . . . The English Constitution.
Mill . . . . Political Economy.

Physical Science.

Physics.

THE FULL COURSE.

Deschanel . . . Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell . . Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller . . . . Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, Sec. 3; Chap. V, Sec. 2; Chap. VI, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

THE FULL COURSE.

Miller . . . . Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong . . . Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes . . . Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Physiology.

Huxley and Martin. . Elementary Biology.
Huxley . . . Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thome . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections)

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

Botany.

Thome . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey . . . Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver . . . . First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach . . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Zoology.

Huxley . . . Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley . . . Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes . . . Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson . . . Introductory Text-book of Zoology
Wallace . . . Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon . . . Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald . . . Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Geology.

Geikie . . . Text-book of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson . . . Palæontology.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Mineralogy.

Brooke and Miller . . Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford . Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

Physical Geography.

Huxley . . . Physiography.
Somerville . . . Physical Geography.
Blanford . . . Meteorology of India.
Scheerer and Blanford . Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner . . . Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . Principles of Science.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

English.

Spenser . . . Faery Queene, Book II.
Shakespeare . . . King Lear; Much Ado about Nothing; King John; Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe . . . Edward II.
Milton . . . Paradise Regained.
Tennyson . . . Cabinet Edition, Vol. VII, omitting Pelias and Etarre.
Bacon . . . . Advancement of Learning.
Jane Austen . . . Emma.
Leslie Stephen . . . Hours in a Library.
Lamb . . . . Essays of Elia.
Ainger . . . Charles Lamb (English Men of Letters Series).

Permanent Subjects.

Morris	Historical English Accidence.
Smith	Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine	History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden	Shakespeare's Mind and Art.
Sweet	Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.

Greek.

Homer	Iliad, Books I—XII.
Pindar	The whole.
Æschylus	Prometheus, Agamemnon, Eumenides.
Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides	Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes	Knights; Clouds; Frogs; and Birds.
Herodotus	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides	Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes	Orations against Leptines and Meidias and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato	Republic; Theaetetus.
Aristotle	Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy	History of Classical Greek Literature.

Latin.

Virgil	Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace	Odes; Epodes; Satires I (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	Satires (except II, VI, and IX).
Persius	Satires.
Lucretius	Books I, V, and VI.
Catullus	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence	Andria, Heauton-Timoroumenos.
Livy	Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust	Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero	Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus	Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell	History of Roman Literature.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása	S'akuntalá.
Bhavabhuti	Mahávírácharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visakhadatta	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta	Kádambarí, Purvabhága.
Srí Harsha	Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha	Sisupálabadha, I—V.
Vyása and S'ánkara	Vidánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the IInd Adhyáya.
Víswanatha Panchánana	Bhásharichchheda with Siddhanta Muktávali (omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Asumitim vyutpadayati* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and Vyatirekavyápti and Upádhi.
Mammata Bhatta	Kávya Prakása.
Vachaspati Misra	Tattva Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.	
Rigveda Sanhitá	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Panini	Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams	Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller	History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber	History of Indian Literature.
Muir	Sanskrit Texts, Vols, III, IV and V.

Hebrew.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith	Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson	Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald	History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.

Arabic.

Muqaddamai-i-Ibn Khaldún	50 pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri	First half.

Poetry.

PROSE.

Hamásah, Mutanabbi, Sabai Muallaqah	The whole.

History.

(*a*) No text books.

(*b*) Hallam	Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam	Constitutional History of England,
Erskine May	Constitutional History of England.

(*c*) As a period :—
The History of Europe during the 16th Century.

Hume	History of England.
Froude	History of England.
Robertson	Charles V.
Prescott	Philip II.
Motley	Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley	United Netherlands.
(*d*) Guizot	History of Civilization.
Mill	Representative Government.
Austin	Jurisprudence, Chaps. V and VI.
Wheaton	International Law, Parts I and II.
(*e*) Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations.
Mill	Political Economy.
Leone Levi	History of British Commerce.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

(In addition to the books prescribed for Pass and Honour Course B. A.)

Mansel	Prolegomena Logica.
Mill	Logic.
Jevons	Principles of Science.
Hamilton	Lectures, Vols. I and II.
Mill	Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh	Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Kant	Prolegomena and Critique of Pure Reason, by Mahaffy.
Descartes	Discourse on Method.
Berkeley	Principles of Human Knowledge.
Archer Butler	Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Sidgwick	Methods of Ethics.
Mill	Utilitarianism.
Bain	The Emotions and the Will.
Butler	Dissertation on Virtue; Sermons 1—3.
Herbert Spencer	First Principles.

Natural Theology.

Flint	Antitheistic Theories.
M'Cosh	Method of Divine Government.
Caird	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Max Müller	Lectures on the Science of Religion.

Evidences of Christianity.

Paley	Evidences of Christianity.
Butler	Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part II.
Christlieb	Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.
Mozley	Lectures on Miracles.

Mathematics.

Todhunter	Algebra.
Todhunter	Trigonometry.
Todhunter	Theory of Equations, Chaps. I, III —XXII and XXVIII to the end.
Salmon	Conic Sections.
Frost	Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson	Differential Calculus.
Williamson	Integral Calculus.
Boole	Differential Equations, Chaps. I—XII (first edition).
Todhunter	Statics.

(Or the corresponding Articles in Minchin's Statics.)

Tait and Steele	Dynamics of a Particle.
Besant	Hydromechanics.
Parkinson	Optics.
Todhunter	Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfrey	Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton	Principia (edited by Main).
Routh	Rigid Dynamics, Chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies and principal axes), Chaps. II—IV.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A. Chemistry.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer	Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin	Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B. Electricity and Magnetism.

Faraday	Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I.
Clerk Maxwell	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Linnæus Cumming	Introduction to the Theory of Electricity.
H. Lloyd	Magnetism.

C. Heat and the Elements of Molecular Physics.

Maxwell	Theory of Heat.
Tait	Thermodynamics, Chaps. I and II.
Baynes	Lessons on Thermodynamics.
Dixon	Treatise on Heat.
Fourier	Analytical Theory of Heat, Chaps I and II.

D. Botany.

Asa Gray	Structural Botany.
Sach	Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour	Palæontological Botany.
Lyell	Elements of Geology (the sections on Palæobotany).
Roxburgh	Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E. PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

(In addition to the Text-books for the B. A. Examination).

Gegenbauer	Comparative Anatomy.
Foster	Text-book of Physiology.
Gamgee	Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour	Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer	Principles of Biology.
Darwin	Origin of Species.

F. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell	Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie	Text-book of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson	Palæontology.
Woodward	Manual of the Mollusca.
Owen	Palæontology.
Ramsay	Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition).
	Palæontologia Indica.
Blanford and Medlicott	Manual of the Geology of India, Vols. I and II.
Brooke and Miller	Mineralogy.
Dana	System of Mineralogy.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th June 1884.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council are published for general information :—

In paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the B. A. Examination (Calendar for 1883-84, page V,) the words "and at such other places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate" have been substituted for the words "and Agra."

In paragraph 7 of the same Regulations under the head "B. Course, Honour Subjects" for the words "In addition to the pass course, a course of prose works on scientific subjects," the following words have been substituted, "In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English, and the history of the English language and literature."

In the same paragraph of the same Regulations, in the definition of subject V. Physiology, the words following "General Physiology" have been omitted, and in the definition of Zoology before the words "Embryonic development" has been inserted "(*a*)" and after the words "previously notified" the following words have been added :—

"(*b*) Special Physiology of the Vertebrata.

(*c*) Special Physiology of the Invertebrata."

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination (Calendar for 1883-84, page 32,) under the head "Geometry and Mensuration" the following words have been omitted "as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV, inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII, inclusive."

In paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the First Examination in Engineering (page 55 of the Calendar for 1883-84,) for the words "two years and six months" the words "three years" have been substituted; and in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the Licence in Engineering (page 58 of the Calendar for 1883-84) the words "one year" have been substituted for the words "not less than one Academical year."

In paragraph 5 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering, in the definition of Subject III, Engineering Construction, (Branch A.) (page 59 of the Calendar for 1883-84,) after the words "low pressure Engines" the following words have been added :—

"Attested designs for an Engineering work executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned."

In the same paragraph, in the definition of Subject III, Machinery, (Branch B,) (page 60 of the Calendar for 1883-84,) after the words "arrangement of Machinery" the following words have been added :—

"Attested designs executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned."

In paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering (page 62 of the Calendar for 1883-84) the words "one year" have been substituted for the words "not less than one Academical year."

The following changes have been made in the forms of application prescribed in appendix A :—

(1) In the form of application prescribed for the First Examination in Arts (Calendar for 1883-84, p. 66) under the head of "*particulars to be filled in by the candidate,*" the following words have been omitted "Present occupation" and "Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)"

(2) In the form of application prescribed in Appendix A for the B. A. Examination (Calendar for 1883-84, p. 67), for the present list of particulars to be filled in by the candidate the following list has been substituted, *viz :*—

"*Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.*

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Where to be Examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Whether he takes up the A course or the B course.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

N.B.—(1) *It must be definitely shewn whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.*

(2) *It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.*

(*Thus* [A *course*] "*3.* Second language Latin. *or 3.* History of England, Greece, and Rome, *or* [*B course*] *3.* Physiology and Botany.)

(3) The form of application for the Honour Examination (Calendar for 1883-84, p. 68) has been omitted.

The following changes have been made in the certificates of Passing prescribed in Appendix A :—

(1) The following certificates have been inserted after the certificate entitled "First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery" (Calendar for 1883-84, page 76) *viz :*—

Bachelor of Arts Pass Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

Bachelor of Arts Honour Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours at the Annual Examination in the year 18 and that he was placed in the Division in

(2) The title of the certificate immediately following will henceforth be "*Bachelor in the other faculties*" instead of "*Bachelor in any Faculty*" as at present.

(3) The following words have been added to the certificate entitled "*Master of Arts*" "and that he was placed in the class."

(4) The certificate entitled "*Honours*" has been omitted.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th June 1884.

The undermentioned students have passed the Supplementary First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

O'Brien, J.	St. Thomas College, Murree.
Dover, W. C.	St. Xaviers' College.
Chattopadhyay, Narayanchandra	Hughli College.
Sarkar, Chandicharan	Ditto.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Iswarchandra	Albert College.
6. Smith, G. H.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
7. Ghoshal, Hemendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
8. Chattopadhyay, Manmatha	Teacher.
9. Das, Sibkrishna	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdul Hakim	Dacca College.
„ Karim	Presidency College.
Ahmad	Ditto.
Aserappa, W. N. S.	St. Thomas's College Colombo.
Baksi, Abinaschandra	St. Xaviers' College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Teacher.
„ Anupchandra	Doveton College.
„ Biharilal	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	Patna College.
„ Hemchandra	Muir Central College.
„ Herambachandra	G. A. Institution.
„ Jajneswar	Sanskrit College.
„ Jogindranath	F. C. Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan	Teacher.
„ Manmathanath	Hughli College.
„ Rajchandra	Teacher.
„ Rasbihari	G. A. Institution.
„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
„ Sitanath	Ditto.
20 „ Syamacharan	Berhampur College.
„ Upendranath I	Presidency College.
Basak, Binodbihari	Dacca College.
„ Debendranath	Ditto.
Basu, Bhabendranath	L. M. S. Institution.
„ Bhupendrachandra	Doveton College.
„ Binodbihari	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	City College.

	Basu, Girischandra	G. A. Institution.
30	„ Gobardhan	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Hariprasanna	St. Xaviers' College.
	„ Rakhaldas	F. C. Institution.
	„ Rasbihari	Patna College.
	Bhaduri, Kulabhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nabakrishna	City College.
	Bhagabaticharan	Patna College.
	Bhattacharyya, Anangamohan	Sanskrit College.
	„ Ramjadab	Metropolitan Institution.
	Biswas, Paramananda	Dacca College.
40	Chhailbiharilal	Canning College.
	Chakrabarti, Girischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalmohan	Albert College.
	Chandra, Ramchandra	Hughli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	Ditto.
	„ Haraprasad	Presidency College.
	„ Hemantakumar	Albert College.
	„ Joginimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jnanranjan	Hughli College.
	„ Kedarnath	Burdwan Raj College.
50	„ Kedarnath	Presidency College.
	„ Makhanlal	Doveton College.
	„ Manmathanath	F. C. Institution.
	„ Mritunjay	Benares College.
	„ Naliniranjan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Akshaykumar	Dacca College.
	„ Anandanath	Ditto.
	„ Jnanchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kailaschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Nityalal	Hughli College.
60	„ Rajanikanta	Chittagong College.
	„ Rameschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sudarsan	Presidency College.
	Datta, Baikunthabihari	G. A. Institution.
	„ Kshetramohan	Doveton College.
	„ Priyatamá	F. C. Normal School.
	„ Purnachandra	Chittagong College.
	„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra	Albert College.
	Dayanath	Canning College.
70	De, Jnanendranath	Doveton College.
	„ Piyarimohan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Ramanath	F. C. Institution.
	Debakinandan	Patna College.
	Dikshit, Ambikaprasad	Canning College.
	Fox, J. K.	Doveton College.
	„ L. H.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Gangopadhyay, Nabinchandra	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Annadaprasad	Serampur College.
80	„ Baradakanta	Rajshahye College.
	„ Harachand	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Krishnalal	F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahimchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur.
	„ Prasannakumar	Kishnagar College.
	„ Priyalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	Dacca College.
	„ Satyendramohan	Albert College.
	Goswami, Bhubanmohan	Rajshahye College.
90	Guha, Jogindranath	Dacca College.
	„ Tripuracharan	Chittagong College.
	Gupta, Kshetragopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyasaran	Albert College.
	Hafiz, Ibadullah	Agra College.
	Hefferman, W. St. M.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Hpo Tsan	Govt. School, Rangoon.
	Kar, Gopalgobinda	Dacca College.
	Kshatriya, Gangaprasad	Teacher.
	Lakshminarayan	Patna College.
100	M. Kalb Ali Beg	M. A. O. College.
	Maitra, Jnanendralal	F. C. Institution.
	Majumdar, Charuchandra	City College.
	„ Debendranarayan	Presidency College.
	„ Gopinath	Teacher.
	„ Indubhushan	Presidency College.
	„ Mathurakanta	Dacca College.
	„ Rajkumar	G. A. Institution.
	Misra, Syamabihari	Muir Central College.
	Mitra, Aghornath	G. A. Institution.
110	„ Annadaprasad	St. Xaviers' College.
	„ Nabakrishna	Jabalpur High School.
	„ Nagendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Taraknath	Patna College.
	Moungh Hmo	Govt. School Rangoon.
	Muhammad N. Fazlullah	Muir Central College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Bipinchandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Girindrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Harakali	Burdwan Raj College.
120	„ Haripada	Hughli College.
	„ Kalipada	F. C. Institution.
	„ Kumarishchandra	Hughli College.
	„ Purnachandra	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Ramgati	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Saratchandra	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Surendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Sureschandra	Patna College.
	„ Sibdhan	Teacher.
	„ Syamalananda	Burdwan Raj College.
130	„ Umeschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nandi, Prakaschandra	Dacca College.
	Pacholy Ganga Shankar Nagar	M. A. O. College.
	Pain, Manilal	Presidency College.
	Pal, Akshaychandra	Albert College.
	Palit, Kalicharan	F. C. Institution.
	Prithwinath	Canning College.
	Ramjewanlal	Patna College.
	Ray, Asutosh	G. A. Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	F. C. Institution.
140	„ Gurudayal	Benares College.
	„ Jagadischandra II	Presidency College.
	„ Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Surajmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Saha, Rajanikanta	F. C. Institution.
	„ Syamlal	Sanskrit College.
	Sahay, Balkrishna	Patna College.
	Sai, Haridas	City College.
	Salardon Cocas	Canning College.
150	Sarkar, Baradakanta	G. A. Institution.
	„ Natabarchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Anantakumar	G. A. Institution.
	„ Gobindachandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Mahendrachandra	Doveton College.
	„ Rameschandra	Teacher.
	„ Satischandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Upendranath	Serampur College.
	Shah, Fazal Azim	M. A. O. College.
	Shaikh Kubir Ali	Patna College.
160	Sinha, Ramlal	Ditto.
	S. M. Mehdi Hassan Numani	Muir Central College.
	Som, Baikunthanath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Manmohan	Hughli College.
	Tufzil Ahmed	Ditto.
165	Vishnu Ramchandra Joshi	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz	Patna College.
	Acharyya, Kedarnath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Ramchandra	Dacca College.
	Andrews, H. A.	Teacher.
	Azizul Bari	Doveton College.
	Baldevaprasad	L. M. College, Benares.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Benares College.
	„ Akhilchandra	Serampur College.
	„ Chunilal	G. A. Institution.
10	„ Durganath	Dacca College.
	„ Herambacharan	F. C. Institution.
	„ Nikhileswar	City College.
	„ Pramathanath	F. C. Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	Agra College.
	„ Sasthidas	St. Xaviers' College.
	„ Satyendranath	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	Doveton College.
	Bankey Beharilal	Agra College.
20	Bartholomeusz, G. F.	Teacher.
	Basak, Anandahari	Dacca College.
	Basu, Atuleswar	St. Xaviers' College.
	„ Chandrakanta, I	Dacca College.
	„ Lalitkisor	Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	Dacca College.
	Belletti, H. J.	St. Xaviers' College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan	F. C. Institution.
30	„ Chandicharan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Jadunath	Teacher.
	„ Taraprasad	Berhampur College.
	„ Umeschanda	Teacher.
	Bhaumik, Lakshmanchandra	Berhampur College.
	Bhaya, Bijaygobinda	Rajshahye College.

	Biswas, Gaurhari	F. C. Institution.
	„ Harikisor	Dacca College.
	„ Trailokyanath	Presidency College.
	Buchanan, E.	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
40	Chakrabarti, Bamacharan	Hughli College.
	„ Ganganath	Rajshahye College.
	„ Gosthabihari	Hughli College.
	Chandulal	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Bhagabatchandra	City College.
	„ Gadadhar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jadunath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Paresnath	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	G. A. Institution.
50	„ Iswarchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Mohinimohan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Prasannachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	Teacher.
	Das, Gobindachandra	Dacca College.
	„ Kailaschandra	Doveton College.
	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Umeschandra	G. A. Institution.
	Dasgupta, Saratchandra	Teacher.
	Datta, Asutosh	F. C. Institution.
60	„ Bankubihari	G. A. Institution.
	„ Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	„ Girischandra	Dacca College.
	„ Gopijanaballabh	Hughli College.
	„ Jogeschandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Khagendranath	Ditto.
	De, Baradaprasad	Serampur College.
	„ Bholanath	Hughli College.
	„ Kumadnath	F. C. Institution.
	„ Panchkari	Hughli College.
70	„ Satischandra	G. A. Institution.
	Gangopadhyay, Bipinbihari	Dacca College.
	Ghatak, Sasimohan	G. A. Institution.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Akshaykumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Biswesswar	Teacher.
	„ Jogindranath	F. C. Institution.
	„ Kunjabihari	Canning College.
	„ Narendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Rasiklal	Metropolitan Institution.
80	Ghoshal, Priyanath	Krishnagar College.
	Goswami, Banamali	Dacca College.
	Guha, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
	„ Nibaranchandra	Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	Rajshahye College.
	Guin, Abinaschandra	G. A. Institution.
	Gupta, Kaminimohan	F. C. Institution.
	„ Sibanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Hajra, Phakirdas	Ditto.
	Haldar, Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
90	Hurmat Ullah	Hughli College.
	Hemayet Uddin	Dacca College.
	Ishwariprasad	Canning College.
	Kahali, Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
	Kastagiri, Jogindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Khawja Ekramullah	Muir Central College.
	Krishnaji Raghunath Joshi	Jabalpur High School.
	Kundu, Banwarilal	G. A. Institution.
	Lahiri, Radhikamohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Lala, Krishna Sahay Singh Siribastab	Benares College.
100	Lala, Sankataprasad	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Annadacharan	Benares College.
	„ Baikunthanath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Kailaschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Rasbihari	F. C. Institution.
	Mallik, Nandalal	G. A. Institution.
	Mirza Wahid Ali Beg	Canning College.
	Misra, Brindabanchandra	G. A. Institution.
	Mitra, Anadikrishna	F. C. Institution.
	„ Kunjabihari	G. A. Institution.
110	„ Niranjankumar	F. C. Institution.
	„ Prayagchandra	Canning College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra.	Hughli College.
	„ Bamacharan	St. John's College, Agra.
	„ Kalidas	Hughli College.
	„ Nibaranchandra.	G. A. Institution.
	„ Priyanath	Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	Hughli College.
	Nandi, Mathuranath	City College.
	Nath, Gaurhari	F. C. Institution.
120	Nilambarprasad	Patna College.
	Niyogi, Durgadayal	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jasadanandan	Burdwan Raj College.
	Nownedhlal	Patna College.
	Radhakissen	Jaypur Maharaja's Colleg
	Raghunandanprasad	Patna College.
	Rakshit, Chunilal	G. A. Institution.
	Ramdayal	Canning College.
	Ray, Adharchandra	Hughli College.
	„ Anandakisor	Dacca College.
130	„ Chandrakanta	City College.
	„ Girischandra	Teacher.
	„ Gopalchandra	City College.
	„ Harendranarayan	Hughli College.
	„ Mohinimohan	F. C. Institution.
	„ Nabinchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Rajendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Rakhaldas	Doveton College.
	„ Sitanath	F. C. Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Suryyakanta	Presidency College.
140	Sahay, Lachman	Patna College.
	„ Ramdhari	Ditto.
	„ Rughbeer	Jaypur Maharaja's Colleg
	Sailajaprasad	Patna College.
	Samerawera J.	Trinity College Kandy.
	Sarkar, Bipinbihari	Dacca College.
	„ Prasannakumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	Sarnakar, Mahendranath	Krishnagar College.
	Sasmal, Rameschandra	F. C. Institution.
	Sen, Haridas	Teacher.
150	„ Jotindrachandra	Doveton College.
	„ Nagendrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Priyanath	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Trailokyanath	City College.
	Set, Haralal	G. A. Institution.
	Sinha, Bidyaprasad	Patna College.
	„ Kisorimohan	Berhampur College.
	„ Rajanikanta	Midnapur College.
	„ Trisitanath	G. A. Institution.
160	Zahurul Husen	Teacher.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 20th June 1884.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th June 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				40,09,501	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	97,90,491	11	0	2,34,60,202	7	5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,36,69,710	12	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,01,90,279	7	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,17,535	4	5
Sundries				19,52,111	2	7
RUPEES				7,00,29,629	10	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				68,68,273	10	0
Other authorized Investments				37,89,830	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,07,88,714	10	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				62,27,769	13	5
Bills discounted and purchased				1,94,23,455	14	9
Balances with other Banks				8,87,889	3	7
Bullion				2,649	9	0
Dead Stock				11,92,871	2	4
Stamps				10,500	13	0
Sundries				4,97,121	10	8
				4,96,89,076	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	95,32,303	2	3	2,03,40,553	3	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,08,08,250	1	2			
RUPEES				7,00,29,629	10	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th June 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 44·1.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1879.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 31st May 1884	54,100	13,70,133	29,32,400	2,46,36,700	1,01,29,300	2,99,72,637	2,61,96,300	9,52,37,470	46,48,900	1,00,16,200	9,96,91,400	11,45,56,500	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,00,30,770
Stock transferred to London	..	....	....	....	....	15,000	...	15,000	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	15,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June 1884	..	....	....	2,500	....	...	2,000	4,500	....	....	2,000	2,000	....	..	....	6,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June 1884	..	....	5,000	7,000	....	50,000	2,500	64,500	....	95,000	29,300	1,24,300	....	..	....	1,88,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1884	..	....	....	1,08,500	1,000	19,000	5,000	1,33,500	....	....	1,00,000	1,00,000	....	..	....	2,33,500
	54,100	13,70,133	29,37,400	2,47,54,700	1,01,30,300	3,00,56,637	2,62,05,800	9,54,54,970	46,48,900	1,01,11,200	10,00,22,700	11,47,82,800	1,24,500	2,000	56,200	21,04,74,570
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	5,333	10,500	2,59,100	30,000	1,66,300	2,89,100	7,60,333	20,000	20,000	1,55,000	1,95,000	....	2,000	....	9,57,333
Balance on 15th June 1884	54,100	13,64,800	29,26,900	2,44,95,600	1,01,00,300	2,98,90,337	2,59,16,700	9,46,94,637	46,28,900	1,00,91,200	9,98,67,700	11,45,87,800	1,24,500	..	56,200	20,95,17,237

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Apl. 1884, enfaced from India 4,941 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,207 lakhs.
" 16th Apl. 1884 to 30th " " " " 12 " " " 9 "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 20 " " " 12 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 12 " " " 13 "
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " 4 " " " 9 "
4,989 lakhs. 4,250 lakhs.
4,250 "
Balance against India . 739 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th June 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Tuesday, the 1st, to Tuesday, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th June 1884.

No. 3.—Mr. W. A. Campbell, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the Indus Valley State Railway.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 16th June 1884.

No. 10.—Mr. C. Norman, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of 7th June 1884.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

Depy. Surveyor General, in charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 16th June 1884.

No. 1872.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 644 G., dated the 3rd April 1884, Captain H. A. Vincent, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Western Malwa, on the forenoon of the 3rd idem, and delivered over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

By Order,

M. J. MEADE, *Lieut.,*

Offg. 1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 1st June 1884.

No. 5.—Mr. D. M. Litster, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from Mhow to Indore Division to relieve Mr. Scott of the charge of College Sub-Division.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*

Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 14th June 1884.

No. 1671 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant, No. 354, Syud Sujjad Hossein returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1022 G., dated the 19th April 1884, on the forenoon of the 1st June 1884.

No. 1675 *G.*—Major S. S. Jacob assumed command of the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, on the 20th April 1884, from Major B. W. Blood, who has proceeded on furlough.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th June 1884.

No. 438.—The following rule fixing the periods of the summer and winter vacations of the Ajmere Government College, and village schools in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, is published for general information. In the Ajmere Government College the summer vacation will begin on the 11th May and end on the 7th July. A vacation of eight days is allowed for Christmas week and New Year's Day. During the rest of the year only those holidays will be given which are granted to the Civil Courts.

In village schools the summer vacation will begin on the 15th March and end on the 15th of April; a vacation of eight days is allowed for Christmas and New Year's Day.

No. 441.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Alleemuddeen, in charge of the Masuda Dispensary in Ajmere, has been permitted to exchange appointments with 1st Class Hospital Assistant Haffeezoollah of the Dinghai Dispensary in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the latter took charge of the Masuda Dispensary on the afternoon of the 9th May 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 11th June 1884.

No. 1745.—Leave for three months, to study the Native languages, is granted to Captain H. B. Rich, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from such date as that Officer may avail himself of the same.

G. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 10th June 1884.

No. 33.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 10th November 1883, certain treasure consisting of the undermentioned gold coins and jewels, valued at about R76-11, was found by one Papi, buried in a place called Mohomed Ali Mulkuppahikal and measured in Pymash, No. 2091, in the village of Puthupatnam, Tanjore Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency :—

	R	a.	p.
(1) One bar of gold (larger) .	57	0	0
(2) One bar of gold (smaller) and three round pieces of gold .	9	0	0
(3) Two earrings . . .	10	0	0
(4) One gold coin . . .	0	4	0
(5) Two Pottus	0	7	0
TOTAL .	76	11	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 26th November 1884, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. B. PENNINGTON,
Actg. Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP POINT CALIMERE,
The 10th June 1884.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given that in or about the month of January 1884, a gold necklace weighing $41\frac{5}{8}$ pagoda weight and valued at R19-12, was discovered by Murugappa Naiken, a stone-mason, when engaged in removing a rock in the back-yard of Nagammal, in the village of Sikkarayapuram, Sydapett Taluk, Chingleput District, in the Presidency of Madras. Persons claiming the above treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, at Sydapett, on the 15th day of November 1884.

C. D. MACLEANE,
Acting Collector of Chingleput.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
June 9	. . .	. . .	683	1,799	80,48,753	63,35,618
" 10	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,799	80,48,753	63,35,618
" 11	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,799	80,48,753	63,35,618
" 12	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,799	80,48,753	63,35,618
" 13	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,799	80,48,753	63,35,618
" 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,799	80,48,753	63,35,618

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 16th June 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1884.		R	
W28	. M74—80232 .	50	Amulakh Sivdas, Godhra.

BOMBAY,
The 17th June 1884.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
63	. P 47—89730	. 1,000	The District Superintendent of Police, Gya.
	" —89911	. 1,000	
	" —82260	. 1,000	
66	. R 9—41758	. 100	Captain Beesby.
67	. P 40—17261	. 50	Inspector J. W. Bell, Section 1., Town, Calcutta.
69	. P 45—28822	. 500	Baboo Kunj Behari Lall.
70	. P 45—27356	. 500	Mr. J. A. O'Brien.
72	. P 40—00015	. 50	Babu Suresh Chunder Bose.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th June 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th June 1884.

Baker, C. W.
Brand, Walter M.
Broder, Mathew.
Davency, P.
Gillmore, Miss A.
Graham, Charles J.
Hughes, John.
Leisk, J. C.
Manager of the Indian Companion.
Sapermann, Monsieur.
Schlegel, Fritz.
Temperley, W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A. V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Anderson, Hubert.
Armistead, Henry.
Bernon, T.
Blanckenseé, Lionell.
Brincat, Salvator.
Brittain, W.
Britton, M.
Bundara, Joseph.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Clark, W. H.
Clifton, Mr.
Crolly, Austin.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
DeLittle, E.
E. B.
E. T.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fleming, Miss.
Freese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Graham, R. W.
G. V.
Greenfield, A. J.
Grinblat, Madame Chane Heni.
H. C.
H. M. W.
H. S. W.
Hennis, W.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jackson, W. E.
Johnson, J. W.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Kleyn, F. A.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Leech, J.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Lockhart, G.
Lynum, R.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Milner, R.
Morier, W.
Morris, Pierce M.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylac, F.
Norman, Frank.
Olman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paul, Crawford.
Payne, J.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Piper, R.
Quinlan, F. P.
Rabot, Joseph.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Roda, Augusto.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Smith, J. B.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stevenston, David.
Thomas, D.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vaz, Richard.
Vibart, U.
Virtes.
Waller, G.
Want, Mrs. J. H.
Wassermann, Laser.
Williamson, W. F.
Zeuzins, U.

Registered Letters.

Engel, Israil.
Greenberg, Frederick.
Martin, William.
Martin, W. H.
Rustomjee, S.
Scotland, J. Pary.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th June 1884.

Campbell, Mrs.
Creak, Mrs.
Davis, Thomas.
Dodgson, H. L.
Hancock, Miss R.
John, S.
Martin, C.
Meher, Esq.
Nation, Miss.
Sarkar, Hari Das.
Smith, Sergeant Tom.
Speedy, Rev. T. B.
Standbridge, Mrs.
Whitmarsh, Mrs. M. H.

Calcutta, the 21st June 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	21st June	From Bombay.*
Rangoon, Negapatam, Galle, and Colombo	21st "	Private Str. *Shahzada.*
Madras and Ceylon	25th "	P. & O. Str. *Deccan.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	24th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	26th "	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	27th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th "	Str. *Malda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	25th "	Str. *Coconada.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also a supplemental despatch *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal, can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also a *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. H. KELLY,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin; *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage; 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئيناٹين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه ،

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنکونا فبریفیوج - یعنے تپ کي دوا

سرکاري کارخانے میں سرخ سنکونا کي چھال سے ایک نئي
ور اصلاح کي ہوئي دواے مرکب تیار کي گئي ہی - کونیاین کے
عوض میں یہہ دوا بہ نسبت معمولي غیر صاف کیئے ہوئے
فبریفیوج کے زیادہ تر بے نقص ہی - یہہ دوا عہدہداران سرکار
عام خلایق اور خیراتي کامون کے لیئے اور ہر شخص جو بیس
پونڈ یا اوس سے زیادہ ایک وقت پر لے بوٹانک گارڈن معروف
کہ کمپني باغ کلکتہ کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قیمت
پر بحساب ۲۴ روپی في پونڈ خرید کر سکتا ہی - اور جملہ
خاص و عام کو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانک گارڈن سے صرف
انقد قیمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا فروشون سے بھي
بہ قیمت ۳۲ روپی في پونڈ مل سکتي ہی - مگر محصول ڈاک
بارہ آنہ علاوہ ہی '

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	R	a.	p.
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The Depositors of the late Punjab Bank, "Limited," are required, on or before the 31st August 1884, to apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office at Lahore for payment of the Interest due upon their Claims.

Interest will be allowed from date of suspension of the late Punjab Bank to the date payment of the principal sums was made.

By order of the Court, no application received after the 31st August 1884 will be admitted.

JAMES WALKER,
for *Alliance Bank of Simla, "Limited,"*
Official Liquidator, Punjab Bank, in Liquidation.

LAHORE,
The 31st May 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 089640 of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for ₹1,000 originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Srimani, and last endorsed to Ramlal Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAMLAL MITTER,
Panihati.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th June, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875; It is hereby enacted as follows:— 1 of 1875.

Short title. 1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Burma Courts Act, 1884; and

Commencement. *(2)* It shall come into force at once.

Definition of "section." 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "section" means a section of the Burma Courts Act, 1875. 1 of 1875.

Alteration of names of certain Courts. 3. *(1)* In section 6, in clause (*a*), for the words "Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class" the word "Myo-ôk" shall be substituted, and in clause (*b*), the words "of the second class, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class" shall be omitted.

(2) In the table subjoined to section 12, in clause *(a)*, for the words "Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class" the word "Myo-ôk" shall be substituted, and in clause *(b)*, the words "of the second class, the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class" shall be omitted.

(3) In section 13, the words "of the first or second class" shall be omitted.

(4) The substitutions and omissions made by this section shall be deemed to have been made from the thirty-first day of March, 1882.

Substitution of new section for section 8. 4. For section 8 the following section shall be substituted:—

"8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, vary the number of the Courts mentioned in clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section six, and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, vary the number of the Courts mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same section."

Substitution of new section for section 9. 5. For section 9 the following section shall be substituted:—

"9. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court mentioned in section six, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, of any Court mentioned in section six, clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*)."

Insertion of section after section 9. 6. After section 9 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Validation of certain proceedings already taken. "9A. Any order heretofore passed, or decree made or proceeding taken by any Civil Court in British Burma acting as if it had the jurisdiction of a Court mentioned in section six, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), shall not be invalid merely because the Court was established by the Chief Commissioner instead of by the Governor General in Council, or because the local limits of its jurisdiction were varied by the Chief Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, or because any person not an Extra Assistant Commissioner has been appointed to be the presiding officer of the Court of an Extra Assistant Commissioner."

Amendment of section 23. 7. In section 23 the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*a*) after the word "Commissioner," each time it occurs, the words "or Deputy Commissioner,"

(*b*) after the words "Judicial Commissioner," the first time they occur, the words "or Commissioner respectively," and

(*c*) after the words "Judicial Commissioner," the second time they occur, the words "or Commissioner,"

shall be respectively inserted.

Insertion of section after section 23.

8. After section 23 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power for Chief Commissioner to invest Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers.

"23A. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner with power to hear appeals from decrees and orders in original suits and proceedings of any Court mentioned in section six, clause (*a*) or (*b*).

"The Chief Commissioner may withdraw the power with which any Assistant Commissioner has been invested under this section."

Substitution of new section for section 38.

9. For section 38 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"38. The presiding officer of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

"The presiding officers of all the Courts mentioned in section six, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner."

Substitution of new section for section 39.

10. For section 39 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"39. The presiding officer of any Court mentioned in section 6, clauses (*a*) to (*f*), both inclusive, may be suspended or removed by the Governor General in Council.

"The presiding officer of any such Court, except the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, may be suspended or removed by the Chief Commissioner."

Amendments of sections 76 and 80.

11. The following addition and insertion shall be deemed to have been made to, and in, sections 76 and 80, respectively, of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, immediately after the passing of that Act, namely :— XVII of

(*a*) To section 76—

"Provided that, if in the opinion of both Courts the point as to which they differ ought to be referred to the High Court, it shall be so referred in manner provided by section eighty, clause (*b*), and thereupon sections eighty-one and eighty-two shall apply."

(*b*) In section 80, after the words "without a Commissioner" the words "and not being cases provided for by section 76."

New section to follow section 94.

12. After section 94 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Language of Rangoon Small Cause Court.

"94A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, all or any proceedings, written or oral, before any person appointed under section 94 of this Act and section 15 of Act XI of 1865 to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, shall be in such language as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th June, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— [XX of 1881.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1884; and shall come into force at once.

Definition of zamíndár in Act XX of 1881 amended. [XX of 1881.

2. To the definition of zamíndár in the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, the following shall be added, namely:—"and a person holding lands in Sindh which, having been comprised in the jághír lands of a jághírdár, and having ceased to be jághír lands, are assessed by the Government on account of land-revenue at a sum not less than three hundred rupees per year, and, where a joint family or any other body of co-owners holds lands of either of those descriptions, each member of that family or body who would be entitled to demand a partition of the lands."

New section to follow section 5 of same Act.

3. After section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, that is to say :—

Interim order of protection.

"5 A. When the Commissioner has directed an inquiry under section five, he may, if he thinks fit, further direct that, until he dismisses the application or appoints an officer under section seven,—

"(*a*) all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect of any of the debts and liabilities to which the debtor is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property, shall be stayed, and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended; and

"(*b*) no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

4. In section 8, after the words "all immoveable property" the words "including any interest in joint immoveable property" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 9 of same Act.

5. In section 9 of the same Act, after the words "Civil Court," in both places where they occur, the words "or Revenue Court or Office" shall be inserted.

New section to follow section 24 of same Act.

6. After section 24 of the said Act the following shall be inserted :—

Separation of part of jághír lands subject to lapse.

"24 A. When jághír land under management is held on this condition, that on the happening of a certain event a share of the land shall lapse, but that it shall be in the discretion of the person then entitled as jághírdár to divide off and relinquish in respect of the lapse such part of the land, being a fair equivalent of that share, as he thinks fit, the manager may, if he deems it convenient for the better exercise of the powers conferred by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, at any time, after such consultation with persons interested as he thinks necessary, allot by written order, for relinquishment on the happening of the event, such part of the land as he thinks fit; and thereupon that part and no other shall, on the happening of the event, be relinquished."

Amendment of section 27 of same Act.

7. In section 27 of the said Act, after the words "Civil Court" the words "or Revenue Court or Office" shall be inserted.

Time for making applications under same Act.

8. *(1)* When any person would not have been a zamíndár within the meaning of the said Act before the passing of this Act, but is a zamíndár within the meaning of the said Act as amended by this Act, an application in respect of his estate under section 4 of the said Act may be made at any time within six months from the passing of this Act.

(2) A member of a joint family or other body of co-owners holding zamíndárí land shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a person who would not have been a zamíndár within the

meaning of the said Act before the passing of this Act.

Order of management under same Act to be deemed in accordance with law.

9. Every order of management made under the said Act whether before or after the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Power to revise scheme of management under same Act.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the Commissioner may, at any time after he has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under the said Act, revise and modify the same, but not so as to affect the right of any person to receive in full before the termination of the management the amount finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of the said Act.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th June, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

NO. 4 OF 1884.

THE RANGOON WATER-WORKS BILL, 1884.

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A Bill to confer powers and impose duties on the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon in respect to the construction and maintenance of Water-works and the supply of water in that Town.

WHEREAS a scheme has been settled and to some extent carried out for the construction and maintenance of water-works and the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon by the Municipal Committee for that town;

And whereas it is necessary for the purposes of the scheme that the Royal Lake at Rangoon, and all existing tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, should vest in, and be under the control of, the Municipal Committee for that town;

And whereas it is expedient that powers should be conferred and duties imposed upon the said Municipal Committee with respect to the construction and maintenance of the proposed water-works and the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon, and otherwise in relation thereto, and that all acts already done by the said Municipal Committee which could have been lawfully done if this Act had been in force should be validated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Rangoon Water-works Act, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1885.

(3) But all acts done before that date which could have been lawfully done if this Act had been in force shall be deemed to have been lawfully done.

Amendment of section 13 of the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the following amendments shall be made in the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, section 13, namely:— VII of 1874.

(*a*) the second paragraph shall be repealed; and

(*b*) in the 3rd paragraph, for the words "either of the rates" the words "the rate," and in the fourth paragraph, for the words "every rate" the words "the rate," shall be substituted.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "town" means the local area for the time being comprised within the municipal limits of the Town of Rangoon, and includes the cantonment of Rangoon and the Central Jail:

(2) "public street" means any street, road, thoroughfare, passage or place over which the public have a right of way; and includes the surface-soil and sub-soil of any such street, and the footway and drains of any such street, and any bridge, culvert or causeway forming part of any such street: [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 3, & Act XXII of 1883, s. 2.]

(3) "owner" includes— [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 3.]

(a) the person who is for the time being entitled to the rent of the house or land in respect of which the word is used and who is not liable to pay rent for that house or land to any other person;

(b) an agent of that person; and

(c) a trustee for that person:

(4) "house" includes schools; also factories and other buildings in which persons are employed: [38 & 39 Vic., c. 55, s. 4.]

(5) "water-works" includes all lakes, streams, tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things for supplying, or used for supplying, water under this Act to the Town of Rangoon: [Cf. 38 & 39 Vic., c. 55, s. 4.]

(6) "the Committee" means the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon for the time being constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874: VII of 1874.

(7) "water-rent" includes any rent, reward or payment to be made to the Committee in connection with the supply of water under this Act, but does not include the rate leviable under Chapter V: and

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter II.—Vesting of Property. Sec. 4.)
(Chapter III.—Construction and Maintenance of Water-works. Secs. 5—8.)
(Chapter IV.—Supply of Water. Secs. 9—11.)

& 27 Vic., 3, s. 12: Act IV 1876, s.

(8) a "supply of water for domestic purposes" does not include a supply of water for cattle, or for horses, or for washing carriages, where the cattle, horses or carriages are kept for sale or hire or by a common carrier, or a supply for any trade, manufacture or business, or for watering gardens, or for fountains or for any ornamental purpose.

CHAPTER II.

VESTING OF PROPERTY.

Vesting of Royal Lake and cisterns, &c., in Committee.

4. There shall vest in, and be under the control of, the Committee, freed and discharged of and from all manner of rights, titles, privileges or claims whatsoever of any other person,—

Bom. Act f 1872, s.

(a) the Royal Lake at Rangoon and all the land adjacent thereto and included within the limits delineated in a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and authenticated by the signature of the Chief Commissioner and marked A; and

Ben. Act 1876, s. also 38 & ic., c. 55,]

(b) all existing tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, used or intended to be used for supplying water to the public in the town, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto:

Provided as follows:—

(1) Any person may at any time, subject to such rules as the Committee make in this behalf, row, sail or fish on or in the waters of the Royal Lake:

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the land adjacent to the Royal Lake and known as the Dalhousie Park, but that land shall be preserved as a public park for the use of the public.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER-WORKS.

. 10 Vic., 7, s. 35.] en. Act IV 1876, s.].]

Duty of Committee to construct works for supply of water.

5. Subject to rules to be made under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, the Committee shall cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such water-works to be constructed, as may be necessary for the supply of pure and wholesome water sufficient for the use of the inhabitants for domestic purposes in all parts of the town:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, from time to time exempt any part of the town from the provisions of this section, and cancel any such exemption.

. Ben. Act of 1876, s.].]

Duty of Committee to erect stand-pipes.

6. The Committee shall cause such stand-pipes or pumps to be erected at such intervals, as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes, in all the chief public streets in those parts of the town in which mains or pipes have been laid under the last foregoing section.

Power for Committee to execute works.

7. The Committee may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining any water-works for the supply of water to the town, enter upon any land and take levels of the same, and set out such parts thereof as they think necessary, and dig and break up the soil of the land:

Provided that, in the exercise of these powers, the Committee shall do as little damage as may be, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damage sustained by them through the exercise of these powers, and the amount of such compensation shall be determined as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. X of 1870.

Power for Committee to break up streets.

8. The Committee may open and break up the soil and pavement of the public streets, and lay down and place pipes, conduits, and other works and engines, and, from time to time, repair, alter or remove the same, and do all other acts which the Committee, from time to time, deem necessary for supplying water to the town.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

A.—Supply of water for domestic purposes to Occupiers of Houses or Lands.

Right of occupier to certain supply of water for domestic purposes.

9. *(1)* Every occupier of a house or land situate in a part of the town not exempted under the proviso to section 5 shall be entitled to have free of further charge, through the communication-pipes constructed as hereinafter provided, a supply to the house or land of *fifteen hundred gallons* of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes for every *rupee* paid to the Committee as hereinafter provided for water-rate on account of the house or land. [Ben. Act V of 1876, s. 133.]

(2) If the Committee have reason to believe that the occupier of any house or land consumes more water than he is entitled to have free of further charge under this section, they may provide a water-metre at their own expense, and attach it to such part of the communication-pipes as they think fit.

(3) If the occupier consumes any water over and above the quantity to which he is entitled free of further charge under this section, he shall pay for it at the rate of *one rupee* for every *fifteen hundred gallons, or part of fifteen hundred gallons.*

Right of occupier paying water-rate to bring water into his house or land.

10. Every occupier of a house or land who is entitled to a supply of water free of further charge under the last foregoing section shall, subject to the following provisions, be entitled to have communication-pipes laid down from the service-pipes of the Committee, for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water: [Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 136.]

Provided that the Committee may cut off the supply of water to any house or land while the house or land is unoccupied.

Construction of communication-pipes.

11. The communication-pipes leading the water from the service-pipes of the Committee into the house or land of any occupier, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions and material as the Committee fix and approve, and shall be constructed at the expense of the person requiring them.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter V.—Water-rates and Water-rents. Sec. 21.)

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 146.]

Inspection of works, pipes and fittings before connection with service-pipes.

12. *(1)* Before a connection for the supply of water from the service-pipes of the Committee to any house or land is sanctioned by the Committee, the Committee shall cause all the works, pipes and fittings within the house or land to be inspected by such officer as the Committee appoint in this behalf.

(2) The cost of an inspection under this section shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the connection, at such rate as the Committee, at a special meeting, from time to time, direct.

(3) Until the officer has certified that the works, pipes and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Committee's service-pipes shall not be permitted.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 471.]

Connection with service-pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Committee.

13. *(1)* The connection with the service-pipes of the Committee, and the laying of communication-pipes under any public street, shall be executed by an officer of the Committee authorized in that behalf.

(2) The expense of making the connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same, at such rates as the Committee, at a special meeting, from time to time, direct.

[Ben. Act IV of 1878, s. 138.]

Power for officer of Committee to enter premises.

14. *(1)* The officer authorized in that behalf by the Committee may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works and fittings connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain if there is any waste or misuse of the water.

(2) If any such officer at any such time is refused admittance into any such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or is prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Committee may forthwith turn off or cut off the water from the house or land.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 139.]

Power for Committee to turn off water when pipes are out of repair.

15. If any pipes, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land are at any time found, on examination, by any officer of the Committee authorized in that behalf, to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, the Committee may, after the expiry of twenty-four hours from the service of notice in writing to this effect, cause the water to be turned off or cut off from the house or land, and may recover the expense incurred for turning off the water from the occupier of the house or land.

B.—Supply for gratuitous use in Stand-pipes.

Duty of Committee to supply water for gratuitous use in stand-pipes.

16. The Committee shall cause a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water to be supplied for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the town for domestic purposes in the stand-pipes to be erected by the Committee under section 6.

C.—Supply of water for extinguishing fires and cleansing streets.

[Cf. 10 Vic., c. 17, s. 38.]

Duty of Committee to fix fire-plugs in mains.

17. The Committee shall fix and renew and keep in effective order such fire-plugs in such of the mains and other pipes laid by them, and shall deposit keys of the fire-plugs at such places, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time, by rules made under this Act, directs.

[Cf. 10 Vic. 17, s. 37.]

Duty of Committee to supply water for cleansing sewers and drains.

18. In all the mains and pipes to which any fire-plug is fixed, the Committee shall provide and keep constantly laid on, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable accident, a sufficient supply of water for use with fire-engines, for cleansing the sewers and drains, and for cleansing and watering the streets.

D.—Supply of Water for other than domestic purposes.

[Ben. Act of 1876, 132.]

Supply for other than domestic purposes.

19. *(1)* The Committee may, from time to time, supply any person with water by measurement for other than domestic purposes, for such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as shall be agreed on between the Committee and the person:

Provided that,—

(a) notwithstanding any such agreement, a person shall not be entitled to such a supply whenever and as long as the Committee are of opinion that the supply would interfere with the proper supply of water for domestic purposes under this Act; and

(b) the Committee shall not be liable, in the absence of express stipulation under any such agreement, to any forfeiture, penalty or damages for not supplying the water if the want of the supply arises from unusual drought or other unavoidable cause or accident.

(2) When any such agreement has been entered into by the Committee with any person, the Committee may, subject to such charges or rates as may have been fixed by the Committee at a special meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be fixed by the Committee, for supplying the person with water in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

E.—Pressure of water supplied.

[Cf. 10 Vic. 17, s. 35: Ben. Act IV 1876, s. 13]

Pressure at which water must be kept.

20. From such a day as the Chief Commissioner, by notification in the local official Gazette, directs in this behalf, the supply of water in the mains and pipes which the Committee are required to lay under this Act shall be laid on at such pressure as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

CHAPTER V.

WATER-RATES AND WATER-RENTS.

[Cf. Act of 1874, 13.]

Power for Committee to impose water-rate.

21. *(1)* To provide for the supply of water under this Act the Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, impose an annual rate on all houses and lands situate in the town or any part thereof not exceeding two per centum of their annual value calculated on such principles as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VI.—Reciprocal Rights of Owners and Occupiers to supply of Water to Houses. Secs. 28—30.)

(2) It shall be at the option of the Committee, when a rate under sub-section *(1)* has been imposed, to levy in lieu thereof on any house of which the annual value is less than one hundred rupees an annual rate not exceeding one pie for every three square feet of the ground covered by the house.

(3) The rate leviable under this section in respect of any house or land shall be payable by the occupier of the house or land.

[Act VII 1874, ss. 11 95.]

Power to abolish or reduce tax, or exempt from taxation.

22. The Committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, may abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the last foregoing section, or exempt any house or land, or description of house or land, from the tax.

Power to Chief Commissioner to suspend levy of tax.

23. *(1)* If it at any time appears to the Chief Commissioner, on complaint made or otherwise, that the tax imposed under section 21 is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is obnoxious to the interests of the general public, or that any houses or lands, or description of houses or lands, should be exempted from the payment of the same, he may require the Committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection, or grant the exemption, as the case may be; and if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner, he may, by notification in the local official Gazette, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed or the exemption granted.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may at any time, by a like notification, rescind any such suspension.

[Act of 1874, 7.]

Constitution and application of water-supply fund.

24. *(1)* A separate fund, to be called the water-supply fund, shall be established, and there shall be credited to it the existing balance (if any) of the water-rate levied under section 13 of the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the proceeds of the rate leviable under this chapter and all water-rents.

II of 1874.

(2) The water-supply fund shall, subject to such rules as may be made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, be applicable at the discretion of the Committee to the supply of water in the town and to no other purpose.

[Act VII 1874, s.

Custody of, and disbursement from, fund.

25. *(1)* The balance standing to the credit of the water-supply fund shall be kept in the Government treasury.

(2) No payment shall be made out of the fund except under the signature of the President or Vice-president and one other member of the Committee.

[Act VII of 1874, s. 44.]

Recovery of arrears of water-rates and water-rents.

26. All arrears of water-rates or water-rents under this Act may be recovered, on application to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

[Act VI 1876, s.

Power for Committee to turn off water on neglect to pay the rate or charge.

27. If any person supplied with water neglects to pay—

(*a*) the rate leviable under this chapter, or

(*b*) any water-rent payable by him to the Committee,

the Committee may turn off or cut off the water from the house or land in respect of which the rate or water-rent is payable, by cutting off the pipe to the house or land, or by such other means as the Committee think fit, and may recover in manner provided by the last foregoing section the expense of turning off or cutting off the water from the person:

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he has otherwise incurred.

CHAPTER VI.

RECIPROCAL RIGHTS OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS TO SUPPLY OF WATER TO HOUSES.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 10.]

Power for occupier of house to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

28. *(1)* Any occupier holding direct from the owner of a house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of the house to construct all such works as may be necessary for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes.

(2) Every notice under this section shall contain an undertaking on the part of the occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per centum per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of the works during the residue of his term of occupation.

(3) If the house, or the land attached thereto, does not abut upon a street in which there is a supply-main, the occupier shall undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

[Ben. Act VI of 1876, s. 151.]

Power for occupier to make works in default of owner.

29. *(1)* If the owner does not, within three months from the service of the notice mentioned in the last foregoing section, cause such works as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier may cause the works to be completed, and may deduct the cost of the works from the rent payable by him in respect of the house:

Provided that the occupier shall not deduct from the rent on account of the cost—

(*a*) a sum exceeding the amount of six months' rent; or

(*b*) where the house or the land attached thereto does not abut upon a street in which there is a supply-main, the cost of connecting the house with a supply-main.

(2) The deduction which an occupier is authorized to make under this section shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

(3) Interest on each instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per centum per mensem from the time when it is deducted.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 152.]

What works are sufficient for supply of water to house.

30. The works shall not be deemed sufficient for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes unless the following taps, with the necessary works in connection therewith, are provided, namely:—

(*a*) two taps in the house;

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VII.—Rules. Secs. 37—39.)

(*b*) one tap in the cook-room of, or other building attached to, the house, and

(*c*) one tap in or near the stables or other outhouses belong to the house:

Provided that, if the annual rent of the house with the buildings and land attached thereto is less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only, together with the necessary works in connection therewith, within the house and the buildings and land attached thereto.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 153.]

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

31. Works for introducing a supply of water to a house shall not be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such a specification and estimate to the owner.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 154.]

Power to refer to Committee.

32. If there is any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer the difference to the Committee, and the written award of any officer authorized by the Committee in this behalf, shall be final and binding on the owner and the occupier.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 155]

Fee on reference.

33. There shall be payable by the person making a reference to the Committee under the last foregoing section a fee (not exceeding ten rupees) at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the house in respect of the water-supply to which the difference has arisen.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 156.]

Duty of owner to keep works in repair.

34. *(1)* The owner of any house or land shall keep all works connected with the supply of water to the house or land in substantial repair.

(2) If the owner fails to put any such works in substantial repair after being requested by the occupier to do so, the occupier may cause the necessary repairs to be made, and may deduct the cost of the repairs from the rent payable by him in respect of the house or land.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 157.]

Power for owner to recover sums payable by occupier.

35. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under section 28 or section 29 may recover the sum from the person liable to pay it as if it were rent payable by that person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Saving of contracts between owners and occupiers.

36. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any contract in writing between the owner and occupier of any house or land.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES.

Power for Chief Commissioner to make rules.

37. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to prescribe the size and nature of the mains and pipes to be laid and the water-works to be constructed by the Committee for the supply of water under this Act;

(*b*) to prescribe the size and nature of stand-pipes or pumps to be erected by the Committee under this Act, and the intervals at which they must be erected;

(*c*) to prescribe the mains or pipes in which fire-plugs are to be fixed, and the places at which keys of the fire-plugs are to be deposited, by the Committee under this Act;

(*d*) to prescribe the pressure at which the water supplied by the Committee under this Act is to be laid on either generally or at specified times;

(*e*) to regulate the assessment and collection of the rates leviable under Chapter V, and the mode in which the proceeds of the rates are to be applied; and

(*f*) generally to define and regulate the powers and duties of the Committee under this Act.

Power for Committee to make rules.

38. *(1)* The Committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for regulating rowing, sailing and fishing on the Royal Lake; and

(*b*) for preventing the waste or misuse of water supplied by them, and for defining the nature of the pipes, casks, cisterns and other apparatus to be used by every person supplied by them with water.

In making a rule under this section the Committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues. [Act VII 1874, s. 8]

(2) If any person, having or requiring a supply of water from the Committee, fails to comply with any rules made under clause (*b*) of this section, the Committee may refuse to supply water to him, and may cut off the water supplied to him, unless and until the rules are complied with:

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he has otherwise incurred.

Procedure for making rules.

39. *(1)* The Chief Commissioner or Committee shall, before making any rules under section 37 or section 38, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons interested.

(2) The publication shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of rules under section 37, in such manner as in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner is sufficient; and

(*b*) in the case of rules under section 38, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner, by order, directs.

(3) A notice shall be published with the draft rules specifying a date at or after which the draft shall be taken into consideration.

(4) The Chief Commissioner or Committee shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which is made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VIII.—Penalties.—Secs. 41—44.)

Publication of rules.

40. Every rule made under section 37 or section 38 shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner directs, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by section 39.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES.

[Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 159.]

Penalty for obstructing, diverting or wasting water.

41. If any person unlawfully obstructs the flow of, flushes, draws off, diverts or takes, water from any water-works belonging to, or under the management or control of, the Committee, or from any water or streams by which these water-works are supplied, or wastes any water supplied to him under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

6 & 27 Vic., c. 93, s. 18.

Penalty for unauthorized application of water.

42. If any person—

(*a*) uses for other than domestic purposes any water supplied under this Act for domestic purposes; or

(*b*) where water is supplied under section 19 for a specified purpose, uses that water for any other purpose,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, without prejudice to the right of the Committee to recover from him the price of the water misused.

Penalties for causing the water of the Committee to be fouled, &c.

43. *(1)* If any person— [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 159.]

(*a*) bathes in any water-works, or washes, throws or causes to enter therein any dog or other animal, or

(*b*) throws any rubbish, dirt, filth or other noisome thing into any water-works, or washes or cleanses therein any cloth, wool, leather or skin of any animal, or any clothes or other thing, or

(*c*) causes the water of any sink, sewer or drain, or of any steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy water belonging to him or under his control, to turn or be brought into any water-works, or does any other act whereby the water in any water-works is fouled,

he shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and to ten rupees in addition for each day (if more than one) during which the offence continues.

Prosecutions.

44. Prosecutions under this Act or the rules made under this Act may be instituted by the Committee or any person authorized by them in this behalf, and not otherwise. [Act VII of 1884, s. 44.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill, which relates to the Rangoon water-works now in process of construction, is twofold.

2. The first is the vesting in the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon of the Royal Lake at Rangoon and the water-works connected therewith. The Dalhousie Park, in which the lake is situated, was dedicated by the Marquis of Dalhousie to the use and recreation of the public. At present the public enjoy the privilege not only of boating and fishing, but also of bathing in the waters of the lake. As one of the main features of the scheme of the new water-works is that the town should be supplied with water for drinking as well as other purposes by a main led from the lake, it is essential to take steps for ensuring the purity of the water of the lake. The best means of doing this seems to be to vest the control of the lake in the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon, to whom under the present scheme is assigned the duty of constructing and maintaining the new water-works. This is accordingly done by Chapter II of the Bill. In order, however, that the existing privileges of the public may not be interfered with more than is necessary to prevent any defilement of the water, the same chapter specially reserves the right of the public to row, sail or fish in or on the lake at any time, subject only to such rules as the Municipal Committee may make in this behalf. In order further to make it perfectly clear that nothing in the chapter affects the rights of the public with respect to the Dalhousie Park, a clause to this effect has been added.

3. The second object of this Bill is to confer powers and impose duties upon the Municipal Committee with respect to the construction and maintenance of the proposed water-works, and to the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon. And to this object the other provisions of the Bill are directed.

4. Chapter III deals generally with the construction and maintenance of the water-works. It imposes on the Committee a duty to construct the works necessary for supplying a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes, and confers on them the requisite powers of entering private land and breaking up streets.

5. Chapter IV provides, first, for the supply of water for domestic purposes to occupiers of houses or lands. It declares the right of every occupier, in a part of the town in which it is the duty of the Committee to supply water, not only to a certain supply of water for domestic purposes, but also to have communication-pipes laid down for the purpose of bringing the water into his house or land. The communication-pipes must, however, be made to the satisfaction of a municipal officer, by whom also the connection with the service-pipes must be made. A municipal officer is also authorized to enter the premises at certain times and to

inspect the pipes and works connected with the supply of water; and, if the pipes and works are found to be at any time out of repair so as to cause any waste of water, the Municipal Committee are empowered, after notice, to cut off the supply of water to the house or land.

The chapter further imposes a duty on the Municipal Committee to supply a sufficient quantity of water for gratuitous use in stand-pipes.

Then the duty of the Committee to fix fire-plugs and supply water for cleansing sewers and drains is prescribed.

Next, there are provisions for the supply by measurement, under special agreement, of water for other than domestic purposes.

Lastly, there is a provision declaring that, on and after such day as the Chief Commissioner may fix, the water shall be kept at such pressure as the Chief Commissioner, by rules, prescribes. This provision cannot be put in force at once, inasmuch as the water is at present driven through the pipes by the force of gravitation only, and the pressure cannot, therefore, be artificially increased or reduced. But as it may, perhaps, be hereafter decided to provide the necessary tanks and pumping apparatus required to raise the pressure of the water, it has been thought advisable to insert a provision of this nature.

6. Chapter V deals with water-rates and water-rents. In lieu of the existing provisions on this subject contained in the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, which are repealed by the Preliminary chapter of the Bill, this chapter empowers the Committee, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to impose an annual water-rate on all houses and lands situate in the town, not exceeding two per cent. of their annual value, calculated on such principles as the Chief Commissioner by rule prescribes, and also empowers the Committee, with the like sanction, to abolish or reduce any such tax, or to exempt any houses or lands from taxation. The Chief Commissioner is authorized to suspend the levy of the tax if it appears to him that the tax is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is obnoxious to the interests of the general public, or that any houses or lands should be exempted from payment of the same, and the Committee refuse to remove the objection or grant the exemption. The chapter also provides for the constitution and application of a water-supply fund, and for the recovery of arrears of water-rates and water-rents.

7. Chapter VI is concerned with the reciprocal rights of owners and occupiers in respect to the supply of water to houses. These provisions are modelled on the similar provisions in force in Calcutta, and may generally be described as empowering the occupier, after notice to and default by the owner, to construct such works as may be necessary for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes, and to deduct the cost from his rent. The occupier, however, will be required to pay, in addition to his rent, interest at the rate of one per cent. per month on the money expended by the owner on the construction of such works or recovered from him under the provisions just referred to. The other provisions of the chapter are subsidiary to the above, and among other matters provide for the reference of matters of difference between the owner and occupier to the Committee. Lastly, there is a clause saving from the chapter contracts in writing between the owners and occupiers of houses or lands.

8. Chapter VII empowers both the Chief Commissioner and the Committee to make rules for regulating subsidiary matters connected with the subject of the Bill, and prescribes the procedure for making such rules and the mode in which the rules are to be published; while Chapter VIII enacts penalties for obstructing, diverting, wasting or misusing and for fouling the water contained in the water-works, and provides for the institution of prosecutions under the Bill by the Committee.

9. Lastly, it may be noticed that, as the water-works to which the Bill relates have been to a great extent practically carried out, a clause has been inserted in the Preliminary chapter validating all acts already done which would have been lawful had the provisions of the Bill been in force.

The 11th June, 1884. C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th June, 1884:—

No. 5 OF 1884.

A Bill for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize Marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864.

WHEREAS by section 4 of Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) it was enacted that, from and after the first day of July, 1864, certain Governments therein named should have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to such Governments respectively;

And whereas, in exercise of the authority so conferred, the Governments therein named granted licenses to certain ministers of religion to solemnize marriages;

And whereas Act XXV of 1864 was repealed by Act V of 1865 (*to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*);

And whereas by section 9 of the latter Act it was enacted that, from and after the commencement of that Act, all marriages which should be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of that Act should be null and void;

And whereas by section 6 of the same Act it was enacted that marriages might be solemnized in India by (among other persons) any minister of religion who, under the provisions of that Act, had obtained a license to solemnize marriages;

And whereas Act V of 1865 was repealed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; XV of 1872.

And whereas by section 4 of the latter Act it is enacted that every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and that any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be null and void;

And whereas by the next following section of the same Act it is enacted that marriages may be solemnized in India by (among other persons) any minister of religion licensed under the same Act to solemnize marriages;

And whereas neither in Act V of 1865 nor in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was there or is there any provision either saving licenses granted under Act XXV of 1864 or permitting a marriage to be solemnized by a minister of religion who had obtained a license to solemnize marriages under Act XXV of 1864 only; XV of 1872.

And whereas certain marriages have been solemnized both while Act V of 1865 was in force and since the passing of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, by ministers of religion who had obtained licenses to solemnize marriages under Act XXV of 1864, but had never obtained licenses to solemnize marriages under Act V of 1865 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as the case may be, and doubts have therefore arisen as to the validity of such marriages; XV of 1872. XV of 1872.

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts and to declare the continued validity of licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864.

1. A license to solemnize marriages granted to a minister of religion under Act XXV of 1864 shall be deemed, if in force on the date on which Act V of 1865 came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the date on which the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, came into force, to have been since that Act came into force, and to be, a license granted under that Act. XV of 1872.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By section 4 of Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) it was enacted that, from and after the first day of July, 1864, the Governor General of India in Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb should have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to such Governor General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors respectively. In exercise of the authority conferred by this section, the Governments therein named licensed certain ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to them respectively. Act XXV of 1864 was repealed by Act V of 1865 (*to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*). The ninth section of this Act declared that, from and after the commencement of that Act, all marriages which should be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the Act should be null and void; and the sixth section of the Act, which specified the persons by whom marriages might be solemnized in India, only permitted a minister of religion who, under the provisions of that Act, had obtained a license to solemnize marriages. Act V of 1865 was in turn repealed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. The fourth section of this Act declares that every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and that any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be void; and the following section of the Act, which specifies the persons by whom marriages may be solemnized in India, only permits a minister of religion licensed under the Act to solemnize marriages. There was no provision in Act V of 1865, and there is none in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, either saving licenses granted under Act XXV of 1864 or permitting ministers of religion licensed under that Act only to solemnize marriages.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that marriages have been solemnized in India, both since the commencement of Act V of 1865 and since the passing of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, by ministers of religion who were not licensed under either of these Acts but under the Act of 1864. As it seems to the Government that the effect of section 9 of the Act of 1865 and of section 4 of the present Act is to make such marriages of doubtful validity, and as it is desirable to remove such doubts, the present Bill has been prepared. It simply declares that a license to solemnize marriages granted to a minister of religion under Act XXV of 1864 shall be deemed, if in force on the date on which Act V of 1865 came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the date on which Act XV of 1872 came into force, to have been since that Act came into force, and to be, a license granted under that Act.

The 6th June, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ORDERS ON REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA, 1882-83.

No. 1284, dated Simla, the 28th May 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1882-83.

RESOLUTION.—This report is submitted later than has been usual. This is due partly to certain explanations of increase of expenditure since 1872-73, called for by the Secretary of State in reviewing the report for 1881-82, being embodied in the report. But the main reason for the delay is the order that the figures in the report should correspond with those of the published accounts. As the final figures of the Comptroller General for the published accounts are not ready till March, the annual report of the Director General cannot be completed till that month.

2. The report shows that the steady progress which marked the administration of the Post Office in previous years continued undiminished in 1882-83.

3. The most important change in the year was the opening of Post Office Savings Banks from the 1st April 1882. District Savings Banks were first opened in India in 1870. They were then managed entirely by the Comptroller General, and were opened as a rule only in district treasuries. To extend the operations of the Banks into the interior of districts, it was determined to open Savings Banks under the management of the Post Office.

4. The transactions of the first year afford gratifying proof of the success of this experiment. The number of Banks opened was 4,238, the amount deposited over 43½ lakhs, the amount of interest allowed nearly half a lakh, the amount withdrawn over 16 lakhs, and the balance at the end of the year nearly 28 lakhs, this sum being the total of the balances of 39,121 accounts.

5. The District Savings Banks (180 in number, not including the three Presidency Banks) were continued side by side with the Post Office Savings Banks. Some figures relating to them may be stated for comparison. The opening and closing balances were respectively R74,61,212 and R75,47,670, and the number of accounts at the beginning and close of the year 21,880 and 21,972.

6. The following table shows the distribution of the depositors in Post Office and District Savings Banks according to professions :—

Savings Banks.	Class I.		Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total.
	A. Fixed income.	B. Variable income.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural	Industrial.	Indefinite.	
Post Office .	14,904	2,143	7,509	2,912	904	665	10,084	39,121
District . .	10,169	1,199	3,557	778	163	964	5,142	21,972

The larger proportion of agricultural and commercial depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank is noticeable.

7. The distribution of the balances between Natives and Europeans or Eurasians is shown below :—

Savings Banks.	Native.		European and Eurasian.	
	Number of Accounts.	Amount.	Number of Accounts.	Amount.
		R		R
Post Office	35,623	23,02,672	3,498	4,94,124
District	17,934	57,06,491	4,038	18,41,179

The proportion of native depositors is larger in the Post Office Savings Banks than in the District Savings Banks.

8. The further experience of the working of the two sets of Savings Banks side by side may show that the maintenance of District Savings Banks is unnecessary in stations where Post Office Savings Banks exist. But they will be maintained until the statistics show a more decided preference of the public for the Post Office Banks.

9. Postal notes for the remittance of small sums payable at any Post Office to a named payee were introduced in the last quarter of 1882-83. The notes are of three denominations—8 annas, 1 rupee, and 2 rupees 8 annas. The experience of three months is not sufficient to warrant a decided opinion regarding the success of this experiment. But notes to the total value of R40,529 were sold without reducing the number of money orders for small sums.

10. Stock notes were sold through the Post Office from 1st November 1882. The report does not state the number of notes sold ; but it was small.

11. Other changes during the year were—

(1) the introduction of a money order exchange with the United States of America worked through the United Kingdom ;

(2) the introduction of a direct exchange of money orders between Aden and Mauritius from 1st April 1882, and between Aden and the United Kingdom from 1st January 1883 ;

(3) an arrangement for exchange of correspondence with Post Offices situated in the Hyderabad State ;

(4) the trial of a scheme for the delivery of revenue processes through the Post Office in certain districts of the North-Western Provinces. This proved successful, and the extension of the scheme to all districts in the North-Western Provinces is now under consideration ;

(5) the temporary opening of five Post Offices in Egypt for the service of the field force in that country.

12. The number of post offices, letter boxes, and village postmen increased during the year by 491, by 746, and by 429 respectively, the increase being larger in each case than in any previous year. This occurred chiefly owing to the establishment of Post Offices under village school masters—a system which is proving very successful.

13. The length of the lines over which mails are conveyed was increased during the year by 1,527 miles in all, railway lines being increased by 156

miles (due chiefly to the extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway to Peshawar, and the opening of the Ambegaon and Rajnandgaon line in the Central Provinces), cart mail and camel lines by 345, runner and boat lines by 814 (due to extension in the interior of districts), and sea lines by 212 (due to the conveyance of parcel mails by the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Cuttack *viâ* Chandbali).

14. The total number of articles conveyed by the Post Office was more than 184 millions,—in addition to 2½ million money orders,—the increase being nearly 15 millions, or at the rate of 8·81 per cent., as compared with an increase of 10½ millions, or 6·61 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of increase was largest in the case of post-cards (35·94 per cent.) and books and pattern packets (30·41), and smallest in the case of letters (the percentages being, for paid letters 4·29, for unpaid letters 0·43, and for registered letters 6·08). The increase of registered letters has not been so large as was to be expected after the reduction of the registration fee from 4 annas to 2 annas in August 1881. The increase of parcels was large, 13·90 per cent., and is attributed mainly to the popularity of the value payable system. It occurred in spite of a decrease in the number of foreign parcels which was due to the disturbances in Egypt.

15. The following table shows the steady increase since 1872-73 of the operations of the Post Office in the particulars noticed in paragraphs 12, 13, and 14:—

Year.	Post Offices.	Letter boxes.	Village postmen.	Distance over which the mails are carried.	Articles passed through the post, including money orders.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
1872-73	3,006	3,299	. . .	49,056	93,157,000
1873-74	3,178	3,554	. . .	54,616	109,235,000
1874-75	3,408	3,938	1,463	55,898	116,119,000
1875-76	3,631	4,447	1,695	57,044	119,470,000
1876-77	3,852	5,454	1,950	58,370	122,541,000
1877-78	4,107	5,574	2,242	57,963	128,826,000
1878-79	4,392	6,167	2,601	57,954	131,899,000
1879-80	4,410	6,426	2,702	58,240	142,977,000
1880-81	4,521	6,720	2,833	58,760	158,666,000
1881-82	4,819	7,190	3,241	59,677	171,804,000
1882-83	5,310	7,936	3,670	61,204	186,620,000

16. Of the articles received for delivery, all, except 5,842,000, were at once delivered to the addressee, and the percentage of deliveries was 96·88 per cent., 2½ million money orders being included in the articles received for delivery. Of the 5,842,000 received back undelivered, 2,351,500 were sent to dead letter offices, and the remainder redirected and then delivered.

17. Of the total number of articles in the dead letter offices for disposal during the year, namely, 2,170,863, 16·88 per cent. were delivered to the addressees by redirection, 56·46 per cent. were returned to the sender, and 26·66 per cent. were undisposed of and deposited as dead.

18. The receipts from the sale of ordinary and of service postage labels and in cash increased slightly under each head during the year. The percentages of the receipts from each of these sources to the total revenue are:—

Cash	36·24
Ordinary labels	47·76
Service labels	16·00
Total	100·00

The popularity of half-anna envelopes is increasing; 45 per cent. of the total amount of paid correspondence is now sent in those envelopes.

19. The money order business continues to expand. The value of inland money orders issued was nearly 6½ crores, the increase in amount being 12·82 per cent., and in commission 13·83 per cent. The average value of inland money orders was R25-3-0 as against R26-8-0 in 1881-82.

20. The value of foreign sterling money orders issued was £117,526, the increase being 13·83 per cent. and of orders paid £10,903, the increase being 63·24 per cent. The value of foreign rupee money orders issued was R1,12,046, and of orders paid R4,73,706. These orders are to and from Ceylon (since 1880) and Mauritius, the Straits, China, and Japan (since 1st January 1882).

21. Thirty-two new money order offices were opened, the total number being now 5,453.

22. The value of insured letters and parcels, which diminished in 1881-82, has again risen, and was higher than in any previous year, the greater portion of the increase being in letters. The total value of insured articles was R8,26,38,266, and the commission realised was R1,99,841, while the amount which the Post Office had to make good on account of losses was R6,277 only.

23. The great popularity of the value payable system is shown by the continued large increase in the number (75·32 per cent.) and the value (56·04 per cent.) of articles sent.

24. The number of complaints from the public rose from 5,433 to 5,760. This is attributed partly to two special causes—the disorganisation of the Rangoon Post Office, which led to the removal of the Post Master, and the misappropriations of the Port Blair Post Master, who was transported for life; and partly to the addition of new classes of business, Savings Banks and Postal notes, and to the dissemination of postal knowledge among the people by the Department. Still the number of complaints is less than in 1880-81, namely, 6,463. There were 253 complaints relating to loss of articles posted in registered letters and parcels, in 72 of which the Post Office officials proved to be in fault.

25. There were 164 cases of legal convictions of Post Office servants, and 69 cases of departmental punishments. These figures are slightly higher than in 1881-82.

26. The number of highway robberies of mails has diminished considerably, from 31 to 12. Convictions were obtained in four cases, and the greater portion of the stolen mail was recovered in eight cases.

27. The numerical strength of the postal establishment increased from 32,927 to 34,429.

28. In the concluding portion of his report (Part X, Financial), the Director General examines in detail, and distributes under various heads and causes, the increase of expenditure which has occurred in recent years in the Post Office. It may be said generally that the increase is either covered by increased revenue, or that the net increase has been directly productive of greater facilities to the public, either in the reduction of rates, or in improved service.

29. The financial result of the year is stated by the Director General to be a net revenue in the purely postal department of R5,57,709, which is converted into a deficit of R7,51,338, when certain items,* which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Department, are taken into consideration.

* Stationery and Printing, Stores, Pensions, Leave allowances, share of Marine Subsidies, rent of Government buildings.

30. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Mr. Hogg for his able administration of the Department.

31. The work done by the officers † of the Department mentioned in paragraph 72 of the report also deserves public acknowledgment.

† Mr. P. Sheridan.
" Barton Groves.
" J. H. Cornwall.
Mr. E. Monks.
" P. Gorman.
Rai Lachman Singh Bahadur.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Offices of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1882-83.

No. 13000, dated 26th March, 1884.

From—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1882-83. Mr. F. R. Hogg, who was in charge of the department during the whole year, wrote the entire report, except Section X, relating to Financial Results, which was left to myself to compile, as the final figures were not ready when he made over charge. Delay is necessarily involved by keeping back the report until the figures given in it have been compared and rendered uniform with those of the Comptroller-General, but the Secretary of State has ordered this to be done, and as the report is a permanent record of work accomplished, and the public have enjoyed the benefit of the several changes from the time of their being carried out, the loss of public interest caused by the delay is not, I think, of serious importance.

2. Two more countries were admitted into the Universal Postal Union during the year, *viz.*, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

3. Although sea communication with Europe is a service distinct from the Indian inland post, to which this report relates, it is nevertheless customary to give some information respecting its cost. The subsidy paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company is not nearly covered by the postage realised. All that India collects on account of sea postage is credited to Great Britain: and when this, as well as the British collections, have been deducted from the total cost of the sea service, the balance or net cost is made a charge in equal shares upon Great Britain and India. India's share of this expense since the year 1869-70 is shewn on the margin.

Communication by sea between India and Europe by means of the contract services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

YEAR.	Net loss on the foreign mail service charged against India.	REMARKS.
	£	
1869-70 .	73,110	The increase in 1876-77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876, when India entered the Union. The increase in 1879-80 is due to the reduction of postage introduced from 1st April 1879 under the convention of Paris.
1870-71 .	69,150	
1871-72 .	68,110	
1872-73 .	61,072	
1873-74 .	54,770	
1874-75 .	57,170	
1875-76 .	53,125	
1876-77 .	66,685	
1877-78 .	70,749	
1878-79 .	71,051	
1879-80 .	88,160	
1880-81 .	71,051	
1881-82 .	70,000	
1882-83 .	70,000	

4. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. "Malwa," bringing the mails from London of the 17th November 1882, was disabled by a collision off Suez, and the mails due at Bombay on the 5th December were only brought to destination by the following week's mail steamer on the 11th idem. Throughout the year the arrival of the foreign mail was very irregular, owing to the closing of the railway route across Egypt during the military operations in that country and to delay in the Canal. On no less than 30 occasions the foreign

mail arrived late in Bombay, and on 14 of those occasions the delay was in excess of 24 hours.

5. A list of the local steam services that were in existence at the close of the year is given below :—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Bassein.	No. 1. Under a recent contract with the local administration, Kyouk-Phyoo is now a weekly port of call throughout the year and Sandoway a weekly port of call during the fair season.
(2.) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	
(3.) Five-weekly communication between Rangoon, Penang, and intermediate ports, the vessels running in connection with lines Nos. 1 and 4.	
(4.) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca.	No. 4. Fortnightly communication only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
(5.) Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.	
(6.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.	
(7.) Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.	
(8.) Fortnightly communication between Aden and Karachi.	No. 8. Communication once in four weeks only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
(9.) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy, and Mergui.	Nos. 9 and 10. Under contract with the local administration.
(10.) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Moulmein.	

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(11.) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta, Nancowry, and Rangoon.	No. 11. This line is under the control of the Military Deparment, the consideration given being not in the form of subsidy but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(12.) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay, and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo. Subsidy ₹5,000 per mensem.	Nos. 12 to 16. These lines are under the control of the local administration, the Post Office contributing ₹500 per mensem towards the subsidy for No. 13.
(13.) Semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein and between Bassein and Henzada. Subsidy ₹2,500 per mensem.	
(14.) Daily communication between Kyethai, Prome, Thyetmyo, and Allanmyo. Subsidy ₹2,000 per mensem.	
(15.) Weekly communication, Thonegwa local (river) service. Subsidy ₹800 per mensem.	
(16.) Dawson's service on the Salween and Domedamee rivers. Subsidy ₹1,200 per mensem.	

By other Agencies.

(17.) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company. Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui. Subsidy ₹4,000 per mensem for this and for lines Nos. 9 and 10.	No. 17. Under the control of the local administration and works in connection with lines Nos. 9 and 10.
(18.) By Apcar & Co. (of Calcutta), and Jardine, Matheson, & Co. (of Hong-Kong). Monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. No subsidy.	
(19.) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. Weekly communication between Busreh and Bagdad.	No. 19. Under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the subsidy is £300 per mensem. Steamers run in connection with line No. 7.
(20.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching at Madras.	Nos. 20 and 21. These are non-contract lines maintained by the Company on its own account in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails forwarded by these non-contract services.
(21.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	

NOTE.—Nos. 1 to 8 are under the control of the Indian Post Office, by which a subsidy of ₹7,25,000 per annum is paid.

NOTE.—A service by sea worked by local native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

6. The most important event of the year was the opening of Post Office Savings Banks. This measure will be dealt with in a later section.

7. India Postal Notes for small fixed sums of money of three values, *viz.*, R2-8, R1, and annas 8, were issued for inland use from the 1st January 1883.

8. Stock notes were sold through the agency of the Post Office with effect from the 1st November 1882.

9. A money order exchange with the United States of America was introduced on the 1st July 1882.

10. An arrangement was concluded for an exchange of correspondence between the Imperial Post and Post Offices situated in Hyderabad (Deccan). For the first time the delivery in the Nizam's territory of letters and other articles on which postage is due was thus provided for. The arrangement began to work from the 1st August 1882.

11. A scheme for the delivery of revenue processes through the agency of the Post Office, instead of by a special establishment, was tried with success in the North-Western Provinces. The extension of this scheme to all districts in those provinces is now under consideration.

12. Five Post Offices were temporarily established in Egypt for the convenience of the Indian Field Force serving in that country. Special arrangements for the issue of money orders by these offices were made and a parcel post between Egypt and India was also temporarily organised.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes, and Village Postmen.

13. Statistics under this head will be found in Appendix I, of which an abstract is given in the margin. The increase is larger than that recorded in any previous year. But it consists mainly of village post offices, great efforts having been made to extend the post at small places in the interior of districts by utilising school-masters and other cheap extraneous agencies. The Post Master General of Bombay reports as follows: "The increase in the number of Post Offices in the charge of village school-masters is a marked feature of the year. This agency is now being largely used and with great success in this circle."

	No. at close of 1881-82.	No. at close of 1882-83.	Increase.
Post Offices . . .	4,819	5,310	491
Letter Boxes . . .	7,190	7,936	746
Village Postmen . . .	3,241	3,670	429

Section II.—Postal Lines.

14. The next statement (Appendix II) gives the distance over which the mails were conveyed by the several methods of conveyance. It is summarised on the margin. Each heading shews an increase. That under "Railways" is the result of the extension of the Northern State Railway to Peshawar, the opening of the Ambegaon and Rajnandgaon line in the Central Provinces, and several minor additions. The increase under "Mail cart," &c., is due principally to arrangements with contractors for the carriage of the post at cheap rates. The lines principally affected were those between Banda and Nowgong (65 miles) and Gorakhpur and Fyzabad (84 miles) in the North-Western Provinces: between Sagor and Kareli (76 miles) and Piparia and Pachmarhi (32 miles) in the Central Provinces: and between Jeypur and Tonk (60 miles) in Rajputana. Several short tonga lines were also newly opened in the Presidency of Bombay, the total length of which amounted to 56 miles.

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart horse and camel lines.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1881-82 . . .	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677
1882-83 . . .	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204
Increase . . .	156	345	814	212	1,527

The excess mileage under "Runners and Boats" is the consequence of postal expansion in the interior of districts. It represents the net result of numerous revisions and extensions which occurred for the most part in Bombay, Behar, and Eastern Bengal. Finally, the additional mileage by sea is caused by the use of the India General Steam Navigation Company's vessels for the conveyance of the parcel mail for Cuttack *viâ* Chandbali.

Section III.—Correspondence.

15. Appendix III contains the correspondence returns, of which an abstract is given on the margin. There is a total increase of nearly 15 millions of articles, or 8·81 per cent., as compared with an increase of 6·61 per cent. in the previous year. Book and pattern packets shew the largest increase. The growth in parcel traffic is largely due to the increasing popularity of the value-payable system, as a later section (section VII) will shew. As respects newspapers, it will be remembered that the reduced rate for light papers, introduced in November 1881, at once affected the statistics; for the fall of 0·32 per cent. in the first half of the year 1881-82 was changed into a rise of 10·34 per cent. in the second half of that year. A further rise of 12·36 per cent. has now to be recorded.

Year.	Letters (including Post-cards).	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and Pattern Packets.	Total.
1881-82 . .	153,093,671	12,526,800	1,152,070	2,387,282	169,159,823
1882-83 . .	165,553,493	14,075,677	1,312,228	3,113,267	184,054,665
Increase . .	12,459,822	1,548,877	160,158	725,985	14,894,842
Percentage of increase .	8·14	12·36	13·90	30·41	8·81

16. Letters and post-cards are further analysed on the margin. There is again a great increase in post-cards, of which nearly 30 millions were given out for delivery. The Post Master General of Madras reports that "post-cards are largely employed in business for the circulation of advertisements, and the native public are resorting to their use for announcing domestic occurrences." Notwithstanding the competition of post-cards, paid letters have increased to the extent of 4·29 per cent The total number of registered letters is not so large as was anticipated; for the reduction of the registration fee in August 1881 from 4 annas to 2 annas was immediately followed by an increase of 19·76 per cent. in the number of letters registered in 1881-82, while the figures for 1882-83 shew an increase of only 6·08 per cent. But the registration statistics have been considerably affected by the recent orders of Government under which judicial and revenue processes and notices, instead of travelling each separately as a private cover, are now amalgamated and included daily in one official envelope.

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total.
1881-82 . .	21,953,265	99,144,325	28,747,295	3,248,786	153,093,671
1882-83 . .	29,844,147	103,393,422	28,869,570	3,446,354	165,553,493
Increase . .	7,890,882	4,249,097	122,275	197,568	12,459,822
Percentage of increase .	35·94	4·29	0·43	6·08	8·14

17. Foreign correspondence is included in the returns given in paragraph 15 above. It is separately shewn in the following statement. In the exchange with the United Kingdom each heading shews an increase, the largest increase being under the head of "Newspapers." India sent 53,684 post-cards to the United Kingdom against 37,466 received in the opposite direction. As regards the

exchanges with countries other than the United Kingdom, it should be explained that the periods for taking the statistics which form the basis of these returns are fixed by the rules of the Universal Postal Union. As these statistics are not yet available last year's figures have been repeated :—

Foreign Correspondence.

		Estimated aggregate number.		
		1881-82.	1882-83.	Percentage of Increase.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	2,687,915	2,717,798	1·11
	Newspapers	290,099	312,418	7·69
	Books	451,567	474,205	5·01
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	*2,565,696	2,644,410	3·06
	Newspapers	2,262,852	2,386,162	5·44
	Books	1,772,382	1,846,945	4·20
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	*5,253,611	5,362,208	2·06
	Newspapers	2,552,951	2,698,580	5·70
	Books	2,223,949	2,321,150	4·37
Despatched from India to foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	614,707	614,707	
	Other articles	209,234	209,234	
Received in India from foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	585,818	585,818	
	Other articles	393,788	393,788	
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	1,200,525	1,200,525	
	Other articles	603,022	603,022	

* Excluding 71,911 soldiers' letters shewn in excess last year.

18. Foreign parcels are also included in the general correspondence returns. But the subjoined table relates to foreign parcels alone :—

Foreign Parcels.

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of Parcels.		Average weight of each Parcel.				Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.
	No.	No.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	R	R
With United Kingdom.								
To India	59,812	59,687	5	13·08	6	0·62	1,04,712	1,07,493
From India	22,149	22,559	2	13·67	2	14·36	24,268	25,353
Total	81,961	82,246	5	0·27	5	2·84	1,28,980	1,32,846
With Continent of Europe.								
To India	1,470	1,318	7	6·01	6	0·93	2,862	2,417
From India	3,004	2,302	5	1·41	5	10·36	5,016	4,112
Total	4,474	3,620	5	13·43	5	12·75	7,878	6,529
With Aden, Ceylon, China, and Straits.								
To India	943	1,189	1	12·44	1	15·50	217	399
From India	1,462	1,629	3	1·36	2	15·53	2,529	2,689
Total	2,405	*2,818	2	9·16	2	8·77	2,746	3,088
GRAND TOTAL	88,840	88,684	4	15·87	5	1·90	1,39,604	1,42,463

* This includes 55 parcels sent to Egypt and 21 parcels sent from Egypt under a temporary exchange arranged specially for the benefit of the Indian contingent serving in Egypt during the war.

19. For the first time since the foreign parcel post was started in the year 1873-74, there is a fall in the number of parcels dealt with, as the marginal figures will show. This fall occurred principally in the exchanges with the Continent of Europe, and took place mainly between the months of April and

	No. of foreign parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,357
1877-78	59,183
1878-79	69,763
1879-80	73,211
1880-81	80,257
1881-82	88,840
1882-83	88,684

September. It was doubtless due to the effect of the disturbances in Egypt at that time.

20. The correspondence entered in the table given on the margin of paragraph 15 was disposed of in the following manner, which shows that the proportion of articles delivered to the whole was 96·88 per cent. :—

Sent out for delivery (including 2,565,904 Money Orders)	186,620,569
Received back undelivered	5,841,903
Balance actually delivered .	180,778,666
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	2,351,417
.	183,130,083

NOTE.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

21. *Dead Letter Offices.*—These offices remain the same as they were at the close of 1880-81, except that one Railway Mail Service Enquiry Office was transferred from Lahore to Umballa from the 1st October 1882. Appendix IV contains the usual statistics relating to the working of these offices. An abstract is given below. The number of articles disposed of under both the heads of re-direction to addressees and return to senders continues to improve:—

DEAD LETTERS.			NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			3,124,540	3,074,850		
	1881-82.	1882-83.				
DEDUCT—						
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable . .	153,868	151,672				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . . .	756,286	752,315	910,154	903,987		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			2,214,386	2,170,863	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undelivered . . — Disposed of by re-direction to addressees .			353,509	366,523	15·96	16·88
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undelivered . . — Disposed of by return to senders . .			1,239,426	1,225,734	55·97	56·46
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead .			621,451	578,606	28·07	26·66

22. *Postage Labels.*—An abstract of Appendices V and VI, relating to the sale of postage labels, is given below. The consumption of half-anna envelopes has risen to 46,619,698, being an increase of nearly four millions. So great is the popularity of these envelopes that they now compose upwards of 45 per cent. of the entire paid correspondence of the country. The larger sale of two-anna labels and the smaller sale of four-anna labels are natural results of the reduction of the registration fee.

Postage Labels.

Ordinary Postage Labels.		½-anna Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna labels.	9-pie labels.	1-anna labels.	1½-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	3-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	6-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	12-anna labels.	1-rupee labels.	Gross value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1881-82	Value of each kind of stamps sold	3,07,706	6,506	13,34,918	8,963	65,143	11,63,527	13,802	3,50,338	6,220	3,39,865	14,446	5,85,201	26,631	1,63,075	39,443	1,67,707	45,93,551
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	6·70	·14	29·06	·19	1·42	25·33	·30	7·63	·14	7·40	·31	12·74	·58	3·55	·86	3·65	100
1882-83	Value of each kind of stamps sold	4,09,450	7,061	14,56,866	10,515	65,071	10,97,931	12,155	3,36,000	22,525	3,80,246	66,973	4,35,507	24,256	1,15,994	5,768	1,58,017	46,04,335
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	8·91	·15	31·72	·23	1·42	23·90	·26	7·31	·49	8·28	1·46	9·48	·53	2·52	·13	3·44	100·23

Service Postage Labels.		½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna labels.	9-pie labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	Gross value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1881-82	Value of each kind of stamps sold	6,561	2,265	2,95,304	100	7,29,163	1,11,431	1,39,044	1,07,237	13,91,105
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·47	·16	21·23	·01	52·42	8·01	9·99	7·71	100
1882-83	Value of each kind of stamps sold	6,937	2,539	3,17,300	39	7,76,027	1,23,198	1,39,040	1,19,986	14,85,066
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·50	·18	22·81	...	55·78	8·86	9·99	8·63	106·75

23. The next table shews the proportions of revenue realised in cash and stamps from the year 1874-75. The change from the year 1880-81, when the cash proportion began to rise and the stamp proportion began to fall, is due, as explained in previous reports, to alterations of system under which certain fees and descriptions of postage were realised in cash instead of in stamps.

Proportion of revenue derived from Postage Stamps and from Cash.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Total postage revenue . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cash	31·23	30·97	30·71	29·33	26·62	24·86	28·74	35·17	36·24
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps . . .	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87	57·30	58·76	55·91	49·25	47·76
Proportion derived from service stamps . . .	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80	16·08	16·38	15·35	15·58	16·00

Section IV.—District Post.

24. District Posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the Imperial Post. For the most part they are administered by the local officers of the Imperial Post acting under the orders of the local Government.

25. In British Burma the control of the district post rested until recently wholly with district officers. But the system of working this organisation through the agency of local Imperial Post Officials has of late been extended to that province also, and the Deputy Post Master General now manages the district post in seven districts in British Burma. This change was accompanied by the addition of numerous Post Offices and has been followed by an increase in district correspondence of more than 100 per cent. Statistics relating to the district post are given in the following statement. But the figures are not wholly trustworthy, owing to the want of uniformity in system and the absence of a central office of account.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-Boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post Lines.	Local cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Post for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
						R	R	R	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1881-82	167	6	187 (a)	7,081	1.80,868	...	1,70,776	784,399	722,366	36,662	4·67
	1882-83	159	6	205	7,168	2,05,220	...	1,79,538	812,616	740,233	31,253	3·85
Madras	1881-82	18	887	682	2.961	...	1.19,110	1.17.294	1,626,862	1519.266	85.124	5·23
	1882-83	29	799	667	2,912	...	1,20,462	1,11,353	1,697,218	522,617	96,725	5·70
Bombay	1881-82	1	498	524	111	...	86.292	85.458	919,766	272.243	50.564	5·50
	1882-83	1	504	444	111	...	86.964	86,158	953,981	297,664	51,200	5·37
North-Western Provinces	1881-82	280	439	56	6.481	1,49.510	...	1,49.510	1,105,450	805.293	68.569	6·20
	1882-83	282	442	62	6,481	1,49,510	...	1,49,510	833,374	722,568	50,268	6·03
Punjab	1881-22	20	372	38	4.612	81.920	45,000	1,09.484 (b)	64.880	61,301	2,798	4·31
	1882-83	21	371	47	4,635	86,483	45,006	1,11,174 (b)	60,645	57,543	2,571	4·24
British Burma	1881-82	27	25	128	1,953	74.908	...	15.410	37.648	20.044	2.332	6·19
	1882-83	55	20	87	2,254	80,000	...	30,005	78,879	48,758	9,576	12·14
Central Provinces	1881-82	48	77	42	2.237	39.486	16.983	56.434	234,107	198.333	21.301	9·10
	1882-83	43	80	64	2.722 (f)	37,864	15,000	54,081	291,322	245,603	26,440	9·08
Oudh	1881-82	51	248	108	1.236	36.718	...	35,058	212,560	183.412	15,850	7·46
	1882-83	43	249	100	1,278	36,400	...	34,927	200,022	157,892	8,703	4·35
Rajputana	1881-82	7	9	2	143	880	4,000	4,301	29.124	28.479	2.021	6·94
	1882-83	7	10	2	143	880	3,820	4,003	18,356	17,105	856	4·88
Assam	1881-82	34	10	2	722 (c)	15,340	1.314 (d)	15.541	59.083	43.683	4.402	7·45
	1882-83	38	11	2	899 (c)	15,885	2,022 (d)	17,583	64,408	47,132	5,205	8·08
Behar	1881-82	86	1	49	3.328	90.078	...	87,078	393.076	370,719	30.587	7·78
	1882-83	82	1	54	3,349	94,250	...	87,834	379,701	340,589	26,277	6·92
Eastern Bengal	1881-82	39	...	18	1,563	47.376	..	46,866	207.269	182.556	10.348	4·99
	1882-83	31	...	10	1,567	61,021 (e)	...	54,385 (e)	220,834	200,690	12 675	5·74
Total	1881-82	778	2.572	1,836	32.428	7,17.084	2,72,699	8,93.210	5,674.224	3.407,695	330.558	5·83
	1882-83	791	2,493	1,744	33,519	7,67,513	2,73,268	9,20,551	5,611,356	3,398,394	321,789	5·73

(a) Excluding 16 letter-boxes erroneously shewn in excess last year.
(b) On purely district post establishment R91,016 in 1881-82 and R92,706 in 1882-83, besides an annual subsidy for the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni hill cart line of R18,468.
(c) These are dry season distances; during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(d) Grant from Local Improvement Fund.
(e) Includes R4,284 contributed from Frontier Police Funds, and R480 contributed by Maharajah of Agartola.
(f) Including 505 miles of lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland Money Orders.

26. On the margin is given an abstract which shews the yearly inland Money Order transactions from the time the system was first introduced in January 1880. This business has already become one of the most popular branches of the postal service. Nearly 6½ crores of rupees have been sent, during the year, from one part of India to another in small sums averaging ₹25-3-0 for each order: and commission alone amounted to ₹7,70,959, which represents an increase of 13½ per cent. over the commission realised in the previous year. Below is given a statement which exhibits the issues and payments of each postal circle.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of Money Orders issued.	Total value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, being the commencement of the business	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
During the year 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
During the year 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,959
Percentage of increase over the year 1881-82.	18·91	12·82	13·53

Inland Money Order transactions for each Postal Circle.

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1882-83.			Payments during 1882-83.		
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.		Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.	
		₹	a.		₹	a.
Bengal	551,083	1,18,51,944	12	503,215	1,27,13,862	8
North-Western Provinces	330,270	68,22,195	7	451,142	1,11,30,134	1
Madras	363,361	81,34,427	10	350,001	85,61,888	0
Bombay	269,514	76,82,569	0	269,776	84,50,255	13
Punjab	238,508	59,54,656	4	208,487	64,79,665	1
Behar	168,976	37,45,669	12	179,783	40,37,556	5
Eastern Bengal	98,130	36,62,092	8	90,709	25,45,804	12
Oudh	74,497	15,91,361	9	198,858	41,02,253	15
Central Provinces	135,533	41,66,253	11	49,638	14,53,618	15
British Burma	74,378	30,86,290	5	13,864	7,03,971	1
Rajputana	60,187	18,47,633	5	41,240	17,69,396	9
Assam	79,073	22,03,147	11	26,837	10,98,799	9
Central India	74,413	22,99,604	10	19,533	7,92,992	5
Sind	47,981	16,36,336	4	18,918	6,83,239	3
Total for the year 1882-83	**2,565,904**	**6,46,84,182**	**12**	**2,422,001**	**6,45,23,438**	**1**
Total for the year 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,026	15	2,063,025	5,71,30,685	13
Increase	408,108	73,52,155	13	358,976	73,92,752	4

Foreign Money Orders.

27. A new money order exchange was arranged with the United States of America which came into force on the 1st July 1882. As in the case of Canada, this exchange is worked through the medium of the British Post Office. Direct exchanges were also introduced between Aden and the Mauritius, with effect from the 1st April 1882, and between Aden and the United Kingdom from the 1st January 1883. The working of foreign exchanges in sterling money is given in the following statement, which exhibits satisfactory growth :—

Foreign Money Order transactions in sterling money.

	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	Orders issued by India.			Orders paid in India.			Orders issued by India.			Orders paid in India.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
		£ s.	d.		£ s.	d.		£ s.	d.		£ s.	d.
United Kingdom (including Canada and United States of America)	21,640	96,768 5	10	2,389	6,964 11	3	24,016	109,832 9	10	2,620	8,576 10	10
Germany	1,118	4,099 13	5	120	898 12	5	1,272	3,671 5	1	150	1,208 13	6
Italy	188	1,151 18	2	4	14 19	1	218	1,575 7	9	30	216 11	5
Switzerland	264	613 5	11	3	26 2	0	276	606 17	9	9	122 9	11
Denmark	25	195 7	10	9	91 8	10	50	351 4	3	...	...	..
Netherland	17	51 16	6	3	10 17	11	18	56 15	0	10	62 0	6
Victoria	17	58 19	10	10	43 17	3	115	581 13	8	51	211 13	7
New South Wales	41	175 1	5	13	35 15	5	56	300 3	0	36	154 15	11
South Australia	12	73 10	0	10	60 4	6	28	107 11	2	15	84 1	6
Tasmania	6	20 2	6	...	...		27	224 0	11	11	30 14	0
West Australia	3	8 2	1	6	11 15	0	6	70 8	6	14	105 10	6
Queensland	5	35 0	0	4	25 4	6	17	37 18	7	10	31 4	0
Total	23,336	103,251 3	6	2,471	8,183 7	8	26,999	117,585 18	6	2,974	10,003 5	8
Percentage of increase	...	...		...	...		15·70	13·83		20·36	33·24	
Average amount of each Money Order	...	4 8	5	...	3 6	2	...	4 7	0	...	3 13	4

	1881-82			1882-83		
	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.
Average rate of exchange	1	7	2·4	1	7	2·48

28. The next statement relates to foreign money order transactions in Indian Currency. The recently established exchange with Mauritius has already developed a fair extent of business.

Foreign Money Order Transactions in Indian Currency.

	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Ceylon	750	32,470 3 9	7,409	3,86,471 13 0	853	37,334 1 0	7,954	4,00,582 12 0
Mauritius	7	209 5 0	13	289 10 0	494	71,088 2 0	262	11,951 0 0
Straits Settlements	14	594 12 0	110	7,598 4 0	69	2,627 10 0	809	43,126 14 0
China and Japan	6	378 8 0	4	309 0 0	27	996 2 0	218	18,045 2 0
Total	786	33,661 12 0	7,542	3,94,668 11 0	1,443	1,12,045 15 0	9,243	4,73,705 12 0
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	83·59	232·86	22·55	20·03
Average amount of each Money Order	...	42 13 0	...	52 5 0	...	77 10 0	...	51 4 0

Note.—The exchange with Ceylon was introduced in 1880. The exchanges with Mauritius, with the Straits and with China and Japan, began to work only from the 1st January 1882.

General.

29. Thirty-two new Money Order offices were opened during the year, thus raising the total number of offices from 5,421 to 5,453. The following is a statement of money orders forfeited during the year:—

Money Orders forfeited.

Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1882.		Forfeited during the year.		Total.		Forfeited orders, repaid, renewed, and lapsed to the State during the year 1882-83.									Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1883.	
						Repaid.		Renewed.			Lapsed to the State.		Total.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Penalties.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
1,342	10,268 8	1,814	25,973 6	3,156	36,241 8	213	7,183 15	372	8,461 7	113 2	1,183	7,143 2	1,768	22,901 10	1,388	13,339 14

30. An abstract is added which represents the aggregate money order transactions, both inland and foreign:—

Aggregate Money-Order transactions both inland and foreign.

Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign, for the year 1882-83.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.	Commission.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.
		R a.	R a.		R a.
Inland	2,565,904	6,46,84,182 12	7,70,958 0	2,422,001	6,45,23,438 1
Foreign transactions in sterling money at prevailing rate of exchange	26,909	14,35,109 2	28,110 0	2,974	1,33,703 0
Foreign transactions in Indian currency	1,443	1,12,045 15	1,183 0	9,243	4,73,705 12
Total	2,594,346	6,62,31,337 13	8,00,251 0	2,434,218	6,51,30,936 13
Total for the year 1881-82	2,181,918	5,86,27,362 5	7,03,972 15	2,073,038	5,76,25,330 13
Increase	412,428	70,03,975 8	96,278 1	361,180	75,05,606 0
Percentage of increase	18·90	12·97	13·68	17·42	13·02

India Postal Notes.

31. India Postal Notes for fixed sums of money were introduced on the 1st January 1883. These notes are of three values, *viz.*, ₹2-8, ₹1, and annas 8. A space is provided on each note in which the remitter fills in the name of the person to whom the payment is to be made, and the person so named signs the note which is payable at any Post Office he may select. From the marginal abstract it will be seen that the total value of notes sold during the first quarter of the year 1883 amounted to ₹40,529, and that the one-rupee notes proved

Number of Notes sold.			Total value of notes sold.
Of the value of annas 8.	Of the value of ₹1.	Of the value of ₹2,8.	R
7,944	14,827	8,692	40,529

more popular than those of the other two denominations. The system found most favour in Madras, where the total value of issues and payments were more than double those of the Bengal Postal Circle, which stands next on the list. It is satisfactory to add that the introduction of postal notes has not affected the number of money orders issued for small sums of money, so that the new system, limited as its operations naturally are at the outset, represents the beginning of a fresh accession of business.

Section VI.—Post Office Savings Banks.

32. The introduction of Government Savings Banks into India, under the name of "district savings banks" and under the management of the Treasury Department, dates from the year 1870. These banks are necessarily restricted to the head-quarter stations of districts and other large places where Government treasuries exist; and the extension of this facility towards thrift to smaller localities in the interior of districts could only be secured by the employment of some additional agency. The Postal Department was selected as a suitable agency, and on the 1st April 1882 Post Office Savings Banks were opened all over India except in the Presidency of Bombay, where the Presidency bank held privileges which it was unwilling to forego. In the Presidency of Madras also the introduction of Post Office Savings Banks was limited to small places: and in Bengal the Post Office established no Savings Bank in Calcutta or in the neighbouring town of Howrah. One immediate result of the new scheme was the addition of 4,046 Post Office Savings Banks to the 197 district and State Railway Savings Banks which previously existed. The new rules comprehended the following principal provisions, *viz.*: Any person can deposit money on his own behalf and on behalf of a minor if a relative. The minimum deposit was fixed at four annas, and no sum can be received that is not a multiple of four annas. Interest was allowed at the rate of three pies a month on every complete sum of five rupees, which represents 3¾ per cent. per annum. The power of withdrawal can be exercised once a week. And Government securities may be purchased on behalf of depositors.

33. From the following statement it will be seen that, at the close of the year under report, there were 39,121 accounts with the Post Office Savings Banks, and that the balance at the credit of depositors amounted to ₹27,96,796.

Post Office Savings Bank transactions during the year 1882-83.

Postal Circles.	Number of Banks existing on 31st March 1883.		Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance of deposits on 31st March 1883.
	Head Banks.	Sub-Banks.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance existing on 31st March 1883.					
						₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal	41	815	10,581	1,845	8,736	11,47,476 10 1	13,402 3 1	11,60,878 13 2	4,12,491 15 11	7,48,386 13 3
N.-W. Provinces	38	794	10,047	1,306	8,741	6,89,218 11 5	7,579 8 3	6,96,798 3 8	2,55,864 14 8	4,40,933 5 0
Punjab	36	473	8,506	1,950	6,556	6,51,214 14 4	7,167 14 1	6,58,382 12 5	2,42,405 5 8	4,15,977 6 9
Madras	32	654	5,153	737	4,416	4,01,523 13 6	4,924 10 10	4,06,448 8 4	1,45,707 3 1	2,60,741 5 3
Behar	11	344	2,656	486	2,170	3,07,101 6 10	3,581 7 3	3,10,682 14 1	97,026 4 4	2,13,656 0 0
Central Provinces	26	245	3,751	569	3,182	3,03,673 6 10	3,578 5 6	3,07,251 12 4	1,13,713 7 11	1,93,538 4 5
Eastern Bengal	10	177	1,605	264	1,341	2,32,583 14 6	2,595 9 9	2,35,179 8 3	85,659 12 0	1,49,519 12 3
Oudh	12	205	1,796	289	1,507	1,78,232 11 1	1,922 12 4	1,80,155 7 5	65,661 12 10	1,14,493 10 7
Assam	12	125	1,223	244	979	1,44,027 15 0	1,439 14 9	1,45,467 13 9	63,179 8 9	82,288 5 0
British Burma	15	20	863	214	649	1,34,016 10 7	1,218 5 5	1,35,235 0 0	59,552 9 3	75,682 6 9
Central India	9	58	529	169	360	82,145 2 6	790 2 8	82,935 5 2	31,882 10 0	51,052 11 2
Rajputana	8	76	472	63	409	61,496 8 6	689 1 9	62,185 10 3	22,226 13 0	39,958 13 3
Sind	2	...	105	30	75	20,848 1 0	130 2 3	20,978 3 3	10,411 7 6	10,566 11 0
Total	252	3,986	47,287	8,166	39,121	43,53,559 14 2	49,020 1 11	44,02,580 0 1	10,05,783 12 11	27,96,796 3 2

34. A distribution of depositors into classes according to their several professions is given below :—

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional. A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
North-Western Provinces	2,970	397	1,993	805	237	90	2,249	8,741
Bengal	3,270	741	865	535	133	131	3,061	8,736
Punjab	2,284	182	2,089	747	134	180	940	6,556
Madras	2,098	208	607	225	107	91	1,080	4,416
Central Provinces	1,240	131	771	311	38	54	637	3,182
Behar	897	121	299	118	64	28	643	2,170
Oudh	634	76	353	83	17	10	334	1,507
Eastern Bengal	517	174	109	29	8	5	499	1,341
Assam	341	67	83	17	165	28	278	979
British Burma	266	22	179	16	...	22	144	649
Rajputana	216	5	55	11	...	22	100	409
Central India	131	16	84	13	1	2	113	360
Sind	40	3	22	2	...	2	6	75
Total	14,904	2,143	7,509	2,912	904	665	10,084	39,121

35. The next table represents separation between Native depositors on the one hand and European and Eurasian depositors on the other :—

Postal Circles.	Native depositors, including accounts of local institutions. Number of Accounts.	Native depositors. Balance. R a. p.	European and Eurasian Depositors, including accounts of local institutions. Number of Accounts.	European and Eurasian Depositors. Balance. R a. p.	Total. Number of Accounts.	Total. Balance. R a. p.
Bengal	8,443	6,97,141 1 11	293	51,245 11 4	8,736	7,48,386 13 3
North-Western Provinces	8,195	3,78,215 7 3	546	62,717 13 9	8,741	4,40,933 5 0
Punjab	5,807	2,75,140 11 10	749	1,40,836 10 11	6,556	4,15,977 6 9
Madras	3,875	2,12,496 4 4	541	48,245 0 11	4,416	2,60,741 5 3
Behar	1,971	1,81,310 6 3	199	32,346 3 6	2,170	2,13,656 9 9
Central Provinces	2,818	1,46,430 10 9	364	47,107 9 8	3,182	1,93,538 4 5
Eastern Bengal	1,316	1,45,627 4 6	25	3,892 7 9	1,341	1,49,519 12 3
Oudh	1,336	90,684 0 4	171	23,809 10 3	1,507	1,14,493 10 7
Assam	897	71,863 0 6	82	10,425 4 6	979	82,288 5 0
British Burma	374	38,315 4 7	275	37,367 2 2	649	75,682 6 9
Central India	231	30,810 1 5	129	20,242 9 9	360	51,052 11 2
Rajputana	297	25,728 4 3	112	14,230 9 0	409	39,958 13 3
Sind	63	8,909 14 0	12	1,656 13 9	75	10,566 11 9
Total	35,623	23,02,672 7 11	3,498	4,94,123 11 3	39,121	27,96,796 3 2

36. Investments in Government Promissory Notes were made on behalf of depositors through the agency of the Post Office to the extent of R8,800.

37. Including deposits and withdrawals, nearly 60 lakhs of rupees passed through the hands of the Post Office during the year in its Savings Bank branch. Yet two instances only of misappropriation, amounting in all to R18-4-0, have occurred. This furnishes fresh and gratifying evidence of the honesty of natives of the country, who necessarily form the great majority of postal employés in India.

Section VII.—Insurance and Value-Payable.

Insurance.

38. On the margin is given a table representing the extent to which insurance was resorted to for the transmission of valuables through the agency of the Post office. The aggregate

Year.	Value insured. Letters.	Value insured. Parcels.	Value insured. Total.	Insurance fees.
	R	R	R	R
1877-78, last quarter being the commencement of the system	6,66,320	18,60,191	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79	89,71,775	2,81,21,219	3,70,92,994	1,33,556
1879-80	1,61,35,058	5,34,34,161	6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81	1,57,33,428	6,30,26,524	7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82	1,79,69,808	5,85,53,413	7,65,23,221	1,90,080
1882-83	2,30,67,342	5,95,70,924	8,26,38,266	1,99,841
Percentage of increase as compared with 1881-82	28·37	1·74	7·99	4·64

value of property insured was about 8¼ crores of rupees, which gives an increase of nearly 8 per cent.

39. And the losses which the Post Office had to make good in connection with this heavy responsibility amounted in all to ₹6,276 only, as detailed in the margin.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Losses by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect	11,171 5 9	11,285 11 1
Losses by highway robbery in British Territory	1,305 3 0	420 0 0
Losses by highway robbery in Native States	2,922 15 0	.....
	15,399 7 9	11,605 11 1
Value of property recovered	2,315 9 10	4,818 0 0
	13,083 13 11	6,787 11 1
Claims not preferred	.....	511 8 0
TOTAL	13,083 13 11	6,276 9 1

Value-Payable.

40. Value-payable articles are those in respect to which the sender specifies a sum of money which the Post Office undertakes to realise from the addressee and pay to the sender. When this system was first started in 1877-78 it did not attract much custom. But its popularity is now established, and the increase both in the number of articles sent and in the value declared for realisation has been very large, as the marginal statement will shew. The extension of the value-payable scheme to registered letters from October 1882 doubtless contributed to this success.

	Number of articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
		R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877), four months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
Percentage of increase over the year 1881-82	75·32	56·04	64·17

NOTE.—On the 1st August 1880 the rate of commission for value-payable articles was reduced to the money order scale being about one-half that of the previous scale.

Section VIII.—Miscellaneous.

41. *Security taken from Post Office Servants.*—Below is given the usual statement of operations relating to the security fund :—

RECEIPTS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES. First half-year.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES. Second half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. First half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. Second half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. TOTAL.
			R	R	R
Balance					2,10,015
Interest on above at 3½ per cent. from April to December 1882					5,907
Sundry receipts and recoveries					875
(a) Pensionable.					
Imperial	8,316		8,316		8,316
District	388		388		388
TOTAL	8,704		8,704		8,704
(b.) Non-pensionable.					
Imperial	12,662		12,662		6,331
District	3,375		3,375		1,687
TOTAL	16,037		16,037		8,018
GRAND TOTAL					2,33,519

CHARGES.	Amount.
	R
(a.) Pensionable.	
Sums decreed against the fund	11,451
Rateable refunds to subscribers	1,122
Refunds on account of excess realization	60
Cost of establishment	930
TOTAL	13,563
(b.) Non-pensionable.	
Sums decreed against the fund	1,966
Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	100
Refunds on account of excess realization	47
Cost of establishment	930
TOTAL	3,043
TOTAL CHARGES	16,606
Balance at credit	2,16,913
	2,33,519

Receipts.	Number of employés.		Amount of subscription.			Charges.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		
			R	R	R		
New Fund.							
(a.) *Pensionable.*							
Imperial . .		8,547		8,547	8,547		
District		386		386	386		
Total .		8,933		8,933	8,933		
(b.) *Non-pensionable.*							
Imperial . . .		13,336		6,668	6,668		
District		3,170		1,585	1,585		
Total .		16,506		8,253	8,253		
Balance of the new fund on 31st March 1883 .					17,186		

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R
Returnable portion	92,540	90,344
Non-returnable portion	1,17,475	1,26,569*
Total Balance .	2,10,015	2,16,913

	R
* Balance of non-returnable portion . . .	1,26,569
Amount advanced to Post Masters for purchase of stock notes	57,200
	69,369

Complaints from the Public.

42. The number of complaints from the public which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles rose from 5,433 to 5,760, being an increase of 327. This increase was to a certain extent due to specific causes such as the disorganisation of the Rangoon Post Office, which led to the removal of the Post Master, and the misappropriation of public money at Port Blair followed by the transportation for life of the Post Master. But the addition of new classes of business, such as Savings Banks and Postal Notes, naturally tends to multiply complaints, while the efforts of the department to disseminate postal knowledge among natives, by the publication and distribution of postal guides, and postal notices in the vernacular, are of course attended with a like result.

43. Those complaints which relate to the loss of articles posted in registered letters or in parcels are dealt with in the following analysis. Notwithstanding enlarged risks the total number has fallen from 273 to 253: and in 72 only of these cases was the postal establishment proved to be in fault.

	Registered Letters		Parcels.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry shewed either that no loss had occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials . . .	81	85	82	63	163	148
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	26	46	25	26	51	72
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	25	16	34	17	59	33
Total .	132	147	141	106	273	253

Class I includes 4 insured cases under the head of "Registered Letters" and 16 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

Class II includes 4 insured cases under the head of "Registered Letters" and 15 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

Class III includes 4 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

Convictions and Departmental Punishments.

44. Detailed in Appendix VIII will be found the number of legal convictions and departmental punishments of postal servants. A summary is given on the margin.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of legal convictions	159	164
Number of cases punished departmentally	58	69
	217	233

Highway Robberies.

45. From the marginal abstract it will be seen that highway robberies have considerably diminished, the number having fallen from a total of 31 to a total of 12. It is specially satisfactory to notice that one case only occurred in foreign territory during the year. A summary is attached giving the total number of highway robberies in each year since 1858-59. The number is much lower in the year under review than it ever has been before.

Circles.	1881-82. Number of Highway Robberies.			1882-83. Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	...	...	...	4	...	4
Madras	2	1	3	...	...	...
Bombay	2	...	2	1	...	1
North-Western Provinces	9	...	9	2	1	3
Punjab	2	1	3	2	...	2
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	1	1	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana	...	7	7	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	2	...	2	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	1	1	...	...	...
Central India	...	3	3	...	...	...
	17	14	31	11	1	12

Year.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
1858-59	...	...	27
1859-60	31	19	50
1860-61	20	33	53
1861-62	25	28	53
1862-63	40	36	76
1863-64	33	28	61
1864-65	29	40	69
1865-66	15	36	51
1866-67	17	26	43
1867-68	11	19	30
1868-69	17	16	33
1869-70	11	20	31
1870-71	11	14	25
1871-72	24	12	36
1872-73	13	12	25
1873-74	21	11	32
1874-75	19	6	25
1875-76	14	12	26
1876-77	12	4	16
1877-78	34	18	52
1878-79	28	18	46
1879-80	26	13	39
1880-81	25	24	49*
1881-82	17	14	31
1882-83	11	1	12

* The 10 robberies which form this increase all occurred beyond the limits of British India in the country held temporarily under military occupation in South Afghanistan.

46. The localities in which the highway robberies occurred are given in the following statement :—

1882-83.

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bengal	Rungpur	1	...		...	...
	Jalpaiguri	2	...		...	...
	Hooghly	1	...		...	...
		4	...		...	...
Bombay	Poona	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly	1	...	Rampur	1	...
	Moradabad	1	...			
		2	...		1	...
Punjab	Delhi	2	...		...	...
	Hissar	...	1		...	...
		2	1		...	...
Behar	Purneah	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	Dungarpur	...	1
		...	...		...	1
Oudh	Gonda	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
	Total	11	1		1	1

Total (British) 11, besides 1 attempt. Total (Foreign) 1, besides 1 attempt.

47. Convictions were obtained in two of the robberies that took place in Bengal, and in two instances also in the North-Western Provinces. In the remaining cases the perpetrators were not traced. In eight cases the greater portion of the plundered mail was recovered. In four cases nothing was recovered. Five of these highway robberies were aggravated by the wounding and maltreatment of the runners carrying the mail.

48. One runner lost his life while crossing the Ghatprabha river in the Kaladgi Collectorate. This accident is thus described by the Post Master General: "The river was in high flood at the time, and the ferry-boat, in which there were 40 passengers, was carried away and upset. Some 20 lives were lost, but the boatmen were successful in saving the mail wallet with its contents uninjured." Another runner was drowned while crossing the mail over a stream in the Khoolna district in Bengal.

49. *Numerical strength of the Postal Establishment.*—An abstract shewing the strength of the postal establishments is given on the margin. Further details for each circle will be found in Appendix IX.

Postal Officials.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	283	314
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Post Masters	4,426	4,576
Extraneous agencies such as Schoolmasters, &c.	338	603
Clerks	4,019	4,641
Postmen and other servants	8,105	8,612
Road Establishment	12,708	12,034
Village Postmen	3,148	3,649
	32,927	34,429

50. *Printing in Private Presses.*—In September 1882 the Government expressed a wish that private presses should be utilised in an increasing degree for the printing work of the Post Office, and directed me to notice in my Annual Report the extent to which private presses were used during the year. In the year under review private presses have been employed for printing the quarterly lists of Post Offices in India, for the book of establishment issued yearly by the Comptroller, Post Office, for tour programmes, sorting lists, notices, circulars, docket forms, envelopes, and labels. Altogether the cost of printing work executed by private agency has amounted to ₹22,488.

Section IX.—Non-Postal branches of the Department.

51. *Government Carrying Agency.*—Owing to railway extension the line between Peshawar and Hajishah was abolished; and at the close of the year the Government Carrying Agency, commonly known by the name of the "Government Bullock Train," consisted only of two lines, *viz.*, that between Umballa and Simla, and that between Lahore and Ludhiana *viâ* Ferozepore.

52. *Passenger Services.*—When the railway was opened to Peshawar the passenger service to that place was closed: and the sole line that remained on the 31st March 1883 was that between Umballa and Simla.

Section X.—Financial Results.

53. The following figures give the financial results of the year. The delay in the submission of the report has been due to the instructions of the Secretary of State that the figures should correspond with those given in the Comptroller General's Finance and Revenue Accounts, which, as the Government are aware, are not finally closed till nearly a year after the period to which they relate. I have been also instructed to embody here the explanation called for by the Secretary of State as to the increase in certain charges between 1872-73 and 1881-82.

54. Appendix XI, here produced for convenience of reference, is a comparative abstract of receipts and charges during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

APPENDIX XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R
I.—Postal Service.		
Cash Receipts	31,36,104	33,77,402
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps, gross value	45,32,800	45,93,025
„ Service Postage Stamps	13,88,929	14,90,802
Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, sale of waste paper, &c.)	98,800	53,297
Total	91,56,633	95,14,526
Deduct—		
Amount of Postage received in India and paid to the Post Master General, London	2,92,871	2,42,567
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	17,988	22,470
	3,10,859	2,65,037
Net Receipts	88,45,774	92,49,489
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	3,70,269	2,71,542
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	39,586	7,194
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,97,628	1,88,164
Total	6,07,483	4,66,900
III.—Receipts not shewn in Post Office Accounts but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	45,810	61,580*a*
Total Receipts	94,99,067	97,77,969

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R
I. Postal Service.		
Salaries and Establishments	61,81,993	65,50,162
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	14,21,973	16,54,842
Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service)	3,31,086	3,20,061
Bounty Money due to Ships' captains for conveyance of Mails	1,126	1,414
Construction and repair of Buildings	22,587	22,747
Discount on sale of Ordinary Stamps	1,41,515	1,42,554
Total	81,00,280	86,91,780
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	3,57,887	2,35,800
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	68,182	10,039
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,97,628	1,88,164
Subsidy to B. I. S. N. Company	7,12,000	7,12,000
Total	13,35,697	11,46,003
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post Establishment, including Zemindary Dâk in Bengal	10,75,250	10,87,620*b*
Stores from England	2,32,120	2,78,710*d*
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	7,00,000	7,00,000*c*
„ to Tigris and Euphrates S. N. Co., for conveyance of Mails, Busreh to Bagdad	36,000	36,000
Total	20,43,370	21,02,330
Total Charges	1,14,79,347	1,19,40,113

a District post cess is credited to Provincial rates. *b* The District post is administered by Local Governments and is not under the control of the Imperial Post.
c India's share of subsidy to the P. & O. Company for the conveyance of mails between Brindisi and Bombay, see para. 3 of report. *d* Postage labels, embossed envelopes, post-cards, &c.

55. I will first offer a few observations on the figures given under heads I and II.

Of the increase in cash receipts ₹92,000 is due to increased money order commission, and the remainder is to be attributed to improved value-payable parcel traffic, to an increased posting of light newspapers, consequent on the reduction of the postage upon them to one pice, prepayment of which is made in cash, and to general progress. The increase under ordinary postage labels is ₹60,000. The other items do not call for remarks. The diminution in the receipts from non-postal branches is caused by the reduction (followed by subsequent abolition) of certain bullock train and van dâk lines, consequent on the opening of Railways, specially of the line to Peshawar. I may reproduce here an extract from Mr. Hogg's letter No. 8874, dated 28th November last, relative to the falling off of bullock train receipts and expenditure, about which a query was put in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 150 of 24th May last.

"I understand that the figures for the year 1881-82 have been contrasted with those of 1880-81. They are as follows:—

	BULLOCK TRAIN.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts . . .	10,04,299	3,70,269	6,34,030
Disbursements . . .	9,66,150	3,57,887	6,08,263

The decrease under both heads is due mainly to the cessation of the war in Afghanistan. That war taxed the resources of the Government Bullock Train very severely, thus giving rise to very large increases both in receipts and charges, which ceased only when Afghanistan was evacuated. The effect of this strain was most felt during the year 1879-80, but operated also in the following year: for it was only in August 1880 that our troops quitted Kabul, and Kandahar was not given up till April 1881. As already said, the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan was the principal cause of the decreases under consideration. But the Bullock Train receipts and charges for the year 1881-82 were further lessened by the closure of the following Bullock Train lines in the preceding year:—

Name of Line.	*Date of Closure.*
Ratial to Hajishah	1-1-81
Wazirabad to Sialkot	1-1-81
Kurnool to Thul	1-2-81
Rawalpindi to Murree	1-1-81
Lahore to Multan	1-2-81
Saharanpur to Roorkee and Mussooree . . .	15-3-81
Aligarh to Moradabad	15-3-81
Cawnpore to Fatehgarh	1-2-81

6. The closure of these lines was intimated in my report for the year 1880-81, when I gave some account of the origin and development of the Government Bullock Train, pointing out that the business was fast disappearing in consequence of railway extension and soon would be limited to the line between Umballa and Simla. The business is now actually limited to that line."

To this I may add that the Punjab Military Van Dâk is now gone.[1]

56. The receipts from the Bullock Train might perhaps be enhanced by raising the charges, but it is undesirable for a Government Department like the Post Office to make a profit on such a business. The sum of ₹1,88,164 put down on both sides of the account represents the actual revenue from passengers on the departmentally managed line between Umballa and Simla. As the mails

[1] It was finally closed on 1st May 1882.

are carried by the same vehicles, it is impossible to calculate accurately the cost of the mail apart from the Passenger Service. The receipts from the latter head has therefore been taken *pro formâ* as the expenditure, leaving the balance of expenditure to represent the actual cost of carrying the mails. This balance (₨3,20,061) does not, however, include only the Umballa-Simla line. There are numerous mail-cart lines let out on contract over India, such as—

	₨
Poona to Belgaum, costing	42,000
Belgaum to Gadag	12,000
Wadhwan to Rajkot and Bhuj	18,600
Mettupalayam to Ootacamund	8,400

and many others, all of which are debited to the heading "Mail Cart."

57. On the expenditure side, an increase is shewn under salaries and establishments of ₨3,68,169. Of this sum—

₨ 35,000 was sanctioned by Government;
₨1,87,000 represents the cost of creation and revision of small appointments;
₨1,30,000 is the result of sanctions given in 1881-82;
₨ 16,000 is due to annual increments on progressive salaries.

₨3,68,000

The first item needs no explanation, as the necessity for each item was duly reported at the time. The second may be divided as follows:—

	₨
Due to opening new Offices	36,500
Due to new appointments	57,000
Revision of existing establishments	93,500

The chief items are an increase of ₨19,443 in the Comptroller's office for clerks required for auditing Money Order and Savings Bank Accounts and ₨33,781 for increase in the Railway Mail Service. As fresh railway lines are opened or additional trains are used for the carriage or sorting of mails, so does the Railway Mail Service develop. During the year there was an addition of 4,756 miles to the mileage over which sorting of mails was extended. Railway sorting is expensive, but the distances in India are so enormous that the saving of time in the receipt and despatch of mails which is effected by sorting in the train, is of incalculable importance to the administration of the country and to the public. The creation of new appointments is due principally to the development of new lines of work. If the money order traffic in a Head Office increases beyond a certain point, the clerk who does it must be given an assistant, say on ₨10 or ₨15 a month, to relieve him of purely clerical labour, and perhaps to keep the Savings Bank books for him. Sometimes the responsibility increases out of all proportion to the pay. A schoolmaster who is paid ₨3 or ₨5 is found to have perhaps ₨5,000 passing through his hands every month, owing, it may be, to gangs of villagers having gone from the neighbourhood to the Presidency town, who commence remitting their savings home, or to well-to-do zemindars who after a good season commence remitting large sums for the purchase of objects of European luxury. If the traffic so developed continues steady, the schoolmaster naturally expects a little extra pay, and it must be given him. If, to take another instance, owing to the opening of a railway, two deliveries and two despatches are made instead of one, and sorting at night is added to sorting during the day, additional establishment has to be provided. It is to be recollected that work in the Post Office begins as a rule at, if not before, daylight, to allow the public to get their letters first thing in the morning.

During the day the establishment must be on duty, to register letters, issue money orders, &c., and in the evening again, when the work of the public is over, they have to sort and despatch the articles posted during the day. In most Post Offices one set of clerks do the work, lasting, as I have shown, from early morning till late at night. Thus a change in the time of a train or the use of an additional train may involve the employment of a night set, to dispose of mails arriving during the night for or from offices in the interior. I have mentioned these facts merely as illustrations of the innumerable cases in which a revision of establishments and salaries is required. Postal work must be done, not merely accurately but instantly. The public could not endure delay to their correspondence on the ground of insufficiency of clerks or that the Post Master had been up all night. As a matter of fact much work is now done by candidates, who work for nothing in the hope of ultimately obtaining a permanent appointment. Without this assistance the cost of the department would be augmented.

58. In connection with this subject I may mention that the cost of Post Offices varies greatly. Thus in the Punjab there are 82 village offices, the average cost of each of which is only R7-8-0 a piece. On the other hand, as Government desired such an illustration, I may give the history of the Benares City Office to show how, under favorable circumstances, the cost of an office may grow. Originally, as in most Indian stations, the main Post Office was a building in cantonments, and only a letter-box or small Receiving House existed for the benefit of the native public in the city.

Accordingly we find that in April 1868 the establishment of the Benares City Post Office consisted of—

	R	a.	p.
1 Receiving House Clerk	30	0	0
2 Miscellaneous servants	10	0	0
1 Runner	4	0	0
Stationery	1	0	0
House-rent	5	0	0
TOTAL	50	0	0

In December 1875 this Receiving House was constituted a branch office to allow of parcels being received in the city and the cost of the office was raised to R86, as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
1 Deputy Post Master	30	0	0
1 Clerk	20	0	0
2 Miscellaneous servants	10	0	0
2 Runners	8	0	0
2 Banghy Burdars	8	0	0
Stationery	2	0	0
House-rent	8	0	0
TOTAL	86	0	0

In July 1877 the cost of this office was further raised to R108-0-0, an additional clerk on R20 being sanctioned with R2 more for stationery to enable the branch office to exchange bags directly with the Railway Mail Service. This of course saved the letters having to go round to the Head Post Office and gave the merchants of the city a longer time to post.

In June 1878 the establishment was reduced to ₹104.

In August 1881, four letter-box peons were sanctioned and the cost of the office was then raised to ₹116.

The introduction of Savings Bank and money-order business led to the City Branch Office being converted into a Sub-Office, delivering as well as receiving correspondence, with the following establishment:—

	₹	a.	p.
1 Sub-Post Master	100	0	0
6 Clerks	145	0	0
20 Postmen	179	0	0
2 Packers	10	0	0
2 Letter-Box Peons	10	0	0
1 Chowkidar	5	0	0
1 Stamper	5	0	0
Contingencies	10	0	0
House-rent	20	0	0
	484	0	0

but this increase was met by reductions in the Disbursing (Camp) Office, so that the net increased cost to Government was only ₹20.

This office was converted into a Head Office on the 1st July 1883, and the cost of the office increased to ₹667 per mensem, but here again the net increase was only ₹41, the establishments being provided as before by transfer from the Head Office.

The net increase therefore in the cost of the Benares City Office has been, since 1868, ₹127 per mensem. Meanwhile, the cost of the Disbursing Office has only grown by ₹98 rising to ₹148. In other words, all the additional work which has, during a period of 15 years, been thrown upon the Post Offices in the cantonment and large city of Benares, has been carried out at a cost of only ₹225 rising to ₹275 a month, an average annual increase of ₹15 rising to ₹18 a month. And this work includes not merely a large annual addition to the number of articles delivered and despatched, but insurance, value-payable, Money-order, Savings Bank, and other duties, involving heavy pecuniary responsibilities,—responsibilities, moreover, not limited to Benares itself, but including the supervision of twenty Sub-Offices the pecuniary transactions of which are supervised by the Post Master of Benares and daily entered in his accounts.

59. I will now continue my review of the financial results of 1882-83.

Miscellaneous and contingent charges have increased in 1882-83 by ₹2,32,869. This is divided as follows:—

	₹
Payments to State Railways	15,298
Haulage of sorting carriages	72,072
Special trains	21,900
Travelling allowances, and improved Simla allowances to Director General's Office	11,883
Comptroller's Office	12,588
Furniture and Workshop stores (491 new offices created)	99,128
	232,869

60. Under haulage of sorting carriages there would have been a decrease, but the Honorable Sir Stuart Bayley awarded ₹75,000 against the Post Office on account of arrear claims suddenly made by the Madras Railway. Special trains are run with the Overland Mails if the steamer reaches Bombay shortly after the ordinary train has gone. Formerly all the mails for Northern India

travelled *viâ* Jubbulpore, and specials were only run provided they could catch up the ordinary train at that place. When the Rajputana Railway was finished, specials were also run to Ahmedabad. In the year under report the Government ordered the specials to run as far as Allahabad and Bandikui. This accounts for the enhanced charges under special trains. Owing to the increase in the number of clerks in the Comptroller's Office, a fresh house had to be taken in Calcutta, the rent and first fittings of which represent the sum of ₹12,588. The last item gives an average increase of contingencies for each new office created of about ₹200.

61. This sum of ₹200 seems high no doubt. The cost of fully equipping a new Sub-Office, with all the miscellaneous paraphernalia of sign-board, letter-box, letter-box board, scales, a safe, table, stool, locks, bags, and other articles of which I need not give a catalogue, comes to ₹180 or 190. On the other hand, when a small village office is opened under the *Gooroo* of a village school or the village banya, the furniture given is of the most meagre description, hardly costing ₹8 or ₹10,—a box, a seal, a stamp and a few printed forms, and that is all. It is, I am afraid, impossible to give, as has been suggested by Government, the ordinary expenditure on contingencies of an established office and the initial cost of contingencies on establishing a new one. Post Offices are not classified, with a certain quantity of furniture, stamps, &c., allowed to each grade. Were this the case the increased cost would be great, as every office would be given the regular scale, which would have to be framed for a well equipped, not a badly equipped office. Besides, furniture varies according to the needs of the office, and a small Sub-Office at the junction of two lines would have more sorting cases than a much more important office which had but little sorting work to do. The system followed is this. Each office is inspected once or twice a year. The Superintendent or Inspector examines the stock on the spot, and if more is required he sends to the Post Master General an indent detailing exactly what furniture there is and what more he requires. This is checked by the Post Master General, who judges of each requisition on its merits, and sanctions or refuses the increase or calls for further information as he deems proper. If for this system there were substituted a regular scale, the essentials of a few would become the superfluities of many, and great waste would be the result.

62. But I would specially point out that the increase under contingencies is not alone due to equipping new offices. The recent increase of work means a more than normal increase in contingencies upon old ones. For instance, it has been found necessary in parts of the country to distribute iron safes freely to Sub-Offices in the Mofussil. Strong, good, and lasting articles are manufactured in Calcutta for Rs. 16, less than the price of a teak-wood box. In Bengal they are required because (though Post Office burglaries are rare) the Sub-Post Masters would not stay in the office at night, if the cash were not secure against ordinary thieves, and as the safe is always when practicable deposited in the Police Station, the custodians of it themselves must be kept out of temptation. On the other hand, in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, safes have to be allowed because the character of the criminal classes there would render it positively dangerous to leave the money unprotected. It will be admitted, I think, that a department which collects and again distributes some 6½ crores of rupees in the year in one branch of work alone, can hardly avoid spending a little in taking care of that money. Then, again, special endeavours have been made by Mr. Hogg to disseminate knowledge of postal rules and aids to thrift amongst that gigantic portion

of the population which only speaks and reads the vernacular. Savings Bank Rules, Postal Note Circulars, and the like, have been translated and printed in large numbers in the native style, on inferior paper, at native printing presses. This, again, has added to the outlay on printing contingencies. Further, in Bengal the Post Master General reported that in 1882-83 the stock of articles in his depôt had fallen so low that an unusually large supply (which will last some time) had to be indented for to replenish it. In Assam more money was spent on waterproof bags, a *sine quâ non* in that rainy country. The development of the District Post Office in Burma was aided by the supply of furniture at Imperial expense. All these items contributed to swell the charge for contingencies. After all, the increase if spread over all India really amounts to but a small sum.

63. The subsidy to the British India Steam Navigation Company, though paid as a matter of convenience through the Post Office and debited in its accounts, represents also the purchase of privileges in regard to taking up the steamers in case of necessity, the carrying of soldiers and Government officers at fixed rates. The share due to the Post Office has been estimated at only ₹2,95,323. The recent revision of the contract, by which great economy has been effected, will be described in the report for the year 1884-85.

64. I have entered into these details, as Government desired me to do so, and I now proceed to answer the other queries put in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 150, dated 24th May 1883, which His Lordship requested should be given in this Report. Explanation has already been rendered about the falling off in Bullock Train receipts and charges. The other points are as follows:—

(1.) The increase of the expenditure under the head "Salaries and Establishments," which has risen from ₹41,03,565 in 1872-73 to ₹61,81,993 in 1881-82.

(2.) The increase under the head "Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges" from ₹5,70,010 in 1872-73 to ₹14,21,973 in 1881-82.

And the Secretary of State desires to know what portion of the increased expenditure is due to a larger number of officers employed, and what to an increase in salaries of Post Masters and others which may have been found necessary owing to more responsible duties having been imposed upon them in consequence of the transfer of Money Order, Value-Payable, and Insurance business to the Post Office.

65. In respect of this I beg to state that it is exceedingly difficult to re-classify the expenditure in view to ascertaining what portion of increase is due to mere increase in numerical strength and what to greater responsibility. A new Post Office may be opened and the pay of the Post Master will rightly be put down to numerical increase. When that Post Master's duties become more responsible his pay is raised, and the additional salary represents his greater responsibility. But the whole of his salary appears as but one item in the accounts. The figures for 1872-73 and 1881-82 have, however, been scrutinised laboriously item by item, and the result is that of the increase of ₹20,78,428, which has occurred during 9 years under the head of "Salaries and Establishments," it is found that ₹14,71,140 are due to the employment of a larger number of officers, and ₹6,07,288 to raising salaries on account of additional responsibilities. This calculation has been made on the following principle. The establishment has been taken as it stood in each office in 1872-73. Increases to the pay of the then existing members of the establishment have been considered due to the development of the department and to increased responsibility. The pay of *additional* hands employed has been put down as due to increased number of officers. Take, for instance, the case of

Jubbulpore office in the Central Provinces. The following is a comparative statement of the office as it stood nine years ago and as it stood in 1881-82 :—

Designation and number of employé.	Number.	1872-73.	1881-82.		Increase due to increased responsibility.			Increase due to a larger number of employés.
		Sanctioned amount as it stood on the 1st April 1872.	Number.	Sanctioned amount as it stood on the 1st April 1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net result.	
Postmaster . .	1	200	1	250	50	...	...	...
Head Clerk . .	1	58	1	70	12	...	...	...
2nd do. . .	1	40	1	60	20	...	...	...
3rd do. . .	1	30	2	80	10	...	...	40
4th do. . .	1	20	1	30	10	...	...	...
5th do. . .	1	20	2	40	...	...	...	20
2 Peons at ₹9 .	2	18	2	18	...	...	...	...
6 do. at ₹7 .	6	42	9	63	...	...	...	21
Rural Messenger .	1	7	2	V. postmen . 14	...	...	...	7
Packer . . .	1	6	2	12	...	...	...	6
			5	Postmen at ₹8 each . 40	...	...	...	40
			1	V. do. . 8	...	...	...	8
			3	Mail peons at ₹7 each . 21	...	...	...	21
	16	441	32	706	102	...	...	163

The result of this shows that ₹102 per mensem is debitable to increased responsibility and ₹163 to increased number of officers.

66. In a large department like the Post Office with innumerable small charges, the submission of detailed statements, explanatory of all such increases and decreases, would involve my placing before Government such a mass of figures that a review of them would be hopeless. I will therefore only give a statement of the broad lines on which the increases have gone in the nine years preceding 1881-82.

Name of Establishment.	Increase on account of salaries raised	Increase owing to larger number of hands.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	
Director General . .	...	12,182	Two Assistant Directors General created and a Superintendent attached to Director General's Office. An Assistant Inspector General of Police abolished.
Comptroller, Post Office .	...	12,590	Assistant Comptroller (for Money Orders) created.
Deputy Post Masters General in charge of circles .	...	29,681	The number has increased from 5 to 9.
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents .	...	1,43,559	The number has increased from 78 to 119. This includes Travelling Examiners specially appointed to examine the accounts of Head Offices, since heavy pecuniary transactions commenced.
Inspectors . . .	...	1,00,085	The number has increased from 63 to 136. In Bengal, for instance, where the administration and practical control of Zemindary Dâk Establishments were made over to the Imperial Post Office, Inspectors were appointed to supervise them as well as the rural offices and lines generally of each district.

Name of Establishment.	Increase on account of salaries raised	Increase owing to larger number of hands.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service .	6,551	...	The Assistant Director General's pay was raised on account of enormously increased responsibility.
Director General's and Comptroller's Office Establishments . .	...	1,03,090	Due to increase in accounts to be audited and correspondence to be carried on.
Fixed Post Office Establishments . . .	6,00,737	7,17,882	Post Offices increased from 3,006 to 4,819, and number of Post Masters, Clerks, Postmen, Village Postmen, from 10,665 to 20,977.
Railway Mail Service .	...	2,88,741	Due to the opening of new Railways and the using of fresh trains.
Miscellaneous . .	...	63,330	Includes ₹11,140 subsidy to a private Railway Company, ₹32,162 to printing departmental forms, before shown under Contingencies, ₹17,628 payment to Irrawaddy Flotilla for mails carried, ₹2,400 miscellaneous.
TOTAL .	6,07,288	14,71,140	
GRAND TOTAL .	20,78,428		

67. The second item respecting which the Secretary of State asked for information was as to the increase in contingencies, which in nine years have been increased by ₹8,51,963.

The following are the principal items of increase under this head :—

Heads of Charges.	Increase.	Cause of Increase.
	₹	
Travelling Allowances .	1,66,476	Due to a large increase in the number of Travelling Officers, *viz.*:—
		1872-73. 1881-82.
		No. of Dy. Post Masters Genl. 5 9
		„ of Superintendents . . 78 119
		„ of Inspectors . . . 63 136
Office Furniture . .	55,279	Due to opening of new Post Offices, increased establishments and extension of the different branches of the department.
Miscellaneous . .	2,49,496	Due to increased demand for bags, wallets, cloth, stamps, scales, weights, stationery, &c.
Payments to P. & O. Co. for conveyance of mails by non-contract vessels .	13,606	This payment was not made in 1872-73.
Railway hire for conveyance of parcels . .	53,912	Due to extension of Railway Lines. The extra charge is mainly due to the payment of ₹6,000 monthly to G. I. P. Railway.
Payments to State Railways	3,47,697	No payments made to State Railways prior to 1878-79.
Petty increases aggregating	66,422	
TOTAL INCREASE .	9,52,888	
DEDUCT—Decreases shewn below :—		
Printing Charges . .	27,809	Owing to most of the printing work of the department being done at the Aligarh Postal Press in 1881-82. Up to 1880-81, printing for Punjab and North-Western Provinces was done at the Lahore and Allahabad Jail Presses.
Haulage of sorting carriages	30,093	Haulage payments to East Indian Railway included in "Payments to State Railways."
Petty decreases aggregating	43,023	
TOTAL DECREASE .	1,00,925	
NET INCREASE .	8,51,963	

68. I now come to the Part III of figures given by the Comptroller General in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the Postal Department (see *supra*, para. 54). Turning to the receipts, R61,580, I have been unable to ascertain to what they relate, and as a reference to the different Account Offices in India would involve further delay to this report, I have thought it unadvisable to keep it back for want of the information. The sum includes, I believe, only petty items collected all over India, apart from rates proper, and credited as miscellaneous receipts of Zemindary Dâk Funds, such as sale of old huts and the like. It would be more satisfactory if the proceeds of the several cesses, under which the District Dâk Funds are raised, could be put opposite the expenditure; for I need scarcely remark that the expenditure under District Post is all covered by receipts locally raised, which amount to about 10 lakhs a year, and for which the Post Office is given no credit. In Bengal there is a separate cess on the zemindars. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Assam, and the Central Provinces, the cess (originally distinct) now forms part of the consolidated Local Fund Cess. In Madras and Bombay the amount is a provincial service asset, originally granted by the Imperial Government. In Burma and Assam I believe cesses are locally raised, and sums are also contributed from Provincial Revenues. The original object of these cesses was to enable the Magistracy to receive and issue reports and orders about crimes. Later on the funds were utilised for opening out postal communication to out-of-the-way places which local administrative requirements necessitated being linked with the Imperial system. The relations of the District to the Imperial Post were described in Section IV of last year's report, and the district dâks have been useful in the past in enabling the local Government or the local Post Masters General (when the Government entrusted the management of the District Post to them) to open offices and lines where they considered it necessary on local grounds, in cases where the receipts were insufficent to justify the Imperial Post undertaking the work. I cannot avoid adding, however, that the system is somewhat of an anachronism now, at least in the older provinces of the empire.

69. The following is a brief *résumé* of the financial results of the year. It will be seen that though the totals agree with the figures given by the Comptroller General in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, the details do not. It is too late now to go over the figures and recast them, but full details will be found in the appendices, and I shall endeavour next year to introduce more complete harmony between the Comptroller General's headings and my own.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
PURELY POSTAL SERVICE.	R	R
Receipts including sale of Service Postage Stamps	88,45,774*	92,49,459
" excluding " " "	74,56,845	77,58,687
Disbursements including discount on sale of Ordinary Stamps	81,00,280	86,91,780
Net revenue including sale of Service Postage Stamps	7,45,494	5,57,709
NON-POSTAL BRANCH.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	3,70,269	2,71,542
Disbursements	3,57,887	2,35,800
Surplus	12,382	35,742

* The report last year showed 87,04,259, or Rs. 1,41,515 less. This was because discount on Postage Stamps was excluded and the net receipts shown. Now, as the Comptroller General shows discount separately, the gross receipts are shown.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
NON-POSTAL BRANCH—*continued.*		
Punjab Mail Van Dâk.	₹	₹
Receipts	39,586	7,194
Disbursements	68,182	10,039
Deficit	28,596	2,845
Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts and Disbursements	1,97,628	1,88,164
Contract subsidies paid through the Post Office, but employed also largely on General and Military considerations.		
Disbursements	7,12,000	7,12,000

These results may be summarised as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of	7,45,494	5,57,709
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of	12,382	35,742
A net deficit in the Punjab Van Dâk of	—28,596	—2,845

On the margin is entered a list of items chargeable against the Post Office which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Department.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1,33,107	1,78,692
Railway Service estimated at (1881-82. ₹ 5,00,215; 1882-83. ₹ 5,69,215)		
Less actual payments (1881-82. ₹ 3,61,406; 1882-83. ₹ 4,48,776)		
(1881-82. ₹ 2,07,809; 1882-83. ₹ 1,20,439)	2,08,000	1,20,600
English Stores	2,32,120	*2,78,710
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	51,402	38,878
Rent of Government Buildings	2,22,351	2,27,830
Estimated postal share of marine subsidies	2,95,323	2,95,323
Gratuities	4,651	4,888
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	3,191	1,326
Pensions (being the average of five years)	1,50,306	1,63,391
	13,00,451	13,09,047

* Already included in Appendix XI.

70. The charges which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Post Office Department show an increase of ₹8,596 in 1882-83, compared with the charges in the previous year. If these items be added to the disbursements shown in the regular accounts of the department, the working of the purely Postal Department shows a deficit of ₹7,51,338 instead of a surplus of ₹5,57,709. The items under Part III of Appendix XI are not included in this calculation, because part of the money is spent in carrying articles on which, though they pass through the post, the department takes no revenue and spends no money; part of it is indeed spent upon mere messengers of the Magistracy who convey articles between head-quarters and camp that do not pass through the post at all, and some portion of the money represents the cost of collecting the rates; although, therefore, the establishments are useful to the department, it is impossible to estimate what the value of the service is, and it must be entirely put out of account.

Section XI.—General Review of Progress.

71. On the margin is given a table which shews the yearly progress made by the Department as respects correspondence, revenue from private correspondence and expenditure since the year 1855-56, that being the first complete year after the introduction of a cheap scale of postage in the year 1854.

YEAR.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100)	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).
1855-56, first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto	207	237	161
1868-69, fourteenth ditto	228	258	182
1869-70, fifteenth ditto	253	246	190
1870-71, sixteenth ditto	257	235	175
1871-72, seventeenth ditto	269	272	173
1872-73, eighteenth ditto	279	279	177
1873-74, nineteenth ditto	328	284	184
1874-75, twentieth ditto	348	305	189
1875-76, twenty-first ditto	352	326	191
1876-77, twenty-second ditto	368	345	196
1877-78, twenty-third ditto	387	378	206
1878-79, twenty-fourth ditto	394	390	222
1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto	428	417	234
1880-81, twenty-sixth ditto	476	452	252
1881-82, twenty-seventh ditto	507	459	270
1882-83, twenty-eighth ditto	550	478	290

Section XII.—Notices of Post Office Officials.

72. Acknowledgments are due to Mr. Sheridan for valuable assistance rendered in the preparation of a new Post Office Manual; to Mr. Barton Groves for energy in connection with district post extension in British Burma; to Mr. J. H. Cornwal for the success with which the Field Force postal arrangements in Egypt were worked; to Mr. E. Monks for restoring order to the Rangoon Post Office; to Mr. P. Gorman for maintaining postal communication with the Field Force at Kalahandi; and to Rai Luchman Sing, Bahadur, for services during railway interruptions in the Presidency of Bombay.

Statement shewing the Number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1882-83, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1882.			Opened or entertained in 1882-83.			Total of 1882-83.			Closed or discontinued in 1882-83.			Balance on the 31st March 1883.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	858	2,493	778	99	394	158	957	2,887	936	50	220	71	907	2,667	865	Increase 49	Increase 174	Increase 87
Madras	728	761	318	63	80	125	791	841	443	2	99	4	789	742	439	" 61	Decrease 19	" 121
Bombay	794	1,454	578	152	251	118	946	1,705	696	8	214	74	938	1,491	622	" 144	Increase 37	" 44
North-Western Provinces	598	218	3	26	75	3	624	293	6	8	11	2	616	282	4	" 18	" 64	" 1
Punjab	565	241	277	50	60	32	615	301	309	17	38	8	598	263	301	" 33	" 22	" 24
British Burma	28	49	. .	5	16	4	33	65	4	. .	. .	. .	33	65	4	" 5	" 16	" 4
Central Provinces	277	295	237	26	126	26	303	421	263	15	27	16	288	394	247	" 11	" 99	" 10
Oudh	170	99	96	31	16	16	201	115	112	5	10	1	196	105	111	" 26	" 6	" 15
Rajputana	79	43	45	6	2	4	85	45	49	. .	. .	2	85	45	47	" 6	" 2	" 2
Assam	141	94	174	8	13	15	149	107	189	. .	1	2	149	106	187	" 8	" 12	" 13
Behar	278	354	474	34	34	79	312	388	553	3	24	12	309	364	541	" 31	" 10	" 67
Eastern Bengal	160	310	172	65	257	43	225	567	215	2	86	10	223	481	205	" 63	" 171	" 33
Central India	66	52	31	13	21	12	79	73	43	. .	5	2	79	68	41	" 13	" 16	" 10
Sind	77	44	58	25	20	4	102	64	62	2	14	6	100	50	56	" 23	" 6	Decrease 2
Railway Mail Service	. .	683	. .	. .	195	. .	. .	878	. .	. .	65	. .	. .	813	. .	. . . .	" 130	. . . .
Total	4,819	7,190	3,241*a*	603	1,560	639	5,422	8,750	3,880	112	814	210	5,310	7,936	3,670*a*	Increase 491	Increase 746	Increase 429

a. The difference between these numbers and those shewn in Appendix IX is due to the inclusion of experimental village postmen in this statement and their exclusion from Appendix IX.

Appendix No. II.

Statement shewing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers, during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.								Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners or Boats.		Sea.		Grand Total.	
	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Mail Guards.		Under Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections.		Total.									
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	. . .	. . .	117	60	557	614	674	674	63	73	4,076	4,172	2,900	3,112	7,713	8,031
Madras	. . .	. . .	225	233	1,624	1,616	1,849	1,849	101	98	6,504	6,435	3,064	3,064	11,518	11,446
Bombay	. . .	. . .	23	23	1,500	1,500	1,523	1,523	689	745	6,958	7,337	5,430	5,430	14,600	15,035
North-Western Provinces	. . .	. . .	183	47	1,047	1,183	1,230	1,230	424	577	1,441	1,403	. . .	. . .	3,095	3,210
Punjab	. . .	. . .	143	143	934	988	1,077	1,131	930	913	2,094	2,157	. . .	. . .	4,101	4,201
British Burma	163	163	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	163	163	68	68	1,427	1,427	2,914	2,914	4,572	4,572
Central Provinces	. . .	. . .	60	72	772	823	832	895	220	320	2,490	2,289	. . .	. . .	3,542	3,504
Oudh	. . .	. . .	22	22	252	252	274	274	164	165	664	725	. . .	. . .	1,102	1,164
Rajputana	. . .	. . .	19	38	633	633	652	671	. . .	60	1,344	1,239	. . .	. . .	1,996	1,070
Assam	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,539	1,535	. . .	. . .	1,539	1,535
Behar	. . .	. . .	118	73	503	560	621	633	4	4	795	939	. . .	. . .	1,420	1,576
Eastern Bengal	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	976	1,204	. . .	. . .	976	1,204
Central India	. . .	. . .	45	12	247	280	292	292	69	70	1,200	1,414	. . .	. . .	1,561	1,776
Sind	10	. . .	141	159	407	407	558	566	571	555	813	859	. . .	. . .	1,942	1,980
Total	173	163	1,096	882	8,476	8,856	9,745	9,901	3,303	3,648	32,321	33,135	14,308	14,520	59,677	61,204

Append

Statement shewing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels in the P Assam, Behar, Eastern Bengal, Central India,

Names of Postal Circles.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out delivery.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Letters paid	13,675,273	14,106,260	18,264,939	19,356,054	19,781,201	21,441,030	9,895,542	10,428,389	12,208,051	10,938,841	1,186,381	[illegible]
" unpaid	5,022,895	4,921,191	2,807,085	2,830,001	4,308,877	4,321,183	4,000,817	4,034,371	2,834,590	2,640,697	665,108	[illegible]
" registered	714,774	705,571	621,751	695,899	409,739	457,006	370,631	409,999	308,764	320,991	30,712	[illegible]
" insured	29,878	31,286	19,084	22,109	8,213	10,298	8,186	7,743	4,250	6,023	469	[illegible]
" value-payable(a)	. . . .	235	. . . .	182	. . . .	156	. . . .	443	. . . .	495	. . . .	[illegible]
" service privileged	862,260	904,236	4,850	4,458	5,579	5,553	1,305,110	1,325,002	1,152,044	1,121,790	18,380	[illegible]
Post-cards	3,780,175	5,014,031	3,636,078	4,859,662	4,399,866	6,363,201	3,244,928	4,470,442	2,978,452	3,931,546	60,746	[illegible]
Total	24,085,255	25,682,810	25,353,787	27,768,365	28,913,475	32,598,436	18,825,214	20,676,389	19,486,151	18,950,383	1,961,796	[illegible]
Newspapers	1,773,326	2,055,784	2,346,637	2,617,858	1,907,803	2,289,098	1,370,784	1,588,871	1,848,647	1,893,620	457,345	[illegible]
Book and Pattern Packets. unregistered	405,984	496,791	564,133	786,303	382,103	496,048	236,285	333,636	234,043	292,234	44,295	[illegible]
Book and Pattern Packets. registered	12,410	16,555	11,419	12,853	10,507	13,140	8,995	11,471	8,864	9,960	1,352	[illegible]
Parcels paid	100,870	96,386	60,590	71,149	89,712	101,053	66,899	76,103	87,574	99,880	8,473	[illegible]
" unpaid	56,210	53,837	46,668	50,813	37,725	43,227	44,243	46,068	52,247	47,450	14,418	[illegible]
" insured	14,235	16,999	29,565	30,921	22,995	31,129	18,015	20,310	15,121	17,233	2,738	[illegible]
" value-payable	13,602	24,194	17,781	32,798	5,709	10,976	19,475	29,982	20,310	29,878	4,276	[illegible]
Money Orders	441,032	551,083	303,381	363,361	219,671	269,514	279,512	330,270	212,570	238,508	58,826	[illegible]
Grand Total	26,902,984	28,994,439	28,733,961	31,734,511	31,589,700	35,853,521	20,869,422	23,113,100	21,965,527	21,579,146	2,553,419	[illegible]
Deduct number of letters returned undelivered	429,787	411,303	988,003	1,119,299	1,400,296	1,564,509	666,516	588,980	772,757	579,568	90,259	[illegible]
Net actually delivered	26,473,197	28,583,136	27,745,958	30,615,212	30,189,404	34,288,922	20,202,906	22,524,120	21,192,770	20,999,578	2,463,160	[illegible]
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	419,072	462,699	198,224	232,111	564,533	549,362	421,107	354,184	332,184	245,489	13,093	[illegible]
Total	26,892,269	29,045,835	27,944,182	30,847,323	30,753,937	34,838,284	20,624,013	22,878,304	21,524,954	21,245,067	2,476,253	[illegible]

(a) The value-payable system was ab[illegible]

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the Number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the Gross Value thereof, during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-Anna Post-cards.	9-Pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-Anna Labels.	9-Pie Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	72,634	3,328	1,145,780	. . . .	1,593,584	138,412	107,278	36,761	1,99,223
Madras	95,415	3,184	2,430,289	. . . .	1,961,568	147,819	51,969	25,951	2,44,655
Bombay	44,196	5,840	1,798,030	640	2,758,571	224,640	115,210	48,365	3,10,704
North-Western Provinces	75,483	6,976	1,423,028	. . . .	1,379,353	134,849	62,767	23,486	1,76,531
Punjab	68,968	12,304	1,027,022	. . . .	2,108,952	169,894	142,163	77,810	2,61,337
British Burma	7,964	480	162,607	. . . .	251,886	13,137	4,683	1,957	24,766
Central Provinces	15,360	4,800	507,927	. . . .	558,800	43,585	19,650	7,226	65,274
Oudh	15,440	3,648	292,071	. . .	334,523	31,095	17,025	7,648	42,443
Rajputana	2,720	64	93,118	. . . .	107,199	6 752	2,000	888	11,444
Assam	16,080	. . . .	157,592	. . . .	257,751	13,876	8,119	2,338	26,219
Behar	11,228	. . . .	347,614	. . . .	331,987	20,465	7,754	1,310	36,939
Eastern Bengal	4,224	. . . .	112,664	. . . .	162,548	10,885	4,631	712	16,620
Central India	4,512	4,880	99,639	. . . .	153,964	9,169	3,291	2,007	16,46
Sind	9,724	928	556,221	192	455,747	21,009	9,618	3,513	52,865
Total of 1882-83	443,949	46,432	10,153,602	832	12,416,433	985,587	556,158	239,972	14,85,066
Total of 1881-82	419,933	41,408	9,449,722	2,144	11,666,609	891,451	556,177	214,473	13,91,105

	R
Gross Value of service postage labels sold as per Appendix VI	14,85,066
" " " " X	14,90,802
Difference	5,736

This difference is due to the following causes:—

Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business adjusted as service labels	5,914
Less difference in figures supplied by the Civil Account Department and those supplied by Superintendents of Stamps	178
Net difference	5,736

Appendix No. VII.

Statement shewing the Correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid					Unpaid		Total.	Paid					Unpaid		Total.	Paid					Unpaid		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	11,912	13,609	523,330	1,807	37,611	222,624	1,723	812,616	20,273	9,883	534,935	818	4,361	169,700	263	740,233	279	565	8,408	60	1,183	20,675	83	31,253
Madras	22,564	53,092	1,153,398	3,890	64,133	398,661	1,480	1,697,218	1,966	6,602	374,450	222	4,497	134,175	705	522,617	1,004	7,790	26,946	155	1,167	59,496	167	96,725
Bombay	12,113	16,418	574,971	1,103	17,081	331,885	410	953,981	111	3,114	200,799	10	75	93,519	36	297,664	356	3,341	12,522	38	191	34,734	18	51,200
North-Western Provinces	16,059	13,152	488,399	4,707	23,967	286,111	979	833,374	11,626	5,962	490,331	783	4,406	209,172	288	722,568	685	1,538	9,428	89	1,021	37,407	100	50,268
Punjab	448	1,206	44,183	221	2,573	11,900	114	60,645	367	828	45,609	67	1,321	9,249	102	57,543	21	91	554	10	73	1,811	11	2,571
British Burma	85	716	41,027	431	8,107	28,111	402	78,879	1,097	571	32,950	132	540	13,417	51	48,758	10	62	1,114	21	222	8,125	22	9,576
Central Provinces	1,217	17,173	168,166	1,109	8,031	95,170	456	291,322	3,279	8,129	159,979	421	3,271	70,256	268	245,603	167	1,757	6,002	135	361	17,992	26	26,440
Oudh	10,237	3,174	103,240	1,206	5,021	76,950	194	200,022	2,293	1,334	77,238	203	794	75,862	168	157,892	267	226	1,257	38	89	6,818	8	8,703
Rajputana	81	960	12,144	53	514	4,575	29	18,356	292	602	11,330	36	892	3,948	5	17,105	5	84	263	2	24	504	14	896
Assam	339	925	35,807	208	2,484	24,500	145	64,408	57	584	28,485	40	210	17,684	72	432	15	46	721	4	68	4,340	11	5,205
Behar	10,233	8,138	167,313	1,538	14,008	176,986	1,485	379,701	8,023	5,602	187,386	470	1,623	137,346	139	340,589	291	763	3,469	46	467	21,189	52	26,277
Eastern Bengal	1,735	3,789	140,946	507	7,176	66,355	326	220,834	4,562	3,199	134,430	286	1,484	56,531	198	200,690	58	140	2,089	14	269	10,083	22	12,675
Total of 1882-83	87,023	132,352	3,452,924	16,780	190,706	1,723,828	7,743	5,611,356	53,946	46,410	2,277,922	3,488	23,474	990,859	2,295	3,398,394	3,158	16,403	72,773	612	5,135	223,174	534	321,789
Total of 1881-82	68,427	112,171	3,311,053	19,849	169,037	1,986,561	7,126	5,674,224	36,269	38,627	2,208,875	4,474	17,817	1,099,973	1,660	3,407,695	1,986	12,638	67,002	536	3,920	244,120	356	330,558

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement shewing the Offences punishable by law committed by officials of the Post Office during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Employes.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	25	1	26
Madras	21	7	28
Bombay	14	19	33
North-Western Provinces	23	2	25
Punjab	14	8	22
British Burma	6	3	9
Central Provinces	5	6	11
Oudh	10	4	14
Assam	11	6	17
Behar	13	7	20
Eastern Bengal	7	3	10
Central India	8	.....	8
Sind	2	2	4
Railway Mail Service	5	1	6
Total of 1882-83	164	69	*233
Total of 1881-82	159	58	217

* Exclusive of three cases in which the offenders absconded, three in which the offenders committed suicide, and one case in which the offender resigned the department.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement shewing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1882 and 1883.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Post Masters General and Deputy Post Masters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, including Inspectors of Post Office and Railway Mail Service and Probationers	48	55	42	49	29	34	62	59	33	34	3	3	12	15	11	14	7	8	5	5	17	19	5	8	3	4	6	7	283	314
Postmasters, including Deputy and Sub-Postmasters	787	804	715	727	626	628	581	614	530	528	25	29	225	236	170	181	79	81	127	133	275	295	147	173	65	79	74	68	4,426	4,576
Miscellaneous Agencies such as School-masters, &c.	83	94	..	10	166	293	..	..	29	46	2	2	33	42	..	15	..	..	11	15	1	13	5	48	..	..	8	25	338	603
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	1,090	1,262	530	555	743	787	629	667	513	533	43	51	111	115	187	191	155	152	47	49	113	115	63	71	51	53	44	41	4,319	4,641
Village Postmen	774	860	317	439	574	618	3	2	220	299	..	1	233	244	96	111	45	46	173	187	471	540	167	205	27	41	58	56	3,148*	3,649*
Postmen and other servants	1,775	1,710	1,239	1,343	1,222	1,254	1,488	1,744	708	753	87	98	317	360	266	277	195	198	74	87	264	279	191	222	146	159	133	128	8,105	8,612
Road Establishment consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, mutsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen, mail-guards and others	1,837	1,842	2,575	2,575	1,922	1,987	535	474	1,073	933	10	13	845	683	205	191	458	422	982	970	369	328	826	921	467	499	204	206	12,308	12,034
Total	6,402	6,635	5,419	5,699	5,283	5,602	3,299	3,561	3,097	3,127	171	198	1,777	1,696	936	981	940	907	1,420	1,447	1,511	1,590	1,495	1,639	760	836	528	532	37,948	34,450

* The difference between these numbers and those shown in Appendix I is due to the exclusion of experimental village postmen from this statement and their inclusion in Appendix I.

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement shewing the Receipts and Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	5,32,462	5,75,020	42,558	...
Madras	3,47,917	3,67,929	20,012	...
Bombay	4,37,696	5,59,038	1,21,342	...
North-Western Provinces	4,02,053	4,25,122	23,069	...
Punjab	3,76,119	3,58,467	...	17,652
British Burma	1,20,546	1,25,972	5,426	...
Central Provinces	1,50,214	1,59,320	9,106	...
Oudh	1,08,677	1,09,869	1,192	...
Rujputana	94,837	1,02,076	7,239	...
Assam	87,521	1,01,318	13,797	...
Behar	2,12,990	2,20,543	7,553	...
Eastern Bengal	1,00,951	1,11,182	10,231	...
Central India	91,069	96,185	5,116	...
Sind	73,052	65,361	...	7,691
Total	31,36,104	33,77,402	2,66,641	25,343
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,01,110	9,36,717	36,607	...
Madras	8,36,200	8,56,588	20,388	...
Bombay	10,18,244	10,09,889	...	8,355
North-Western Provinces	4,64,959	4,73,644	8,685	...
Punjab	4,42,903	4,19,942	...	22,961
British Burma	1,11,002	1,12,144	1,142	...
Crentral Provinces	1,46,174	1,48,240	2,066	...
Oudh	86,700	85,473	...	1,227
Rajputana	67,682	71,904	4,222	...
Assam	74,331	76,026	1,695	...
Behar	1,50,971	1,52,430	1,459	...
Eastern Bengal	83,360	83,312	...	48
Central India	64,699	67,958	3,259	...
Sind	84,465	97,758	13,293	...
Total	45,32,800	45,93,025	92,816	32,591
Deduct—Discount on sale of postage stamps	1,41,515	1,42,554	1,039	...
Net Total	43,91,285	44,50,471	91,777	32,591
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	1,86,164	2,02,298	16,134	...
Madras	2,20,691	2,45,907	25,216	...
Bombay	2,89,285	3,12,266	22,981	...
North-Western Provinces	1,68,509	1,76,381	7,872	...
Punjab	2,49,090	2,61,337	12,247	...
British Burma	20,431	24,766	4,335	...
Central Provinces	63,264	65,274	2,010	...
Oudh	40,834	42,443	1,609	...
Rajputana	10,813	11,444	631	...
Assam	24,481	26,219	1,738	...
Behar	33,085	36,939	3,854	...
Eastern Bengal	12,969	16,622	3,653	...
Central India	15,573	16,046	473	...
Sind	53,740	52,860	...	880
Total	13,88,929	14,90,802	1,02,753	880

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	3,723	3,516	. . . .	207
Bombay	1,81,107	1,90,947	9,840	. . . .
Total	1,84,830	1,94,463	9,840	207
Payment by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	679	4,647	3,968	. . . .
Total	1,85,509	1,99,110	13,808	207
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	(w) 2,257 (s) . . . 7,641	(w) 2,388 (s) 73 6,401	. . . .	1,036
Madras	(w) 1,236 9,447	(w) 1,272 3,473	. . . .	5,938
Bombay	(w) 2,082 (s) 8 18,975	(w) 2,172 (s) 15 12,378	. . . .	6,500
North-Western Provinces	(w) 228 (s) . . . 6,084	(w) 300 (s) 16 5,798	. . . .	198
Punjab	(w) 60 (s) . . . 38,343	(w) 48 (s) 13 11,190	. . . .	27,152
British Burma	(w) 1,284 617	(w) 1,380 690	169	. . .
Central Provinces	3,458	1,672	. . . .	1,786
Oudh	(w) 1,054 (s) . . .	(w) 482 (s) 1	. . . .	571
Rajputana	(w) 1,121 (s) . . .	(w) . . . (s) 313	. . . .	808
Assam	(w) 276 622	(w) 300 310	. . . .	288
Behar	(w) 12 1,056	(w) . . . 958	. . . .	110
Eastern Bengal	634	438	. . .	196
Central India	(w) 12 (s) . . . 468	(w) 24 (s) 2 308	. . . .	146
Sind	(w) 132 1,693	(w) 132 750	. . . .	943
Total (*a*)	98,800	53,297	169	45,672

(*w*) Window Delivery Tickets.
(*s*) Sale of Service Books.
(*a*) See note in next page.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	16,33,357	17,27,413	94,056	. . . .
Madras	14,15,491	14,75,169	59,678	. . . .
Bombay	19,48,076	20,91,352	1,43,276	. . . .
North-Western Provinces	10,41,833	10,81,261	39,428	. . . .
Punjab	11,06,515	10,50,997	. . . .	55,518
British Burma	2,53,880	2,64,952	11,072	. . . .
Central Provinces	3,63,110	3,74,506	11,396	. . . .
Oudh	2,37,265	2,38,268	1,003	. . . .
Rajputana	1,74,453	1,85,737	11,284	. . . .
Assam	1,87,231	2,04,173	16,942	. . . .
Behar	3,98,114	4,10,870	12,756	. . . .
Eastern Bengal	1,97,914	2,11,554	13,640	. . . .
Central India	1,71,821	1,80,523	8,702	. . . .
Sind	2,13,082	2,16,861	3,779	. . . .
Total	93,42,142	97,13,636	4,27,012	55,518
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,41,515	1,42,554	1,039	. . . .
Net Total	92,00,627	95,71,082	4,25,973	55,518
Deduct—				
Amount credited to London Post Office.				
Bengal	1,07,588	1,11,211	3,623	. . . .
Bombay	3,70,113	3,25,819	. . . .	44,294
	4,77,701	4,37,030	3,623	44,294
Deduct—				
Payment to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	18,667	27,117	8,450	. . . .
Total	4,96,368	4,64,147	12,073	44,294

(*a*) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guides and Postal Rates, and Passage-money in Dâk Boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guides and Postal Rates.		Passage-money in Dâk Boats.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bengal	245	508	502	659
Madras	176	483	12	. . . .
Bombay	159	300	8,466	6,076
North-Western Provinces	186	436	. . . .	. . . .
Punjab	180	463	. . . .	. . . .
British Burma	44	109	424	366
Central Provinces	42	136	. . . .	. . . .
Oudh	50	85	. . . .	. . . .
Rajputana	41	45	. . . .	. . . .
Assam	52	85	. . . .	. . . .
Behar	45	151	. . . .	. . . .
Eastern Bengal	27	85	3	. . . .
Central India	32	49	. . . .	. . . .
Sind	38	56	. . . .	. . . .
Total	1,317	2,991	9,407	7,101

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	15,25,769	16,16,202	90,433	. . . .
Madras	14,15,491	14,75,169	59,678	. . . .
Bombay	15,59,296	17,38,416	1,79,120	. . . .
North-Western Provinces	10,41,833	10,81,261	39,428	. . . .
Punjab	11,06,515	10,50,997	. . . .	55,518
British Burma	2,53,880	2,64,952	11,072	. . . .
Central Provinces	3,63,110	3,74,506	11,396	. . . .
Oudh	2,37,265	2,38,268	1,003	. . . .
Rajputana	1,74,453	1,85,737	11,284	. . . .
Assam	1,87,231	2,04,173	16,942	. . . .
Behar	3,98,114	4,10,870	12,756	. . . .
Eastern Bengal	1,97,914	2,11,554	13,640	. . . .
Central India	1,71,821	1,80,523	8,702	. . . .
Sindh	2,13,082	2,16,861	3,779	. . . .
	88,45,774	92,49,489	4,59,233	55,518
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,41,515	1,42,554	1,039	. . . .
Net Amount	87,04,259	91,06,935	4,58,194	55,518
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	64,059	25,776	. . . .	38,283
North-Western Provinces	1,324	50	. . . .	1,274
Punjab	3,04,456	2,45,713	. . . .	58,743
Central India	430	3	. . . .	427
Total	3,70,269	2,71,542	. . . .	98,727
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	39,586	7,194	. . . .	32,392
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces	854	2,164	1,310	. . . .
Punjab	1,96,774	1,86,000	. . . .	10,774
Total	1,97,628	1,88,164	1,310	10,774
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	64,059	25,776	. . . .	38,283
North-Western Provinces	2,178	2,214	36	. . . .
Punjab	5,40,816	4,38,907	. . . .	1,01,909
Central India	430	3	. . . .	427
Total	6,07,483	4,66,900	36	1,40,619

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishments.				
Director General of the Post Office of India	1,08,608	1,07,981	. . . .	627
Comptroller, Post Office	1,74,020	2,04,777	30,757	. . . .
Bengal	9,09,218	9,80,805	71,587	. . . .
Madras	7,76,729	8,11,065	34,336	. . . .
Bombay	9,74,698	10,21,079	46,381	. . . .
North-Western Provinces	5,82,531	6,14,818	32,287	. . . .
Punjab	5,13,234	5,07,086	. . . .	6,148
British Burma	1,18,641	1,29,112	10,471	. . . .
Central Provinces	2,62,244	2,76,936	14,692	. . . .
Oudh	1,31,689	1,44,497	12,808	. . . .
Rajputana	1,25,065	1,29,425	4,360	. . . .
Assam	2,04,206	2,16,615	12,409	. . . .
Behar	2,39,403	2,56,500	17,097	. . . .
Eastern Bengal	1,53,030	1,85,438	32,408	. . . .
Central India	1,00,854	1,08,037	7,183	. . . .
Sind	1,19,953	1,08,690	. . . .	11,263
Railway Mail Service	6,87,870	7,47,301	59,431	. . . .
Total	61,81,993	65,50,162	3,86,207	18,038
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office of India	17,946	29,829	11,883	. . . .
Comptroller, Post Office	6,546	19,134	12,588	. . . .
Bengal	(a) 52 1,56,405 (c) 339	(a) 1,738 1,93,036 (c) 244	38,222	. . . .
Madras	(a) 135 (e) . . . 77,534 (c) 100	(a) 26 (e) 1,852 86,764 (c) 241	11,114	. . . .
Bombay	(a) 179 1,23,219 (c) 7,246	(a) . . . 1,22,696 (c) 3,577	. . .	4,371
North-Western Provinces	(a) 34 84,766 (c) 192	(a) 808 1,02,832 (c) . . .	18,648	. . . .
Punjab	(a) 6 (j) 1,112 58,412 (c) 2,363	(a) 31 (j) . . . 55,756 (c) 1	. . . .	6,105
British Burma	(a) . . . 13,573 (c) 64 (e) 2,755	(a) 7 17,732 (c) 86 (e) 2,755	4,188	. . . .
Central Provinces	(a) 7 (h) . . . 48,971 (c) 58	(a) 3 (h) 2,347 52,349 (c) 300	5,963	. . . .
Oudh	(a) 1,528 18,198 (c) . . .	(a) 103 15,624 (c) 1,493	. . . .	2,506
Carried over	6,21,740	7,11,364	1,02,606	12,982

(a) to (j) See explanatory notes on next page.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—continued.				
Brought forward	6,21,740	7,11,364	1,02,606	12,982
Rajputana	16,914 (c) 800	14,365 (c) 90	. . . .	3,259
Assam	20,392 (c) 140	26,288 (c) . . .	5,756	. . . .
Behar	(a) 132 23,493 (c) —40	(a) 153 30,759 (c) . . .	7,327	. . . .
Eastern Bengal	(a) 37 15,693 (c) —56	(a) . . . 20,627 (c) . . .	4,953	. . . .
Central India	(e) 12,409 11,660 (c) —2,099	(e) 6,381 14,769 (c) 39	. . . .	781
Sind	(a) 3 13,683 (c) 16	(a) . . . 9,565 (c) . . .	. . . .	4,137
Railway Mail Service	(a) 118 (e) 3,32,503 3,22,561 (f) 13,739 (d) 18,135	(a) . . . (e) 3,51,977 3,42,619 (f) 85,811 (d) 40,035	1,33,386	. . .
Total *	14,21,973	16,54,842	2,54,028	21,159

(a) Law charges.
(c) Compensation for loss of insured parcels.
(d) Special Train Hire.
(e) Payments to State Railways.
(f) Haulage of Sorting Carriages.
(h) Kalahandi Expedition.
(j) Wazari Expedition.

Including Printing Charges	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Bengal	492	3,243	2,751	. .
Madras	95	945	850	. .
Bombay	6,052	4,666	. .	1,386
North-Western Provinces	18,026	34,177	16,151	. .
Punjab	2,653	661	. .	1,992
British Burma	313	407	94	. .
Central Provinces	38	166	128	. .
Oudh	557	1,142	585	. .
Rajputana	160	. . .	. .	160
Assam	73	. . .	. .	73
Behar	192	795	603	. .
Eastern Bengal	34	115	81	. .
Central India	61	111	50	. .
Sind	221	138	. .	83
Railway Mail Service	14,336	25,257	10,921	. .
	43,303	71,823	32,214	3,694

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	R	R	R	R
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	4,664	5,967	1,303	. . . .
Madras	9,492	14,100	4,608	. . . .
Bombay	89,617	91,429	1,812	. . . .
North-Western Provinces	41,402	26,498	. . . .	14,904
Punjab	1,45,010	1,21,753	. . . .	23,257
British Burma	1,680	1,800	120	. . . .
Central Provinces	16,414	18,255	1,841	. . . .
Oudh	5,990	19,495	13,505	. . . .
Rajputana	. . . .	1,245	1,245	. . . .
Behar	565	537	. . . .	28
Central India	1,322	3,845	2,523	. . . .
Sind	14,930	15,137	207	. . . .
Total	3,31,086	3,20,061	27,164	38,189
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	. . . .	19	19	. . . .
Madras	26	12	. . . .	14
Bombay	980	1,265	285	. . . .
British Burma	120	118	. . . .	2
Total	1,126	1,414	304	16
Construction and repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	11,077	10,632	. . . .	445
Madras	229	489	260	. . . .
Bombay	614	934	320	. . . .
North-Western Provinces	816	1,253	437	. . . .
Punjab	47	118	71	. . . .
British Burma	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Central Provinces	548	1,003	455	. . . .
Oudh	383	483	100	. . . .
Rajputana	11	35	24	. . . .
Assam	1,375	1,917	542	. . . .
Behar	2,893	1,773	. . . .	1,120
Eastern Bengal	2,183	2,722	539	. . . .
Central India	56	73	17	. . . .
Sind	—492	530	1,022	. . . .
Railway Mail Service	2,847	785	. . . .	2,062
Total	22,587	22,747	3,787	3,627

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	R	R	R	R
Total Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office of India	1,26,554	1,37,810	11,256	. . . .
Comptroller, Post Office	1,80,566	2,23,911	43,345	. . . .
Bengal	10,81,755	11,92,441	1,10,686	. . . .
Madras	8,64,245	9,14,549	50,304	. . . .
Bombay	11,96,553	12,40,980	44,427	. . . .
North-Western Provinces	7,09,741	7,46,209	36,468	. . . .
Punjab	7,20,184	6,84,745	. . . .	35,439
British Burma	1,36,833	1,51,610	14,777	. . . .
Central Provinces	3,28,242	3,51,193	22,951	. . . .
Oudh	1,57,788	1,81,695	23,907	. . . .
Rajputana	1,42,790	1,45,160	2,370	. . . .
Assam	2,26,113	2,44,820	18,707	. . . .
Behar	2,66,446	2,89,722	23,276	. . . .
Eastern Bengal	1,70,887	2,08,787	37,900	. . . .
Central India	1,24,202	1,33,144	8,942	. . . .
Sind	1,48,093	1,33,922	. . . .	14,171
Railway Mail Service	13,77,773	15,68,528	1,90,755	. . . .
Total	79,58,765	85,49,226	6,40,071	49,610
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	60,169	15,738	. . .	44,431
North-Western Provinces	1,114	. . . .	. . . .	1,114
Punjab	2,96,260	2,20,062	. . . .	76,198
Oudh	23	. . . .	. . . .	23
Central India	321	. . . .	. . . .	321
Total	3,57,887*	2,35,800*	. . . .	1,22,087
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	68,182	10,039	. . . .	58,143
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces	854	2,164	1,310	. . . .
Punjab	1,96,774	1,86,000	. . . .	10,774
Total	1,97,628	1,88,164	1,310	10,774
Subsidy Payments to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	7,12,000	7,12,000	. . . .	

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R
* Purely Bullock Train	3,57,528	2,35,514
Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train	359	286
Total	3,57,887	2,35,800

0

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Non-Postal Branches—*concluded.*				
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	7,72,169	7,27,738	. . . .	44,431
North-Western Provinces	1,968	2,164	196	. . . .
Punjab	5,61,216	4,16,101	. . . .	1,45,115
Oudh	23	. . . .	. . . .	23
Central India	321	. . . .	. . . .	321
GRAND TOTAL	13,35,697	11,46,003	196	1,89,890

Appendix No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.
I.—Postal Service.	R	R
Cash Receipts	31,36,104	33,77,402
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps—Gross value	45,32,800	45,93,025
„ Service Postage Stamps	13,88,929	14,90,802
Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, sale of waste paper, &c.)	98,800	53,297
Total	91,56,633	95,14,526
Deduct—		
Amount of Postage received in India and paid to the Postmaster-General, London	2,92,871	2,42,567
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	17,988	22,470
	3,10,859	2,65,037
Net Receipts	88,45,774	92,49,489
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	3,70,269	2,71,542
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	39,586	7,194
Mail Cart and Parcel Van, Passenger Service	1,97,628	1,88,164
Total	6,07,483	4,66,900
III.—Receipts not shewn in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post Collections including Zemindari Dâk receipts in Bengal	45,810	(a)61,580
Total Receipts	94,99,067	97,77,969

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.
I.—Postal Service.	R	R
Salaries and Establishments	61,81,993	65,50,162
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	14,21,973	16,54,842
Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service)	3,31,086	3,20,061
Bounty money due to ships' Captains for conveyance of mails	1,126	1,414
Construction and repair of Buildings	22,587	22,747
Discount on sale of Ordinary Stamps	1,41,515	1,42,554
Total	81,00,280	86,91,780
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	3,57,887	2,35,800
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	68,182	10,039
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,97,628	1,88,164
Subsidy to B. I. S. N. Co.	7,12,000	7,12,000
Total	13,35,697	11,46,003
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post Establishment, including Zemindari Dâks in Bengal	10,75,250	(b)10,87,620
Stores from England	2,32,120	(d)2,78,710
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	7,00,000	(c)7,00,000
„ to Tigris and Euphrates S. N. Co. for conveyance of mails from Busreh to Bagdad	36,000	36,000
Total	20,43,370	21,02,330
Total Charges	1,14,79,347	1,19,40,113

(a) District post cess revenue is credited to Provincial rates.
(b) The district post is administered by Local Governments and is not under the control of the Imperial Post.
(c) India's share of subsidy to the P. & O. Co., for the conveyance of mails between Brindisi and Bombay. *See* paragraph 3 of report.
(d) Postage labels, Embossed Envelopes, and Post-cards.

Appendix

Account shewing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, etc.,

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	Postal tacles the each.
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
1853-54 . .	. . . .	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,10,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	. .	. .
1854-55 (estimated). .	. . . .	13,00,000	22,72,910	. . .	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	. .	645
1855-56 . .	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	. .	753
1856-57 . .	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,034	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	. .	779
1857-58 . .	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	. .	810
1858-59 . .	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	. .	835
1859-60 . .	14,49,040	27,47,012	13,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	. .	852
1860-61 . .	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	. .	889
1861-62 . .	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	. .	942
1862-63 . .	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	. .	1,011
1863-64 . .	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	. .	1,091
1864-65 . .	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	. .	1,191
1865-66 . .	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	80,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	. .	1,538
1866-67 (11 months). .	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	. . .	1,738
1867-68 . .	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	. .	2,205
1868-69 . .	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	. .	2,589
1869-70 . .	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	. .	2,629
1870-71 . .	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	. .	2,736
1871-72 . .	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	. .	2,884
1872-73 . .	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74 . .	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75 . .	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76 . .	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,9	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77 . .	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78 . .	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79 . .	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80 . .	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81 . .	48,83,367	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82 . .	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,359	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83 . .	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,72,972	91,06,935	76,16,733	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.) from that year on to 1872-73, after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1882-83.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches].

Recep-open at end of year.		Postal Lines.					Total number of articles given out for delivery.						Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter-boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Sea.	Total Mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
							Three digits omitted in these five columns.											
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	£
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,260	1,824	296	93	. .	19,473						
. .	. .	. .	6,127	24,467	. .	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	. .	29,618						
. .	. .	146	5,697	30,470	. .	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	. .	33,286						
. .	. .	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	. .	38,302						
. .	. .	273	5,508	31,152	. .	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	. .	43,441						
. .	. .	532	5,766	33,232	. .	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	. .	52,938						
. .	. .	711	5,862	32,765	. .	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	. .	48,733						
. .	. .	1,046	5,740	36,784	. .	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	. .	48,490						
. .	. .	1,798	4,722	39,034	. .	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	. .	47,459						
. .	. .	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	. .	49,702						
. .	. .	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	. .	52,462						
. .	. .	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	. .	56,968						
. .	. .	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	. .	60,913						
. .	. .	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	. .	59,849						
. .	. .	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	. .	69,154						
. .	. .	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	. .	75,987						
1,422	. .	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	. .	84,534	. . .	. .	..	. . .	. . .	73,110
1,608	. .	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	. .	85,689	. . .	. .	..	. . .	. . .	69,150
1,885	. .	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	. .	89,561	. . .	. .	430	. . .	. . .	68,110
3,399	. .	5,368	3,915	33,400	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	. .	93,157	. . .	. .	478	. . .	. . .	61,072
3,554	. .	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	. .	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	. . .	. . .	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	. .	116,119	922,001	·79	610	. . .	. . .	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	. .	119,470	781,487	·66	633	. . .	. . .	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	. .	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	. .	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,399	10,276	998	2,023	. .	131,899	635,901	·48	..	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	. .	142,977	658,068	·46	..	3,021,980	3,035,403	88,168
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	. .	158,666	673,108	·43	..	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	..	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553*	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	..	3,272,930	3,176,986	70,000

Column 12.—The figures in this column shew the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

a. Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 882 AND 883 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th JUNE 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S C	S. C.	S. C	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Rajpootana.	Erinpura	16 8	16 8	17 4	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	20 5	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Sirohee	14 8	14 8	15 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5
	Abu	13 8	13 8	12 10	20 8	20 4	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 2 9	3 8 0	13 0	12 8	11 8
	Anadra	15 0	15 0	14 8	23 8	23 8	24 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	17 4	...	...	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	14 4	13 2	12 4
	Bálmere	13 12	13 8	15 4	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	7 8	9 12	8 12	...	...	...	21 12	22 8	27 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	15 8	300 0	300 0	310 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	17 0	17 0	17 4
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 8	16 0	15 15	25 8	21 4	21 4	5 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	21 4	17 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	19 6	94 0	...	...	2 11 0	2 10 6	2 7 6	15 0	14 12	15 15

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4th QUARTER OF 1883.

No. 485 R. T., dated Simla, June 2, 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 623 R.T., dated 2nd June 1883.
" " " " " 172 R.T., dated 25th February 1884.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 31st December 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 369 miles or 3·68 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 72,564 miles or 0·76 per cent. in the train-mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 30 or 4·77 per cent. The variations occur chiefly on the following Railways:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian	. .	26
South Indian	39	. .
Great Indian Peninsula	29	. .
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	14	. .
Indus Valley and Kandahar	. .	61
Rajputana-Malwa	41	. .
Northern Bengal	. .	17
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	9	. .

2. On the East Indian and Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways the decreases mainly occurred under "trains running over cattle on the line," the numbers being 6 and 27 against 18 and 70 respectively. It is noticed that there was not a single case recorded on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway of "derailment of goods train or parts of goods train, engine, &c.," during the quarter under review, whereas in the corresponding previous quarter there were 9 such accidents on this railway.

3. Of the increase of 39 accidents on the South Indian Railway, 29 were reported under the head of "cattle accidents," and 8 under "fire in trains."

4. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the number of accidents under "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 9 to 14, and that under "trains running over cattle on the line," from 6 to 24.

5. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the number of cases classified as "other accidents" increased from 12 to 24.

6. The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway principally took place under "trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" and "failure of couplings," the numbers being 10 and 16 against 1 and 7 respectively.

7. On the Northern Bengal Railway there was a decrease of 6 accidents under each of the heads "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" and "trains running over cattle on the line."

8. The increase in the number of accidents on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway appears chiefly under "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" against *nil* under that head in the corresponding quarter of 1882.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers, 3 injured against 1 injured, and among servants, 1 killed and 4 injured against 2 killed and 6 injured.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents u nder the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	14	. .	. .	1	1	1	1
Collisions between light engines	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	13	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	70	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	20	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	4	. .	2	. .	1	. .	3
Trains running over cattle on the line	220	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains running over obstructions on the line	22	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
Trains running through gates at level crossings	13	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	22	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	58	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The failure of tyres	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of axles	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of couplings	29	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Broken rails	17	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fire in trains	54	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Other accidents	57	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1
Total	659	. .	3	1	4	1	7

11. The cattle accidents decreased from 235 to 220. As already noticed, there were decreases of 12 and 43 respectively on the East Indian Railway, including the State Branch lines worked by it and on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway; and increases of 29 and 15 respectively, on the South Indian and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. Of the total number, 55 or 25 per cent. took place on the South Indian Railway, and 43 or 20 per cent. on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

12. The cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" numbered 58, of which 22 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, and 15 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

13. The number of cases of "failure of couplings," recorded during the quarter, amounted to 29 of which 16 were against the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The number of cases of "broken rails" was also the largest on this line, being 11 out of a total of 17.

14. The number of accidents from "fire in trains" was very nearly the same as in the corresponding quarter of 1882, *viz.*, 54 against 53, the largest number having been recorded, as in the corresponding previous quarter, against the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

15. The miscellaneous accidents increased from 39 to 57. There were 24 such accidents on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and 16 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

16. The number of cases in which "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c.," left the rails was 70 against 68, and of this number more than half occurred on the Madras, Great Indian Peninsula, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways.

17. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	. .	1
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	3
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	4	22
Other accidents	. .	2
TOTAL	6	28

18. And the accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	9	10
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	4	8
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	. .	2
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	2	. .
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	4	11
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	4
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	. .	4
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	. .	4
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	3	. .
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	8	6
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	. .	2
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles or platforms	1	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	. .	3
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	1
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	5
Miscellaneous	4	15
TOTAL	40	78

19. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 22 were killed and 40 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 5 committed suicide; and 6 were killed and 4 injured from miscellaneous causes.

20. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1882:—

	4TH QUARTER, 1882.		4TH QUARTER, 1883.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	. .	1	. .	2
From misconduct or want of caution	5	30	6	29
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	7	16	5	14
From misconduct or want of caution	30	77	36	68
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	1	1	2	. .
Trespassers, including suicides	28	10	27	14
Other persons	3	2	6	4
TOTAL	74	137	82	131

21. In addition to the above, 9 persons are reported to have been killed and 41 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 95 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations, from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the authorities concerned should be drawn to the increase in the number of cattle accidents on the South Indian Railway; of "goods train or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and of the "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" and "failures of couplings" on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

ORDER—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burmah.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Fourth-Quarter of 1883 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipts.	Remarks.
1	Cawnpore-Achnera	21st January 1884.	
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand	25th " "	
3	Great Indian Peninsula	29th " "	
4	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	29th " "	
5	Gaekwar of Baroda's	29th " "	
6	Bhavnagar-Gondal	29th " "	
7	Wardha Coal	31st " "	
8	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	31st " "	
9	Mysore	8th February 1884.	
10	Jodhpore	9th " "	
11	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	9th " "	
12	Punjab Northern	11th " "	
13	Deoghur	11th " "	
14	Madras	11th " "	
15	South Indian	11th " "	
16	Calcutta and South-Eastern	16th " "	
17	Nalhati	16th " "	
18	Tirhoot	16th " "	
19	Northern Bengal	16th " "	
20	Kaunia-Dharlla	16th " "	
21	Nizam's	16th " "	
22	Rajputana-Malwa	19th " "	
23	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	25th " "	
24	Indus Valley and Kandahar	26th " "	
25	Darjeeling-Himalayan	21st March 1884.	
26	East Indian	24th " " †	† Tables 1 to 4.
27	Eastern Bengal	28th " " †	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured.	Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured.	Passengers. Total. Killed.	Passengers. Total. Injured.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Railway Servants. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured.	Railway Servants. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Railway Servants. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured.	Railway Servants. Total. Killed.	Railway Servants. Total. Injured.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Killed.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Injured.	Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Injured.	Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Killed.	Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Injured.	Other Persons. Total. Killed.	Other Persons. Total. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.
(a) 1,653	East Indian	1882	...	...	2	13	2	13	1	5	8	14	9	19	...	...	11	1	1	2	12	3	23	35
(b) 1,653		1883	...	...	2	7	2	7	2	4	8	14	10	18	1	...	10	3	2	1	13	4	25	29
	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	9
861		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
(c) 655	South Indian	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
655		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(d) 1,457¾	Great Indian Peninsula	1882	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	2	5	12	5	14	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	9	19
1,455¼		1883	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	11	13	11	13	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	13	18
(e) 460¾	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	6	9	6	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	11
461		1883	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	6	11
(f) 192½	Eastern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	9	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	4	11
(g) 212		1883	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	11
(h) 663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	10
(i) 708		1883	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	10	3	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	15
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	3	10
547		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
6¼	Deoghur	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (j)	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
417¾	Punjab Northern	1882	...		...	2	...	2	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5
[illegible]		1883	...	...	...	1		1			1	4	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6

(k) 660	Indus Valley and Kandahar	1882	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
660		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	3
(l) 1,138¾	Rajputana-Malwa	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	5	6
(m) 1,228¾		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	10
45	Wardha Coal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																								
43	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
56		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
27¼	Nalháti	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	Northern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
239		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Kaunia-Dharlla	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Tirhoot	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
166		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
(n) 115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
115½		1883	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2
113½	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
149		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	4	4
161		1883	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	5
	NATIVE STATES.																								
193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Nizam's	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
121		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
86	Mysore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
86		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jodhpore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,018¼	TOTAL ...	1882	...	1	5	30	5	31	7	16	30	77	37	93	1	1	28	10	3	2	32	13	74	137
10,387¼		1883	...	2	6	29	6	31	5	14	36	68	41	82	2	...	27	14	6	4	35	18	82	131

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Ghazipore, and Sindia State Railways, and 3 miles Barh Branch of the Tirhoot State Ry.
(b) Includes the Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Ghazipore and Sindia State Railways.
(c) Excludes figures of the Pondicherry Line.
(d) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Berar and Bhopal State Railways.
(e) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(f) Includes the Damukdia Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Bongong section of the B. C. Ry.
(g) Includes the Damukdia Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Dum-Dum and Bongong section of the Bengal Central Railway.
(h) Excludes 13 miles between Ghaziabad and Delhi.
(i) Excludes 13 miles from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but includes the length of the Rupar Branch line, worked by the Company.
(j) Return not received.
(k) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Mozufferabad Junction of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(l) Includes the Muttra-Achnera line, worked as a branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(m) Includes the Rewari-Ferozepore and Muttra-Achnera lines, worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(n) Muttra-Hattras and Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railways.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, &c. 1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.		SERVANTS. From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From causes: 1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	7	2	7	...	1	1	5	2	1	..	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																																		
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	1	2	...	..	1	2	1	2	..	...	2	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	.	...	3	...	4	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal ...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	1	...	.	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	.	.	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	1	.	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																		
Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam * ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		.	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																																		
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.		..	...	2	..	..	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...
Wardha Coal ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																		
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	..	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	..	.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
NATIVE STATES.																																		
Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1883	...	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	22	...	2	6	28	6	31	1	4	9	10	4	6	...	2	2	...	4	11	1	4	...	...
TOTAL ... 1882	...	1	2	2	3	10	..	...	...	...	...	18	...	5	30	5	31	2	6	4	16	2	6	...	1	...	1	1	6	1	14	...	...

* Return not received.

No. 2.

Traffic in India, distinguishing between Passengers, Railway Servants, and Other Persons, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| VANTS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accidents.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	East Indian.							Guaranteed. Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	25	...	...	...	1	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	1	...	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	219,967,904							50,823,570							42,239,472(a)							101,216,759						
" of Servants employed	27,100							5,771							7,274							22,508						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,415,449							476,267							403,074(a)							1,986,244						

(a) These figures do not include traffic on Pondicherry railway in French Territory.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Guaranteed—*concluded.* | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.*															IMPERIAL STATE.																						
	ASSAM. (a)							DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.								PUNJAB NORTHERN.							INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR.							RAJPUTANA-MALWA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	.....							287,862							23,889,660							20,264,769							83,725,183						
" of Servants employed	.....							692							3,154							4,838							11,723						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	.....							29,417							224,237							385,813							1,146,324						

(a) Return not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Imperial State—*concluded.* Wardha Coal.							Provincial State—*continued.* Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Kaunia-Dharla.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
															2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	784,559							3,462,815							670,083							9,798,862							397,628						
" of Servants employed	418							406							160							1,936							157						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	18,253							30,302							10,178							182,496							6,056						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Provincial States—(*concluded*).																																			
	Tirhoot.							Cawnpore—Acherra.							Nagpur and Chhattisgarh.							Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.							Native States. Bhavnagar-Gondal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	5,966,962							5,822,510							3,829,295							13,958,014							7,919,119						
„ of Servants employed	2,598							618							1,895							1,164							661						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	97,087							46,806							56,880							122,844							48,253						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | NATIVE STATES—*concluded.* | | |

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the

Number of RAILWAY

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
East Indian...	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																				
Madras	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	55	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Great Indian Peninsula...	...	...	4	1	1	14	1	...	24	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India... ...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	2	...	...	16	8	...	6	1	2	8	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																				
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (b)	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																				
Punjab Northern	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	2	...	7	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	2	...	...	...	2	10	2	43	4	2	5	15	...	...	4	...	16	...	11
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																				
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL 1883 ...	...	11	14	5	13	70	20	4	220	22	13	22	58	5	...	8	...	29	...	17
TOTAL 1882 ...	1	9	23	1	11	68	8	...	235	27	7	16	43	2	1	10	1	27	1	21

(b) Return not received.

No. 4.

Fourth Quarter of 1883, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
																Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of passengers.		Per million of passenger miles.	
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.								Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	1	1	...	25	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,653	2,788,116	2,415,449	219,967,904	1,687	1,461	139,122	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	861 (a)	1,088,885 (a)	476,267 (a)	50,823,570 (a)	1,265	553	59,029	...	...	...	...
5	...	9	...	3	80	...	...	...	1	...	1	655	1,208,225	403,074	42,239,472	1,845	615	64,488	...	...	...	...
...	1	5	...	7	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,455¼	1,748,587	1,986,244	101,216,759	1,202	1,365	69,553	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	24	38	...	1	1	1	1	2	461	2,083,756	457,690	56,974,726	4,520	993	123,589	...	0·479	...	0·017
...	...	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	1	...	3	212	814,852	211,599	28,902,686	3,853	998	136,333	...	2·454	...	0·039
...	...	3	3	16	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	1,025,711	651,937	61,515,144	1,449	921	86,886	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	681,336	443,658	36,168,163	1,246	811	66,121	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	34,875	5,397	139,782	5,365	830	21,505	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	9,360	29,417	287,862	187	588	5,758	...	...	...	...
1	...	6	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	420½	456,589	224,237	23,889,660	1,086	533	56,812	...	...	...	...
...	...	24	...	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	365,578	385,813	20,264,769	554	585	30,704	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228¾	1,363,504	1,146,324	83,725,183	1,110	933	68,138	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31,476	18,253	784,559	699	406	17,435	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	270,364	30,302	3,462,815	4,828	541	61,836	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	30,872	10,178	670,083	1,133	374	24,590	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	209,968	182,496	9,798,862	879	764	40,999	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32¼	23,781	6,056	397,628	737	188	12,330	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	152,400	97,087	5,966,962	918	585	35,946	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	115½	230,738	46,806	5,822,510	1,998	405	50,411	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	171,826	56,880	3,829,295	1,153	382	25,700	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	518,816	122,844	13,958,014	3,222	763	86,696	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	172,832	48,253	7,919,119	896	250	41,032	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59¼	73,497	12,997	1,420,735	1,240	219	23,979	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	117,765	79,624	6,475,886	973	658	53,520	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	94,405	26,339	3,790,656	1,098	306	44,077	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17,663	3,830	303,314	930	202	16,280	...	...	...	...
11	2	54	4	57	659	...	3	1	4	1	7	10,387¼	15,785,772	9,579,051	790,722,118	1,520	922	76,124	...	0·190	...	0·001
3	13	53	7	39	629	...	1	2	6	2	7	10,018¼	14,372,221	9,506,487	734,138,631	1,434	949	73,282	...	0·640	...	0·010

(a) Exclusive of the Pondicherry Railway in French Territory.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
24th May 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	88,499	515	176	68,110	386	6,63,705	552	4,64,957	393	. . .	1,98,748
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,32,977	243	547	1,38,931	254	10,15,247	265	8,96,178	244	. . .	1,19,069
24th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	1,98,100	267	754	2,05,610	273	16,00,229	311	15,86,673	314	. . .	13,556
17th ditto	Madras	861	1,33,648	155	861	1,20,989	141	9,35,833	155	8,85,920	153	. . .	49,913
17th ditto	South Indian	655	79,465	121	654	92,787	142	5,44,114	119	6,00,431	187	56,317	. . .
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,30,685	707	1,458	9,01,514	618	72,66,922	712	64,07,367	655	. . .	8,59,555
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,32,224	721	461	3,32,085	720	21,88,323	678	23,23,167	749	1,34,844	. . .
	TOTAL	4,895	19,95,598	408	4,911	18,60,026	379	1,42,14,373	415	1,31,64,693	399	. . .	10,49,680
	State.												
31st May 1884	East Indian	1,509	10,93,797	725	1,509	9,58,355	635	74,50,500	705	64,33,956	635	. . .	10,16,544
24th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	5,217	93	56	5,250	94	39,684	118	40,088	106	404	. . .
24th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,637	60	27	1,436	53	11,960	63	9,373	52	. . .	2,587
24th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	35,562	155	249	38,430	154	2,86,629	178	2,49,040	153	. . .	37,589
24th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,234	70	32	2,930	92	14,881	66	17,552	82	2,671	. . .
24th ditto	Tirhoot	166	18,690	113	193	23,907	124	1,19,983	106	1,54,919	120	34,936	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	8,608	151	. .	(b) . . .	. .	78,421	197	(b) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
24th May 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,513	83	206	15,526	75	78,473	81	96,744	70	18,271	. . .
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,510	126	12	1,560	130	9,357	111	9,009	112	. . .	348
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	3,09,056	277	1,119	2,86,020	256	19,53,651	250	21,08,910	281	1,55,259	. . .
24th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	8,625	97	140	22,720	162	30,231	49	1,29,684	136	99,453	. . .
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,846	263	45	13,474	299	1,21,126	385	96,947	321	. . .	24,179
24th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	50,052	336	149	53,903	362	3,39,039	325	3,31,019	331	. . .	8,020
24th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	30,643	190	208	40,255	194	2,59,862	231	3,40,366	244	80,504	. . .
24th ditto	Sindia	75	5,913	79	75	7,798	104	47,593	91	56,525	112	8,932	. . .
24th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	67,173	135	447	58,837	132	4,43,482	150	4,14,151	138	. . .	29,331
24th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,12,988	171	660	1,44,670	219	8,94,168	194	10,18,384	230	1,24,216	. . .
24th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,064	60	. . .	. .	20,768	61	20,768	. . .
	TOTAL	3,436	6,71,267	195	(c)3,669	7,19,789	196	47,28,540	197	50,93,479	207	(d)4,43,360	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
24th May 1884	Bengal Central	35	2,150	61	126	10,112	80	14,788	60	54,224	67	39,436	. . .
17th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	3,822	55	. . .	. .	23,607	67	23,607	. . .
24th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,482	36	. . .	. .	18,136	66	18,136	. . .
17th ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	73	2,170	30	. . .	. .	(e)12,232	25	12,232	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,150	61	310	17,586	57	14,788	60	1,08,199	55	93,411	. . .
	Native States.												
17th May 1884	Bhavnagar-Goudal	193	34,022	176	193	41,752	216	2,29,698	170	2,50,822	194	21,124	. . .
24th ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,108	58	19	1,170	62	5,885	44	8,079	63	2,194	. . .
24th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,798	131	121	24,066	199	1,07,658	127	1,51,144	186	43,486	. . .
17th ditto	Mysore	86	5,434	63	86	5,461	64	35,053	58	38,640	67	3,587	. . .
	TOTAL	419	56,362	135	419	72,449	173	3,78,294	129	4,48,685	160	70,391	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,294	38,19,174	371	(c)10,818	36,28,196	335	2,67,86,495	372	2,52,49,012	348	. . .	d14,59,0[illegible]
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,20,53,923	167	1,16,14,546	160	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,47,32,572	205	1,36,34,466	188	. . .	d10,19,6[illegible]

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Centre Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(d) Exclusive of the figures of the Patna-Gya State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 17th May 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 13th June 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWO MONTHS APRIL, AND MAY.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	25	73	6,01	6,99	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	62	80	9,04	10,46	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,08	5,03	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	79	71	11,94	13,44	4,50	22,47	26,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	97	92	8,50	10,39	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	7,30	19,99	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	1,80	1	13,64	15,45	7,90	—29*	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	1,65	4	13,49	15,18	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84.
1884-85 . .	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	3	1,42	2,34	1,51	3	9,34	10,88	7,47	26	7,73	12,91	20,64	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th June 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th JUNE 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain appears to have fallen generally throughout the country during the week under report.

In the Madras Presidency rain fell in all districts, being heaviest in Malabar. In Mysore the fall is in some places still insufficient for standing crops; but Coorg has received an adequate supply. Rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, except in one district and has been especially heavy in Kanara; it has also fallen in varying quantities throughout the Berars, Central India, and Rajputana. In the Central Provinces there has been heavy rain at Khandwa, and the weather continues generally favourable to agricultural operations.

In British Burma several districts have had a plentiful supply, and the same may be said of many places in Bengal. In the latter province, however, more rain is still wanted in the Chota Nagpur and Behar districts. In Assam good rain fell in all districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the fall was heavy in Kumaon, and slight showers also occurred in most other parts of the Province. From the Punjab most districts report slight showers.

The latest weather telegrams, dated 19th instant, of the Meteorological Department report the continuance of rain in most places in the Punjab, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. In Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has also fallen in several places.

There is not much change to record in agricultural operations. Harvesting is going on in Madras and transplanting of rice in Bengal. In the latter province paddy and *cheena* (millet) are reported from some places to have yielded a fair outturn and jute and sugarcane are doing well. In Assam the *aus* crop is being reaped and the prospects of tea are generally good. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* are in progress in Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, and the Nizam's territories. In Bombay a scarcity of drinking-water, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a scarcity both of drinking-water and fodder, is still felt in places. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural prospects are on the whole good. In British Burma ploughing for the next rice crop is in active progress in most districts.

The public health is generally good, though cholera and small-pox are prevalent in most provinces.

Prices are on the whole stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 18th)		
Bellary ...	·52 (average)	Cultivation of sugarcane and paddy commenced. Sporadic cholera in the west, 17 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·33 (average)	Cultivation not progressing in parts for want of rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·68	Small-pox and fever in parts; cholera slight in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·23 (average)	Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 1 death from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·28 (average)	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts; harvest paddy, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·89 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops attacked by insects and suffering from want of rain in parts; harvest paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Fever in two taluks.
Tanjore ...	·01 (average)	Standing crops generally good, in parts not flourishing for want of rain; harvest paddy, cotton, and indigo, yield below average. 466 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·24 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar ...	4·56 (average)	First crop paddy partly benefited by recent rain. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two; 9 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·21	First crop paddy failing for want of rain. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 18th)		
Karachi ...	Tatta, ·17	Weather sultry; rain expected in Karachi. River at Kotri on 15th, 11 feet 9 inches against 12 feet 4 inches on same date last year. One case of small-pox in Karachi on 11th imported from Hyderabad district, none since; disease in twelve villages in districts; 14 fresh cases, no deaths; 14 remaining sick. Cattle-disease in four talukas; loss of 4 cows and bullocks and 12 buffaloes in Tatta. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 32, in Manjhand 28, 29 and 40, in Tatta 26, 30 and 33, and in Jati 20, 30 and 32 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather close; rain expected. River at Kotri on 16th, 11 feet 11 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in nine, fever in two, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat 20, *bajri* 34, *juari* 37½, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·23	Total rainfall ·33; manuring operations continue. Cholera in Parantij—6 cases, 3 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	·30	Weather cloudy. Cholera abating in Baroda, 10 deaths; it has appeared in Sauli Mahal; small-pox in Dainnagar Mahal. Preparation for *kharif* sowing commenced. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	·36	Preparations for *kharif* continue. Cholera in Olphad—3 cases, 2 fatal. *Juari* 30 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good showers in places.	More rain wanted; public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik and Sinnar; 1 death by lightning. Insects like locusts reported in Niphad. *Bajri* 28¼, wheat 34¼, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	4·64; rain daily, except on 13th; heavy on 16th and 17th.	Total rainfall since 1st January 4·67, being 6·48 below average; abnormal temperature 2° warm to 3° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind strong from south-east on 13th to 17th.
Poona ...	Showers throughout the district; maximum 1·30 at Bhimthadi, minimum ·09 at Khed.	More rain wanted. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35, in Poona *bajri* 25 and *juari* 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	1·79 Karjat; ·98 Shrigonda; ·94 Newasa; ·92 Jamkhed; ·65 Sangamner; slight rain in other talukas.	Sowing of first *kharif* crops delayed for want of sufficient rain Cholera in Akola—1 attack, but no death. Slight cattle-disease in Newasa. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	·17 Sholapur; ·84 Madha; ·44 Barsi; 2·11 Karmala; ·09 Pandharpur; ·39 Sangala; 1·85 at Malsiras.	More rain wanted. *Juari* 40 pounds 13 tolas and *bajri* 42 pounds 22 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district; maximum at Kalghatgi and Mundargi, nearly 3·0; minimum at Hangal 10.	More rain urgently wanted in Dharwar, Navalgund, Gadag and Bankapur. Sowing operations commenced in Mundargi, Ranibennur, Karajgi, Kalghatgi and Kod, and retarded in others; drinking-water still scarce in Dharwar, Navalgund, Gadag, and Bankapur. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Ron; small-pox decreasing; fever in two talukas. Rice 27 to 40 and *juari* 49 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 12·50; Honore, 11·35; Akola, 9·25; Kumta, 3·43; Mundgod, ·97; Yellapur, ·96; Siddapur, ·87; Sirsi, ·17.	Monsoon set in. Small-pox—8 deaths in Kumpta, 6 in Honore, and 1 in Siddapur. Sugarcane plants healthy. Sowing seed for monsoon crop. Common rice at Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·24	General health good. Weather very hot and cloudy. Fever and small-pox less prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in almost all districts; more urgently wanted in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Dharwar. Scarcity of drinking-water still continues in four talukas of Dharwar. *Kharif* sowings in progress in several districts. Cholera in parts of eleven districts; small-pox in 15 and fever and cattle-disease in a few talukas.
Bengal—(June 18th)		
Chittagong ...	3·27	Weather unsettled and hot. Prospects of crops favourable; *amun* being transplanted. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease linger.
Dacca ...	1·96	Sowing of *roachia* paddy commenced; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·59	Early paddy and sugarcane doing well; *amun* being sown on low lands; high lands are being prepared. Common rice selling at from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	3·62	Weather hotter than last week. *Aus* being weeded; *amun* sowing progressing; jute and sugarcane doing well. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·77	*Boro* paddy yielded a fair outturn; prospects of standing crops good. Health improved.
Burdwan ...	·34	Ploughing general, and sowing of paddy going on; sugarcane being transplanted; more rain wanted; prospects of crops good.
Rungpore ...	7·28	Weather tempestuous, cloudy, and cool. Rice selling at Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per maund. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	1·89	Ploughing and sowing going on vigorously; prospects of crops improved; rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	1·27	Prospects of crops good; weeding and transplanting going on. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Patna ...	1·29	Paddy and *murwa* are being sown. Cholera still reported.
Durbhunga ...	·22	More rain wanted for transplanting paddy; *bhadoi* crops doing well. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy; rain much wanted. Prices continue high. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	2·02	Paddy sowing progressing, but requires more rain. Common rice selling at from 16 to 20 seers per rupee in the town. Public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell everywhere during past week and the fall was heavy in many districts, but rain is still much needed, specially in the Chota Nagpore districts, where it was insufficient, and in some of the Behar districts. Cultivation is generally going on actively; prospects of crops good; *boro* paddy and *cheena* are reported from some places to have yielded a fair outturn. Prices have been falling slightly, except in those districts where special causes exist. Cholera and small-pox still reported, but the former is bad in the Patna district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 17th)	No rain	Heat excessive. Cholera, small-pox, and fever slight. Prospects of sugarcane crop favourable. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	One slight shower	Weather very hot, occasional dust-storms, but no sign of monsoon. Prices nearly stationary, with tendency to fall. Cholera and small-pox much decreased; general health good.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	.....	East winds and cloudy weather. Early rice sown. A little cholera. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 17th)	Sadr, ·7; Man ·2 on the 12th.	Prices fluctuating. Health good. Scarcity of fodder and water still felt in spite of local showers.
Agra („ 16th)	Rain in three parganas—·1 to ·2.	Fever and small-pox in two parganas; a very little cholera in city and one pargana. Prices stationary.
Bareilly („ 17th)	A slight shower or two	Great heat. Ploughing begun. Prices pretty steady. Health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	·1; Sirdhana, ·8; Baghpat, ·6; Hapur, ·2; Ghaziabad, ·2; and Mowana, ·10.	Weather very variable and hot. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health generally good.
Kumaon („ „)	Good rain all over the district on 10th and 11th.	Rains appear to be commencing. Crop prospects much improved. Some cholera in Eastern Kumaon; a few cases of typhus and small-pox in other parts. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease still prevalent.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	East wind, with sky often cloudy, but no rain; intense heat. Land being manured and tilled for *kharif*. Health of people and cattle generally good. Markets well stocked; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	.....	Slight fall in price of grain. Sugarcane coming on well; also early sown *makai* and *juar*. Complaints of scarcity of water. Small-pox still bad.
Sitapur („ 17th)	.....	Wind has varied during week, but now has an easterly tendency. Agricultural operations have begun, and *kodo* and the poorer kinds of rice are being sown on the low lands.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation of sugarcane going on. Cholera and small-pox in parts of district. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 16th)	.....	Heat intense; weather cloudy; wind variable. Cholera in some places in the district. Scarcity of water continues. Prices remain steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·10 on 12th in pargana Sarh Salempur.	Weather very warm and occasionally cloudy. Markets well supplied. Sporadic cholera and small-pox continue. Some cattle-disease in pargana Rasulabad.
Farukhabad („ 17th)	.....	Weather close and sultry throughout the week; this morning cloudy, with east wind. No sickness. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in Kumaon and occasional showers in most other parts of the province; heat continues great. *Kharif* ploughings have commenced. Prices continue nearly stationary and markets well stocked. Scarcity of water and fodder is still felt in some localities. Cattle-disease is reported in a few districts. Cholera and small-pox are abating, and the public health is generally satisfactory.
Punjab—(June 17th)		
Delhi ...	·50	Small-pox abating. Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	Slight rain at Jhajjar	Health good, but ordinary fever prevails in Hissar. Cattle suffering. Crop prospects unchanged. Prices steady.
Umballa ...	1·01	Health good. Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·50	Health good, but small-pox continues in villages adjacent to Sadr. Rinderpest prevailing in two villages. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	·10	Health good. *Rabi* outturn good. Prices nearly steady.
Sialkot ...	·50	Small-pox in city slightly increasing. *Rabi* harvest completed. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	·30	Health good. *Rabi* harvest completed, yield good. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	·20	Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·30	Health good. Fall in prices of wheat and Indian-corn; prices of grain rising.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·50	Health good. Crop prospects slightly improved. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Slight fever. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been all but general. Small-pox continues in the villages adjacent to Jullundur and in the Sialkot city; it has disappeared from the Sirsa district and is abating in Delhi; there is slight fever in Hissar and Peshawar, and cholera still prevails in the Kangra district; elsewhere the health of the province is good. *Kharif* sowings are in progress. Prices of food-grains are on the whole stationary.
Central Provinces—(June 18th)		
Nagpur ...	1·69	Weather cloudy and close. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox and cattle-disease prevail especially in Katol. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·19	Weather cloudy and occasionally gusty. *Kharif* ploughings continue. Health good. Wheat 27 and rice 13 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Saugor ...	·59	*Kharif* ploughing in hand. Small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·60	Ploughing progressing. Cattle-disease and small-pox continue. Prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	·67	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughings continue. Small-pox—39 cases, 3 deaths. Wheat 22 and rice 19 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	2·57; heavy rain on 13th and 16th.	Weather cloudy. Ploughings continue. *Juari* 24½, rice 12½, and wheat 22½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	·78	Rice sowings commenced in places. Small-pox in Drug. Rice 23½ and wheat 29 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (June 19th)	·34	Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional storms. Prospects and health good. Common rice 28 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Temperature reduced by late rain, which has been general. Fields under preparation for *kharif* sowing. Small-pox prevails but slightly.
British Burma— (June 18th)		
Akyab ..	8·23	Total rainfall 31·88. Slight small-pox; no deaths reported.
Rangoon ...	6·91	Total rainfall 19·83. Slight small-pox and cholera in town.
Bassein ...	3·21	Total rainfall 14·07. Slight small-pox.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·89	Total rainfall 20·07. Ploughing progressing.
Toungoo ...	1·93	Total rainfall 13·05.
Kyoukphyoo (June 14th)	5·0	Total rainfall 13·42. Ploughing commenced.
" (" 17th)	5·62	Total rainfall 19·04. Ploughing progressing.
Sandoway ...	.....	No report received.
Pegu ...	4·4	Total rainfall 17·92. Fever prevalent. Ploughing commenced.
Tharrawaddy ...	2·65	Total rainfall 16·15. Slight small-pox. Ploughing commenced here and there.
Prome ...	0·65	Total rainfall 7·52. Some cholera and small-pox.
Thonegwa ...	2·81	Total rainfall 26·88. Some small-pox and cholera. Ploughing commenced.
Henzada ...	·51	Total rainfall 14·91. Small-pox prevalent. Slight cholera.
Thayetmyo ...	0·90	Total rainfall 5·91. Slight small-pox and cholera.
Shwaygyin ...	6·95	Total rainfall 20·56.
Tavoy ...	4·30	Total rainfall 21·12.
Mergui (May 31st)	3·05	Total rainfall 14·58.
" (June 7th)	4·10	Total rainfall 18·68.
		General Remarks.—Slight small-pox and cholera in most districts. Rainfall seasonable. Ploughing commencing in several districts.
Assam—(June 18th)		
Gauhati (June 17th)	3·71	Weather hot. River rising. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpeta. Prospects of *aus* good and being reaped; sugarcane doing well; prospects of tea fair; public health fair; a few sporadic cases of cholera.
Cachar ...	2·95	Weather very warm. Prospects of *aus* crops good; reaping of the same commenced in some places; cultivation of *sail* and *asra* crops progresses. Favourable weather for tea, but short outturn up to date. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. 32 deaths from cholera and 3 from small-pox reported from Sadr and Lakhipur.
Sylhet ...	2·53	Prospects of tea and crops generally good. Public health somewhat improved.
Dibrugarh ...	6·19	Weather hot. Lands being prepared for *sali dhan*. Tea backward. Cholera reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 18th)		
Bangalore, Mysore ...	·11	Rain has also fallen in parts of the province; in others the small rainfall up to date is beginning to be felt. Crops generally in good condition; ploughing operations continue; prospects fair. Public health good.
Mercara ...	4·27	The monsoon rains which were greatly needed for all crops set in on the 13th. Small coffee berries are forming, but the bushes are lightly laden, consequent on previous partial failure of blossom showers.
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 18th)		
Amraoti ...	·03	Weather hot and cloudy. *Kharif* preparations progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·4	Preparations of land for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	·15 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 3·77; rain wanted to commence *kharif* sowings. General health good. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 16¼, yellow *juari* 20½, and *tur* 20½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 18th)		
Indore ...	0·55	The weather latterly has been very cloudy and some rain has fallen the heat has increased. Health good. Prospects continue good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·83	Total rainfall ·93. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	Some slight showers	Weather hot and close. Health good. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—*contd.*		
Neemuch ...	0·7	Weather very hot and somewhat cloudy. Public health good.
Goona ...	0·3	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar ...	0·12	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prospects good.
Schore ...	0·5	Weather hot. Prospects good. Public health good.
Nowgong ...	0·34	Weather hot and cloudy. Public health good.
Maupur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 18th)	·91	Heavy clouds; weather close; indications of rain.
Sirohi („ 15th)	·18	Tanks dry and many wells nearly so. Health good. Thunder-storm; cooler; weather windy.
Marwar („ 13th)	.....	Water obtained in Jodhpur city from Ranisagur tank and wells. Health good. Storm during week; no indications of rain. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 15th)	Drops	Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Harowti („ 14th)	Deolee, ·02; Kotah, ·25; Tonk, ·43; Shahpura (previous week), ·28.	Weather cloudy and close. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	.....	Weather windy and cloudy; occasional thunder-storm. Health good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	No rain	Weather cloudy and damp. Health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	·02	Weather cloudy. Cholera to slight extent continues. Prices firm.
Ulwur („ „)	Slight rain in parts	Weather windy and warm; passing clouds. Health good. Prices stationary.

Circular No. 72 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 20th June 1884.

Read the following:—

Supplementary Memorandum by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India on the Himalayan snowfall of the season 1883-84.

RESOLUTION.

In a note dated 30th April, I gave a brief account of the state of the Himalayan snows up to the end of March. The later information since received shows that repeated falls in April and May, from Kulu westward, added considerably to the accumulation of the previous months; and at the present time the unmelted residue is apparently much in excess of what is usual at this season. The weather in the North-Western Himalaya has been in general remarkably cool. The following is a summary of the reports.

Murree Hills.—The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi reports that no snow fell at Murree, or on the hills adjacent to Kahuta, in the months of April and May. This report refers apparently only to hills below 8,000 feet, as there was certainly fresh snow at elevations but little greater than this in the early part of April.

Kashmir.—A very interesting report, dated 13th May, from Colonel J. C. Berkeley, on special duty in Kashmir, communicates the observations of several gentlemen travelling in the interior of the country. "The writers are unanimous in opinion as to the extreme severity of the weather for the time of year. There can be no doubt that the snowfall has been unusually late and heavy. During the last few days several severe storms have passed over the valley, and snow has fallen on the upper ranges. The Pir Panjal is still covered with snow, though it is generally free from it by the middle of April. The weather here is cold and unsettled." The following extracts from correspondence are communicated with the letter:—

31st March, Astor.—Major Hutchinson writes: "Very heavy fall of snow yesterday and to-day."

31st March. Sooroo.—Mr. Eyre writes: "I have been here three days, and it has snowed every day,

10th April. Unwan Nullah, Wardwan.—Mr. Rowe writes: "The weather and snow have been very bad, and there is absolutely no chance of sport in the large nullahs owing to the depth of snow."

12th April. Astor.—Lieutenant Maxse writes: "We have been marching in snow for the last 16 days, and at present snow is falling thick. All natives say they never saw so much snow as there is this year; and at Gurdu (?), where there were 6 feet of snow, we were told that at this time last year crops were sown. Colonel Simpson, who started 12 days before us, was stopped at the Dori Kam Pass, his coolies leaving their loads."

21st April. Sooknis, Wardwan.—Lieutenant Heygate writes: "I have got so far on my way to Sooroo; but the snow is tremendous. I never saw so much at this time of year."

21st April. Phoo Nullah.—Mr. Eyre writes: "Such snow. I can do nothing at present."

25th April. Mopana.—Major Wilson writes: "I am going to try Minurgh (?) Nullah as soon as the snow melts sufficiently."

7th May. Deas.—Lieutenant Merewether writes: "There is a good deal of snow still, which makes it rather cold at night."

In a subsequent letter (of doubtful date, but probably written about the 1st or 2nd June) Colonel Berkeley adds: "I have heard from Leh and places on the road to that place that there has been fresh snowfall, and that the winter has been unusually late and severe.

"On the 19th May fresh snow fell on hills not far from, and well within sight of, this house (Srinagar); hills not apparently more than 8,000 or 9,000 feet high, and from which all snow had disappeared for some time. On the same day the thermometer in my verandah registered 48° at 4 P.M. There was heavy rain in the valley on and for several days previous to the 19th.

"Since the 19th the weather has been fine, and it is getting warmer daily.

"From all quarters I hear that the snowfall has been unusually heavy and late. It is said here that the condition of vegetation, &c., is just a month more backward than usual."

Chamba.—Major C. H. Marshall writes on the 9th May: "We have been having very queer weather during the month,—heavy storms of rain, hail, and thunder. The actual rainfall has been light all the same. I only got news from Pangi last week. The snow on the other side of the first snowy range was much heavier than it was the winter before, when the deepest snow lay on this side. The passes were not open till the 1st May. We have had no heavy spring snow, though there has been fresh snow as late as the 25th April."

Kulu.—The Assistant Commissioner of Kulu (under date 6th May) forwards reports of the snowfall in April, received from the Tehsildars of Kulu and Plach. "The snowfall on the 7th and 8th was heavy and general, extending down to about 9,000 feet. Snow fell on several dates during the month on the upper ranges. A report on the snowfall in Lahoul during the winter, received from Thakur Harichand, is also forwarded, from which it will be seen that the winter has been a very severe one, and that owing to the snow being still on the ground, the cattle are suffering very much from want of fodder. Generally throughout Kulu the winter has been a very late one, and the spring rains and snows have been frequent and heavy. The consequence is that there is still a great deal more snow about than is usual at this time of year. The weather during the past few days has changed very suddenly, and the heat in the valleys is very great, while the snow is disappearing rapidly."

Lahoul.—The above report, in so far as it refers to Lahoul, is to exactly the same effect as that of the Revd. A. Heyde, quoted in the previous memorandum. A letter from this latter gentleman, dated Kyelang, 3rd May, gives the following interesting information: "What snow we had in April (nearly 6½ inches of snow-water; equal to about 6 feet of snow), nearly all fell in the

first half (of the month); in the second half the sky was often quite clear. Dry winds prevailing during the latter half of the month in the afternoon for an hour or two, but seldom strong. * * * The movement of the clouds above the hills was also generally very slow. The snow disappears very slowly from the hillsides, more so than has been the case in other years at this time.

"During March and April the natives frequently complained that the sun was less powerful than it usually is at this time of the year; and I myself think not quite without reason. Something appears to exist in the higher strata of the atmosphere, which obscures the brightness and diminishes the heat of the sun to some extent; which something, I think, must be indicated by that curious circle around the sun, which I have mentioned more than once (in former letters). Since about a fortnight the circle appears to be less sharply defined than formerly, looking as if it were going to disappear."

Bisahir and Spiti.—The following report on the amount of snow on the passes in March has been received since the publication of the previous memorandum:—

	March 1884.	Total to end of March.	
Spiti Pass ...	4 feet ...	24 feet,	estimated.
Rupon Ghatti ...	4 " ...	22 "	"
Burun Ghatti ...	5 " ...	37 "	"
Nilang Ghatti ...	6 " ...	51 "	"
Shatul Pass ...	5 " ...	35 "	"
Sundur Ghatti ...	4 " ...	28 "	"

Hill States of North-Western Provinces.—The Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, reports that no fresh snow was observed to fall upon the ranges visible from Mussoorie during the month of April, but that slight fresh snow was observed on the further ranges on the 9th May.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, writing from Almora on the 20th May, states that "there have been slight falls of snow on all the higher ranges down to about 13,000 feet during April and to the 10th May. The snow that fell melted off rapidly, and must have been small in quantity. I have myself just returned from Darma and Byans, and it appeared to me—and the inhabitants of those places themselves admitted—that the fall of snow during the last winter had been very light. This was evident from the small quantity of snow lying above the villages in Darma on the north-eastern side of the Punjachuli Range, at heights of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet; as usually at this time of year, snow is found in large quantities down to the banks of the rivers coming from the glaciers and below these villages. The same is reported from the Milum side.

"The Pass *viâ* Byans into Thibet was reported open by the 10th May, and had been traversed by the Huniyas. This is exceptionally early. Before I left Darma and Byans, the snow was melting and the rivers were rising rapidly, while the people said it was unusually warm."

Sikkim.—Mr. Oldham, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, reports on the 3rd May that the fall of snow on the Jelep, Nathu, Cho, Donkia, and Tanka passes during the month of April was slightly more than that for the corresponding month of last year.

Summary.—From the above it must be concluded that on the inner ranges extending to the north-west of the Sutlej Valley, the snowfall has been unusually heavy, and has continued till late in the season. It is doubtful whether it is even yet over. The *Pioneer* of the 5th June contains a paragraph from a correspondent, apparently in Kangra, stating that "heavy snow was falling on the range beyond Palanpur (Dhaoladhar?) all Tuesday (the 3rd June?); and in all probability the cold showery weather lately experienced at Simla has precipitated fresh snow on the ranges of Kulu. To the south-east of the Sutlej, on the other hand, the fall has continued light, and even the higher ranges have less than the usual amount of snow.

In respect of the probable effect of these conditions on the rainfall of the coming season, our present experience is so small that it is necessary to speak with diffidence. That the prognostics as regards North-Western India are somewhat unfavourable must be admitted; and guided by the experience of the last eight years, I look for either a somewhat retarded or a weak and interrupted monsoon in the earlier months in part or parts of North-Western India, extending possibly, but by no means necessarily, to the northern portion of the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana. This is the area that experience has shown to be most subject to the anomalous prevalence of dry westerly winds in the monsoon, as it is that of their normal prevalence in the spring. But it is not likely that the whole of this area will be simultaneously affected, and it is equally unlikely that the conditions now existing will operate through the whole of the monsoon. In many respects the present season resembles the first part of 1876.

The distribution of the heavy snowfall is different from that of last year. It was then restricted to the first or outer snowy range. It now comprises Kashmir, Chamba, and the Hill States north of the Sutlej. That this difference in the seat of the operative cause will result in a different distribution of the effect is most probable; but as it is only during the last two years that any but the most meagre information has been forthcoming as to the condition of the Himalayan snows, it is obviously impossible to do more than to indicate this probability in the most general terms.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above memorandum be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations and to the Foreign Department.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 18th June, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

RANGOON WATER-WORKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to confer powers and impose duties on the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon in respect to the

construction and maintenance of Water-works and the supply of water in that Town, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Barkley and the Mover. He said :—

"This small Bill occupies part of the same ground which is occupied by the Burma Local Self-government Bill, and the provisions of the two Bills will have to be adjusted to each other. The precise mode in which the adjustment should be made will be a matter for the consideration of the Committee to which the Bill will be referred."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VALIDATION OF MARRIAGE LICENSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, be taken into consideration. He said :—

"When I had the honour to introduce this Bill in November, 1882, I explained that it had for its object a very small amendment of what was obviously an omission in the definition of the word 'zamíndár' in the original Act of 1876, by which the heir of a jághírdár who had ceased himself to be a jághírdár and was for all practical purposes a zamíndár yet could not come under the definition of 'zamíndár' as given in the Act because his estate had not paid revenue previous to the passing of the Act. The present Bill was originally drafted merely with the object of remedying this defect, and was sent to the Bombay Government for criticism. The Government of Bombay, in replying, said that the Bill would meet that purpose perfectly well, but added that they had several other points upon which they would soon have to come up again with a view to the further amendment of the Bill. In considering this it appeared to us in Select Committee very undesirable to tinker an Act of this kind frequently, and accordingly we requested the Bombay Government to consider the other points upon which the Bill seemed to require amendment, and to send their views to us, so that we might be in a position to amend the Bill once for all. That has now been done, and that is the reason for the delay that has occurred in the matter and which has caused the Bill to hang fire.

"The points on which the Bombay Government suggested that the Bill should be amended have all been noticed in the Report of the Select Committee, and it will be obvious to anybody reading that Report that those points are none of them of great importance, and that we are only amending methods of procedure and leaving the scope of the Bill as it stood before.

"The first point is the amendment of the definition of 'zamíndár,' which, as I have explained, will now let in not only those heirs of jághírdárs but also the zámíndárí tenants of ex-jághírdárs who would otherwise have been excluded. The other alteration made in the definition is one which I fear has given the Legislative Department a good deal of trouble. It refers to the method of dealing

with joint-proprietors' estates. The question is a difficult one, and is fully explained in the Report of the Select Committee. The outcome of the deliberations of the Select Committee has been this, that the property of joint-proprietors paying an aggregate revenue of Rs. 300 may come under the Act, but in dealing with proprietors the law will deal with them as individuals; that is to say, in order to render an application for bringing under the Act one of these joint undivided estates, successful, all the proprietors will have to be represented, and, if successful, then the property, whether separate or joint, of each proprietor will be liable to come under the scheme of liquidation. This is in accordance with the ordinary law, and really it is the only way out of the difficulty, for it would be monstrous that a man who has separate and joint property should be at liberty to get the benefit of the Act for his separate estate while his joint property should not be available for the satisfaction of his creditors, or that his joint property should be administered under the Act and his separate property be left at his own disposal. Practically, therefore, we leave matters very much as they were, except that we remove all doubts as to the possibility of bringing a joint estate paying Rs. 300 as its aggregate revenue under the Act.

"The next point on which the Bill has been amended is that the protection given to estates brought under the Act may now be given, if the Commissioner desires, from the day of the inquiry made upon the application, instead of waiting till the inquiry is completed and the order of management passed. This seemed obviously necessary, and the Bombay Government recommend it. The protection will bar revenue-process as well as civil process. We have also allowed six months as the period within which persons who have under the old law not been able to come in under the Act, but who under the new definition of 'zámíndár' will be at liberty to come in, may bring their applications instead of leaving the time indefinite. We have also decided that an order of management once passed shall be conclusive as to its own validity. This appeared to be very desirable, and the necessity for it was recently illustrated by the case of a man whose estate had been brought under management, and it appeared that although, as it stood in the books of Government, the estate was rightly brought under management, yet in reality the owner had parted with a portion of his estate but had not registered the transfer. Discoveries of this kind might render the whole process of liquidation null and void. It is, therefore, obviously more convenient that the scheme of liquidation once begun should be completed, and, with the consent of the Bombay Government, we have decided that this is the best way out of the difficulty. We have also provided that a liquidation-scheme may be amended at any time, saving the rights of the creditor; that is to say, that money adjudged to be due to any creditor must, under the liquidation-scheme, be paid during the period of liquidation.

"There is only one other point to which I need refer. It is a condition of some of the jághírs in Sindh that a definite fractional share of the jághír shall be resumed on the death of the incumbent, but it is left to the heir of the incumbent to decide what portion of the estate shall represent the fractional share that is to lapse. Of course, in the case of such estates being brought under liquidation, this custom must cause great difficulty to the manager in leasing or otherwise disposing of the land, because he does not know what land he has to deal with. To meet this difficulty we have arranged that, if an estate is brought under management of this kind, the manager shall, after consulting the persons interested, decide what portion of the land will come under the resumption-clause. He will then be at liberty to deal with the rest without any difficulty arising from that cause."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882. He said :—

"The reasons for making the Motion which I have the honour to bring forward are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and it is scarcely necessary for me to add much to what is said in that Statement. I may, however, briefly explain that it is thought desirable, on grounds which it is at present unnecessary to enter into, to exclude Sindh from the operation of the Salt Act, and to legislate in Bombay with the object of making one Act applicable both to the Province of Sindh and to Bombay itself; and therefore it has been thought necessary to take measures to prepare for the repeal of so much of the Indian Salt Act as applies to the Province of Sindh. Opportunity has been taken of this necessity to clear up a point on which some doubt has recently been thrown with regard to the importation of salt into Sindh. Under the Inland Customs Act of 1875, a notification was issued by which the Governor General in Council prohibited the transit of salt into any part of Sindh unless under certain conditions. Section 27 of the Indian Salt Act of 1882 provides that 'the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by rule, prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, the importation of salt into, or the transit of salt over, the said territories' (including Sindh) 'or any part thereof.' It was held by the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh that the notification, to which I have referred, was inconsistent with section 27 of the Indian Salt Act, in so far as 'it prohibits the transit into Sindh of salt from foreign territory, whereas the section empowers the Governor General in Council to prohibit absolutely or conditionally the importation of salt into, and the transit of salt over, the territories referred to in it, and that importation applies only to salt brought as merchandise for the purpose of commerce and in merchantable quantities, not to small quantities brought for other purposes.' When this ruling was brought to the notice of the Government of India, it was of opinion that the interpretation given to the Act was neither in itself correct, nor consistent with the intentions of those who framed the Act; and as a temporary measure the Government issued a notification, laying down, in supersession of the notification of the 13th November, 1880, to which I have referred, that the Governor General in Council was pleased to prohibit absolutely the importation into, or the transit over, the Province of Sindh, or any part thereof, of salt produced or manufactured in foreign territory or in any Native State, or brought from foreign territory or from a Native State. Advantage has been taken of the present occasion to insert in the Bill, which I have now the honour to ask leave to introduce, the word 'bringing' instead of the word 'importation,' so as for the future to place the matter on a definite basis, and to exclude the possibility of further doubt arising."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th June, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 20th June, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 26.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 26th June 1884.

No. 1024.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, with effect from the 1st August 1884.

POLICE.

The 24th June 1884.

No. 184.—Mr. C. A. Fraser, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, during the absence on furlough of Major E. J. Gunthorpe, or until further orders.

Mr. John Tyndall Bruce Dalrymple Sewell to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of his taking charge of his duties until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 27th June 1884.

No. 466 *F.*—The following temporary promotions are made among Conservators of Forests during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr. G. Mann, Officiating Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Assam, or until further orders :—

Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Bengal, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators of Forests.

Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Assam, to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators of Forests and to have charge of the Forest Department in Assam.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 26th June 1884.

No. 258 *S.*—The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. R. Bruce Foote, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, in Notification No. 155, dated the 25th April last, is hereby cancelled.

The 27th June 1884.

No. 262 *S.*—In Notification No. 223 S., dated the 13th instant, *for* "28th April" *read* "29th April."

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 25th June, 1884.

No. 2399 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Balkisan Amersing, Inspector of Police, Nasik, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 2401 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon K. Subbarayudu, Inspector of Police in the Kistna District, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The 26th June, 1884.

No. 2412 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Purbhudas Kishandas Modi, Superintendent of the Accountant General's Office at Bombay, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1271 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. D. Ralli as Consul for Greece, at Calcutta.

GENERAL.

The 25th June, 1884.

No. 2406 *I.*—The services of Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st July, 1884.

MILITARY.

The 23rd June, 1884.

No. 1247 *G.*—The following Brigade Order, issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse on the 14th May, 1884, is confirmed :—

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, the following officiating appointments are made, subject to confirmation from the 13th May—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant G. K. Daly, Squadron Officer, and Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant F. C. Grant, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, proceeded on furlough.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th June, 1884.

No. 2370 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the Court fees payable under clauses 6, 7 and 9 of Schedule I of the Act on copies furnished by the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore for the private use of persons applying for them.

This notification shall not be deemed to exempt copies furnished thereunder from the payment of the fees chargeable on such copies when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice, or received by any public officer, in the said Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

The 25th June, 1884.

No. 2385 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Section 2, Sections 11 to 14 (both inclusive), and Section 15 (except the words and figures "and it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1884") of Act III of 1884 (The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1884) to the Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

No. 2387 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council it pleased to extend Madras Act III of 1869 (An Act to empower Revenue Officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue Administration) to the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, subject to the following modifications :—

(1) for the word "Tahsildars" wherever it occurs, read the word "Amildars"; and

(2) for the word "District" in Section 1, read "Civil and Military station of Bangalore."

No. 2390 *I.*—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 991.J., dated the 27th April, 1881, investing the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana with the powers of a Local Government for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) within the limits of the railways traversing the Rajputana Agency, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the date of publication of the Notification of the Government of India in the same Department, No. 1008I., dated the 21st March, 1884.

No. 2392 *I.*—In modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1008I., dated the 21st March, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class to be exercised within those sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system mentioned in Schedule A of the said notification, in respect to which he was invested with 2nd class magisterial powers.

No. 2395 *I.*—In modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1008I., dated the 21st March, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Assistant to the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within those sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system in Central India in respect to which he was invested with 3rd class magisterial powers.

No. 2404 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, to be a Justice of the Peace within the portions of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway running through the States of Meywar and Tonk.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th June 1884.

No. 1877.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

May 1884. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In May.		To end of May.		Whole year.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Budget, 1884-85.	Actuals (Preliminary), 1883-84.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	2,13	2,26	3,86	3,83	22,40	22,74
Opium ...	59	75	1,38	1,49	8,59	9,56
Salt ...	65	59	1,22	1,09	6,33	6,14
Stamps ...	29	27	61	59	3,53	3,50
Excise ...	33	31	66	63	3,80	3,83
Provincial Rates ...	29	32	51	52	2,74	2,81
Customs ...	9	12	22	27	1,29	1,19
Assessed Taxes ...	11	12	17	17	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only) ...	3	2	5	4	38	34
Registration ...	2	3	4	5	26	26
Tributes from Native States ...	3	3	9	8	70	72
Other Civil Revenue ...	13	18	42	47	3,00	3,05
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	4,69	5,00	9,23	9,23	53,54	54,66
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works ...	— 47	— 41	— 84	— 79	— 3,80	— 3,74
Opium ...	— 69	— 39	— 1,77	— 77	— 2,35	— 1,86
Exchange on transactions with London ...	— 27	— 34	— 68	— 78	— 3,72	— 3,93
Other Civil Expenditure ...	— 1,40	— 1,56	— 3,09	— 3,15	— 21,08	— 19,73
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	— 2,83	— 2,70	— 6,33	— 5,49	— 30,95	— 29,26
Extraordinary Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than issues) ...	+ 4	+ 3	+ 10	+ 8	+ 47	+ 44
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above) ...	— 3	— 2	— 5	— 5	— 10	— 8
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+ 57	+ 65	+ 1,15	+ 1,22	+ 4,65	+ 4,16
Do. Repayment of Surplus profits, &c. ...	...	— 9	— 1	— 9	— 45	
Military Receipts ...	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+ 12	+ 88	+ 83
Military Issues ...	— 99	— 98	— 1,99	— 1,97	— 11,88	— 11,66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts ...	+ 24	+ 25	+ 49	+ 44	— 2,09	+ 2,42
" " Issues ...	— 39	— 30	— 92	— 71		— 4,53
East Indian Railway Receipts ...	+ 40	+ 46	+ 76	+ 86	+ 2,45	+ 4,54
" " " Issues ...	— 13	— 20	— 22	— 33		— 1,62
Ordinary Branches Receipts ...	+ 9	+ 11	+ 17	+ 19	— 4,96	+ 1,90
" " Issues ...	— 49	— 53	— 1,22	— 1,26		— 7,31
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	— 65	— 56	— 1,65	— 1,50	— 11,03	— 10,91
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	...	+ 1	+ 2,50	+ 2,50
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	+ 8	+ 11	+ 2	+ 22	+ 3	+ 33
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £ ...	— 1,41	— 2,06	— 3,15	— 4,33	— 16,50	— 18,84
Other Debt heads (Net as above) ...	+ 21	— 7	+ 21	— 7	+ 98	— 10
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,12	— 2,02	— 2,92	— 4,17	— 12,99	— 16,11
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 9	— 28	— 1,67	— 1,93	— 1,43	— 1,62
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	11,44	13,17	13,20	14,82	12,44	14,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	11,53	12,89	11,53	12,89	11,01	13,20

The 27th June 1884.

No. 1892.—The following Rules made by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Salt Act, 1882, are published under section 29 of the said Act in supersession of those published with Notifications No. 156, dated 30th June 1876, No. 1897, dated 25th July 1879, No. 111, dated 17th April 1880, No. 3755, dated 20th November 1880, and No. 1245, dated 19th March 1881.

Preliminary.

1. These rules are applicable to the territories mentioned in the 3rd clause of section 1 of the Act, with the following exceptions :—

(*a*) Such portion of the said territories as lies on the right bank of the Indus with the exception of the Kalabagh mines and an area of 10 miles round them.

(*b*) The Province of Sindh.

Manufacture of salt under license.

2. No person who is not duly licensed in the manner hereinafter provided shall manufacture salt.

3. Any person wishing to manufacture salt shall apply for a license to the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the division or circle in which it is desired to carry on the manufacture, who, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, shall grant or withhold it as he shall see fit.

4. Each such license shall contain the name of the person to whom it is given, and shall specify the limits within which such manufacture shall be carried on and the places where the salt so manufactured shall be stored, and shall be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—That the provisions of the Act and of all rules and subsidiary rules duly made under it shall be strictly observed by the licensee, his agents and servants.

2nd.—That none but good salt capable in the judgment of the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the division or circle of bearing the duty fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council under section 7 of the Act shall be manufactured. All inferior salt shall be destroyed by being thrown back into the salt wells or pans in the presence of such officer.

3rd.—That no alteration shall be made in the pans, wells or other plant of the salt-work as existing at the date of granting the license without written sanction from the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the division or circle.

And shall be subject to such further conditions as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe for the protection of the Government revenue.

5. The manufacture of salt and the storage and sale of the salt manufactured shall be carried on in conformity with the conditions of the license and of the subsidiary rules issued from time to time by the Commissioner and under the supervision of the officers of the Salt Revenue Department.

6. Licenses may be cancelled by the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the division or circle giving one month's notice, or on the application of the licensee.

In the case of cancelment of license for infringement of its conditions no notice shall be necessary.

7. Salt in store at any salt-work, a license to manufacture salt at which has been cancelled or withholden, shall be removed within six months of the date of such cancelment or withholding. The Assistant Commissioner may cause any salt which may remain in store at such salt-work after the expiry of such period of six months to be put up to auction and sold if the price offered be equal to the excise duty leviable thereon. If the price bid be less than the excise duty leviable thereon, the Assistant Commissioner may cause the salt to be effectually destroyed.

8. Nothing in the foregoing rules shall apply to the manufacture of salt by or on behalf of Government.

Protected areas, and possession, storage and sale of salt within them.

9. The area defined for the purposes of section 6, clause (*e*), of the Act, round each salt mine or salt-bed in the Punjab Mines Division shall extend to a distance of 10 miles from the boundary of each mine or bed on all sides, except that it shall not include any territory lying on the left bank of the river Jhelum.

The area defined for the purposes of section 6, clause (*e*), round any other salt-work shall extend to a distance of two miles from the boundary of the salt-work on all sides.

The areas above defined are termed "protected areas."

10. No person shall possess any salt within a protected area unless accompanied by a pass, *rawannah* or certificate covering the same as provided in the following rules. This rule does not apply to the possession, on the right bank of the Indus, of gray salt, the produce of the Kohat and Bannu Districts.

11. No salt shall be removed from the place of manufacture, or, after storage, from the place of storage, to any place in the salt-works in which it has been manufactured except under a written pass from the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the works and all salt removed under such pass shall be weighed or estimated by measurement previous to such removal by the Salt Revenue establishments.

12. No salt shall be removed from the salt works unless covered by a *rawannah* certifying that duty at the rate fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council under section 7 of the Act has been paid on it or under the authority in writing of the Salt Revenue Officer in charge.

13. Except as in these rules otherwise provided, any person wishing to remove salt from the salt works shall first pay the charges due thereon into such Government treasury or sub-treasury as may from time to time be appointed, and shall receive in return a receipt.

Fractions of quarter maunds shall be paid for as quarter maunds.

14. He shall present the receipt with a written requisition to the officer appointed by the Commissioner to receive it, and shall receive in lieu a *rawannah* for the salt, signed by the said officer and sealed in his presence.

15. The *rawannah* shall be current and valid for such period as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

The period of currency shall count from the day on which the *rawannah* is delivered to the applicant, that day being included and being noted on the face of the *rawannah*.

16. Provided that when a *rawannah* is presented and the salt it covers is weighed and clearance given to the holder of the *rawannah* by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector more than seven days previous to the expiry of the period of the currency of the *rawannah*, such *rawannah* shall cease to be valid on the expiry of seven days from the date on which the salt has been weighed, unless the officer of the store by an order endorsed on it allows it to run for its full period or any portion thereof.

17. After the period of currency of a *rawannah* has elapsed, the *rawannah* shall cease to be valid, or of any effect whatever, unless the period be extended in the manner hereinafter provided.

18. The Commissioner may from time to time fix the minimum quantity of salt to be covered by a single *rawannah*.

19. The Commissioner may sanction an abatement for dryage of the salt not exceeding one per cent.

20. On a *rawannah* being presented and salt being issued thereunder, the Salt Revenue Officer concerned, before allowing such salt to leave his charge, shall ascertain that such *rawannah* is still in force and valid, and shall satisfy himself that the *rawannah* covers the amount of salt being issued, and shall then endorse the *rawannah* and return it to the trader or his agent, or to the carrier of the salt. The salt shall then be allowed to proceed to its destination.

21. When salt has been weighed and delivered to the holder of a *rawannah*, he shall remove it within 24 hours to a distance of at least one mile from the store, unless the officer in charge of the store, by an order endorsed on the *rawannah*, permits him to keep it within a shorter distance.

22. If previous to utilisation of a *rawannah* any minor particulars in it require rectification, such as the description of carriage, owner's name, &c., application must be made for such rectification to the officer in charge of the depôt or store before delivery of the salt is applied for.

23. If the despatch differs in minor particulars which have not been rectified in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule, the whole despatch shall be again liable to the payment of a fee not exceeding one-twentieth of the original duty, and shall on such payment be cleared, an entry being made on the *rawannah* that the payment has been levied as a penalty for infraction of rule, which infraction should be specified by the officer in his own handwriting.

24. If the officer suspect fraud, he may refuse to deliver the salt except under security equivalent to its full value, together with the duty leviable thereon, and shall refer the case for the orders of his superior officer.

25. If the owner of a *rawannah* desires to divide a despatch of salt covered by the *rawannah*, he shall apply to the officer who issued the *rawannah*, and the officer shall issue as many partition *rawannahs* as may be required, and cancel and resume the original *rawannah*.

26. If anything occurs to prevent the owner of a *rawannah* clearing the salt before the expiry of the period of currency of the *rawannah*, the officer who granted the *rawannah* may at his discretion, but subject to such restrictions as the Commissioner may from time to time impose, renew such *rawannah* at any time not more than six months from the date of originial issue. If application for renewal is made later than a week before the expiry of the original *rawannah*, it shall be complied with only on the applicant's paying a fee of one-twentieth of the duty originally paid.

The currency of the fresh *rawannah* shall not exceed that of the originial *rawannah*.

27. Applications for renewal, except as provided in the preceding rule, shall be forwarded for the orders of the Commissioner, who may authorise such further renewals as he may deem fit.

28. When a *rawannah* is lost or destroyed previous to utilisation, the person to whom it was granted may make application to the officer who issued it for a duplicate, and with the application shall deposit with the officer an amount equivalent to the duty paid for the original *rawannah plus* one-twentieth as a fee. The officer may thereupon grant a duplicate *rawannah*.

On the expiry of the currency of the original *rawannah*, if it has not been utilised, the duty so deposited shall be refunded.

29. The Commissioner may, if he sees fit, authorise the refund of the whole or any portion of a fee paid under Rules 23, 26 and 28.

30. The deposit of salt for retail sale to the people inhabiting a protected area may, subject to any conditions prescribed by the Commissioner, be permitted at any place within the limits of the area approved by the Assistant Commissioner. The *rawannah* designed to cover such deposit shall be endorsed by the Assistant Commissioner for that purpose, and shall remain in force for a period not exceeding four months.

31. Every person retailing such salt under such a *rawannah* shall keep a register of sales daily written up, and shall give to each purchaser a certificate stating the date of sale, the name of such purchaser, and the quantity of salt purchased.

32. A certificate given under the foregoing rule shall cover the salt sold under it while in the possession of the purchaser as if it were a *rawannah*.

33. When any salt is stopped for examination within a protected area by a salt Revenue Officer, the *rawannah* covering the despatch shall be presented by the trader or his agent, or by the carrier of the salt, to such officer, who shall satisfy himself that it is a genuine document, and that its currency has not expired, and may, if necessary, proceed to weigh the despatch.

34. If on weighment of the salt it is found to exceed the quantity entered in the *rawannah*, the following practice shall be observed by the officer:—

(*a*) If the excess is not more than one per cent., he shall allow the salt to pass unquestioned.

(*b*) If the excess is more than one per cent., he shall detain the despatch and report the matter without delay for the orders of his superior officer for such action as is necessary under the Act.

Importation from Rajputana and Central India and places trans-Indus.

35. The transit of salt produced or manufactured in any Native State included in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies from any of the said States into any part of the British territory adjoining the same is prohibited, unless such salt is covered by a *rawannah* or pass granted by such officer as the Commissioner may appoint on this behalf, showing that it has paid duty to the British Government at the rate fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council under section 7 of the Act.

36. The transit of salt from the right to the left bank of the river Indus, except such salt as is the produce of the Kalabagh mines, is prohibited.

Manufacture and refinement of saltpetre and the eduction of salt therefrom.

37. No substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act shall be manufactured or refined, and no salt shall be educed therefrom, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license as hereinafter prescribed.

38. Applications for licenses shall be made to the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the division or circle in which the works are situated, who may grant the application on receipt of the prescribed license fee.

39. No license shall be granted for the manufacture of crude saltpetre, or any of the other substances included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act, unless the licensing officer is satisfied that the soil in the vicinity of the place of manufacture, and the soil from which the said crude saltpetre or other substance is to be produced, do not contain such a percentage of chloride of sodium as to render the manufacture a source of danger to the salt revenue, and unless the works are so situated that they can, without difficulty, be supervised by the Salt Revenue Department.

40. As a general rule no refinery shall be licensed until the parties applying for a license have satisfied the licensing officer that they are prepared to produce within the period of the license not less than two hundred maunds of refined saltpetre.

41. No refinery shall be licensed until the parties applying for a license have satisfied the licensing officer that the refinery buildings and premises are so constructed and surrounded by a wall as to afford full security for the levy of the duty on salt educed therein.

42. The following fees shall be levied in prepayment for licenses for each description of work :—

For the manufacture and refining of saltpetre, including the eduction of salt therefrom, Rs. 50.

For the manufacture of saltpetre—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In Behar	0	4	0
Elsewhere	2	0	0

For the manufacture of sulphate of soda (khári) by solar heat in evaporating pans—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In Behar	0	4	0
Elsewhere	10	0	0

For the manufacture of sulphate of soda (khári) by artificial heat—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In Behar	0	4	0
Elsewhere	2	0	0

For the manufacture of any other substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In Behar	0	4	0
Elsewhere	2	0	0

43. The license for the manufacture of crude saltpetre or other substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section 3 of the Act, to be granted to persons not licensed to refine the "saltpetre" or educe salt therefrom, shall contain the name of the person to whom it is given, and shall specify the place where such manufacture may be carried on, and the approximate quantity of saltpetre which should be manufactured, and shall contain the following conditions :—

1st.—That the provisions of the Act and of all rules and subsidiary rules duly made under it shall be strictly observed by the licensee, his agents, and servants.

2nd.—That no process for refining the crude saltpetre shall be resorted to.

3rd.—That the plant specified in the license shall not be altered, or the locality of the works changed, without written sanction from the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the circle.

And shall be subject to such further conditions as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe for the protection of the Government Revenue.

44. The license for the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre and for the eduction of salt therefrom shall contain the name of the person to whom it is given, and shall specify the place where such refinement of saltpetre and eduction of salt may be carried on, and the approximate quantity of saltpetre to be refined, and shall also contain the following conditions :—

1st.—That the provisions of the Act, and of all rules and subsidiary rules duly passed under it, shall be strictly observed by the licensee and his agents and servants.

2nd.—That the refinery buildings and surrounding walls shall be kept in good repair to the satisfaction of the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the circle, and so as to afford full security for the Government revenue.

3rd.—That the number of pans and boilers specified in the license shall not be altered without the written sanction of the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the circle.

4th.—That the licensee shall maintain a daily register showing the quantity of crude saltpetre purchased or manufactured, of the saltpetre refined therefrom, and of the salt educed from such saltpetre, and of the quantities of any of these substances which may be sold and removed from the refinery.

5th.—That no saline substance shall be removed from the refinery except refined saltpetre or salt educed therefrom except under the written sanction of the Salt Revenue Officer of the circle, and on payment of Rs. 2 per maund of such substance.

And shall be subject to such further conditions as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe for the protection of the Government revenue.

45. All licenses granted under this chapter shall be for a period ending on or before the 31st July following the date of their issue, and shall on expiry be returned to the Salt Revenue Officer.

46. Duplicates of licenses lost or destroyed during the period of their currency may be obtained on payment of one-quarter of the original license fee.

47. Every licensee shall produce his license for inspection when called upon to do so by any officer of the Salt Revenue Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or by any subordinate deputed by him for the purpose.

48. All licensed works and all premises connected therewith shall be open at all times by day or night to the inspection of any such officer or subordinate deputed by him for the purpose.

49. All diaries, registers, books of account and the like connected with the business of licensed works shall at all times be open to the inspection of any such officer or of any subordinate deputed by him for the purpose.

50. All salt shall be daily weighed and placed in a bonded store-house under lock and key, which key shall remain in possession of the Salt Revenue Officer attached to the refinery.

Subject to such directions as the Commissioner may give from time to time, it shall be at the discretion of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector from time to time to cause such salt to be weighed in his presence and removed from the bonded store-house. The licensee shall within twenty-four hours subsequent to such weighment and before the removal of the salt pay the duty leviable thereon.

51. When salt has thus been weighed and the duty paid, it shall with all possible despatch be removed to a distance of more than one hundred yards from any part of the refinery premises under a pass signed by the said Inspector or Sub-Inspector.

The pass shall be current for such period, not exceeding twenty-four hours, as may be deemed necessary for the removal of the salt.

A pass shall not be granted for a less quantity than twenty maunds, except for the purpose of emptying the store-house.

52. Except as hereinbefore provided, or with the permission of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, no person shall possess any salt at any place within the limits of, or within one hundred yards from the nearest point of, any saltpetre manufactory or refinery and its appurtenances.

53. If any licensee under the foregoing rules fails during the period of the license to carry on effective working at the place at which he is licensed to carry on the same, the licensing officer may suspend the license until the licensee is prepared to resume effective working there.

Seizure, disposal or destruction of things liable to be seized or destroyed under the Act.

54. In all cases in which illicitly manufactured salt or saltpetre is seized by any Salt Revenue Officer below the grade of Inspector, such officer shall at once proceed with the salt or saltpetre so seized, and any person concerned in the manufacture that he may have been able to arrest, and any independent witnesses to the seizure whose attendance he may be able to secure, to the nearest police post. The senior officer present at such police post shall receive from the seizing officer the salt or saltpetre so seized, and in the presence of witnesses and accused shall, after weighing and recording the weight of each, take from each distinct kind or quality of salt or saltpetre seized (if there be more than one such kind or quality) two samples of not less than one tola each which he shall seal with the official seal of the police station, and after numbering them deliver them to the officer who made the seizure, recording at the same time a note on the printed form of seizure which will be presented to him, specifying the total weight of each kind seized, according to the weighments made before him, and the corresponding numbers of the samples. The remainder of the salt or saltpetre shall be sealed up with the seal of the officer who made the seizure and of the police station, and shall remain in the malkhana or other secure place in such station till such time as a written order shall be sent by the Inspector of the circle either for the destruction of the articles seized, which shall be carried into effect by the officer presenting such request in the presence of some officer of the police station, and the same certified on the reverse of the order, or for the delivery of the same, or part thereof as the case may be, to the bearer of the order for production in court.

55. When a seizure is made by an Inspector in person, he may either follow the foregoing procedure, deputing one of his subordinates present at the seizure to take the salt or saltpetre to the station and receive the samples, or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the seized salt or saltpetre with his own official seal. He may then either take the salt or saltpetre seized with him to deposit where he considers it will be safest, or send it for deposit to the nearest or most accessible police station to be kept as in the previous case till further orders. If, however, the Inspector himself seals the salt or saltpetre, he must, in the event of the identity of the salt or saltpetre produced in court being denied by the accused, be prepared to attend and prove the same in person.

56. When anything is seized and detained under the Act or the rules made under the Act, it shall not be released until all duty, penalties, and charges due on account thereof have been paid by the owner to the Salt Revenue Officer who is in possession of such thing.

If the thing is reported for confiscation, it shall not be released unless orders for the release are received from competent authority.

57. If an animal is so seized and detained, the owner shall provide for its due care and keep, in default of which the animal may be sold to defray charges.

58. If orders are received from competent authority for the release of anything seized and detained, and no duty or penalty is payable in respect of such thing, it shall at once be given up to the owner or his agent on his paying all charges incurred.

59. Should no one be present to receive the thing released, the officer of Salt Revenue in charge shall do his best to give notice to the owner of the

order of release, and shall cause a similar notice to be affixed on the office premises and at the Assistant Commissioner's office.

If within two calendar months from the date of the notice no person entitled to receive the thing claim it, and pay all charges incurred, it shall be sold, and the proceeds placed in deposit.

After a further period of three calender months, the money shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

60. If any duty is leviable or penalty is imposed by competent authority in respect of the thing seized, unless such duty or penalty, together with all charges incurred, be paid within three days of the receipt of the orders of competent authority for release subject to such payment, the thing shall be sold, and from the proceeds the duty, penalty, and charges shall be deducted, and the balance made over to the owner or his agent.

Should no one be present to receive the money, notice, as under Rule 59, shall be given, the money being kept in deposit for three calendar months.

If not claimed within the period, it shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

61. When orders are received from competent authority for the confiscation of anything seized and detained, it shall, with all convenient despatch, be sold or destroyed as the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue may direct.

62. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of works, materials, or implements under section 9 of the Act, they shall be sold or destroyed by dismantling or otherwise under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

Appeals.

63. Any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the Inspector of a circle may appeal to the Assistant Commissioner of the Division, and any person dissatisfied with an order passed by an Assistant Commissioner may appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

Subsidiary Rules and Forms.

64. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue may make subsidiary rules and prescribe all forms necessary for the administration of the Act and these Rules.

No. 1883.—Mr. C. E. Collings having been appointed as a Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, for employment upon local audit work in Calcutta, assumed charge of his duties before noon on the 22nd November 1883.

The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

No. 1890.

C. L. C.

PAGE 107.

Section 135, Rule 1.

Insert the following words after "in the Forest Survey" *in line 3 of this Rule* :—

"or in the Survey of India."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th June, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 360.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams, West Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 33rd Native Infantry,—15th September, 1882.

No. 361.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. James Walker to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. Peterson, C.I.E., who resigns the appointment.

Cachar Mounted Rifles.

C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Honorary Colonel.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 362.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major E. C. Elliston, Bengal S. C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 1st class, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 363.—Lieutenant A. Adye, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits (p. a.) for 121 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 10th April, 1884, the first 60 days being on full staff pay.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 364.—The following extract is published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 23rd May, 1884, page 2287.

Whitehall, 22nd May, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant-Colonel George Conrad Sartorius, Bombay Staff Corps, Her Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, which His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by His Highness beyond Her Majesty's dominions.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 365.—It is notified, under the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, that in future all officers who, on completion of twenty years' service while in the grade of Squadron or Wing Officer, have failed to qualify for promotion by passing the examinations laid down in the regulations marginally quoted, will be removed from regimental employ, and be placed on general duty with the consequent liability provided for in clause 1 of revised paragraph 98 and paragraph 104 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861.

Section 5, paragraph 150, Bengal Army Regulations.
Section 6, paragraphs 253 and 293, Madras Army Regulations.
Section 6, paragraph 80, Bombay Army Regulations.

Paragraph 98, G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, revised by G. G. O. No. 843 of 1861 (Clause 1).—"Officers of the Staff Corps under the rank of Major-General, who may be considered unfit for employment, will be removed from the Staff Corps under the authority specified in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Warrant, and placed upon half pay or pension under the provisions of the 10th paragraph of the same Warrant."

Paragraph 104.—"The power of removing officers from the effective list of the Staff Corps will be exercised by Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for India."

This order will come into operation on the 1st November, 1885, and will not therefore apply to officers who may complete twenty years' service before that date.

G. G. O. No. 199 of 1884 is cancelled.

No. 366.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Moule Evans,—20th June, 1884.
Major Richard Melville Clifford,—25th June, 1884.
Major George Reynell Gibbs,—25th June, 1884.
Major and Brevet Colonel Charles Lorrain Woodruffe,—28th June, 1884.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Hay Macnaghten, C.B.,—10th June, 1884.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Young Murray,—20th June, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Madras S. C.,—20th June, 1884.

No. 367.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductors Hector McLeod and John Francis Dwyer, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade from the 1st and 7th November, 1883, respectively.

No. 368.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sergeant George Curtis to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. E. Taunton, deceased, with effect from the 8th April, 1884.

No. 369.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Khan to be Ressaidar;
Kote-Duffadar Sher Singh to be Jemadar,—
with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Ressaidar Chait Singh, invalided.

19th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kadredad to be Subadar;
Havildar Lall Khan to be Jemadar,—
with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Subadar Atta Mahomed Khan, invalided.

40th Native Infantry.

Havildar Lochun Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jugger Nath Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1884.

4th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Toolaram Thappa to be Subadar;
Havildar Purimul Bhundario, to be Jemadar,—
with effect from 14th May, 1884, *vice* Subadar Chamoo Goorung, invalided.

No. 370.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Behar Light Horse.

Major W. B. Hudson to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.
Captain J. J. Macleod to be Major, *vice* Major Hudson, promoted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No 371.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in the Moorshedabad and neighbouring districts, to be designated the "Central Bengal Light Horse."

The corps will be under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 372.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Mr. Charles Henry Pope to be Commandant, with the rank of Captain.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 32.—Mr. T. J. Brend to be an Assistant Engineer in the Indian Marine, with effect from the 20th June, 1884, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 33.—The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. George Stuart Hewett, 3rd Grade Officer *24th February, 1884.*
Mr. Kenrick Verulam Bacon, 3rd Grade Officer, *7th March, 1884.*
Mr. Thomas Johnstone Walker, 3rd Grade Officer, *30th April, 1884.*
Mr. Lewis Harrison Smith, 3rd Grade Officer, *30th April, 1884.*
Mr. James Morton, Engineer, *1st April, 1884.*
Mr. Reginald James Vincent, Assistant Engineer, *18th April, 1884.*
Mr. David Jones, Assistant Engineer, *25th April, 1884.*

DISMISSALS.

No. 34.—The services of Mr. G. H. Pigott, 3rd Grade Officer, Indian Marine, are dispensed with from the 25th September, 1883.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st June 1884.

No. 143.—The following officers are transferred temporarily from Assam to the Railway Branch, and their services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:—

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. A. R. Lilley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 24th June 1884.

No. 144.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Gatherer, A. B. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	10th March 1881.	Permanent.
Gramatzki, E. L. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Do.	Do.
Nelson, R. E. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Do.	Do.
Preo Nath Banerjee ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Do.	Do.
Smith, F. St. G. M. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do.	Do.
Span, J. M. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Do.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Fox, Major H. C., R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Do.	Do.
Warder, R. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Do.	Do.
Leventhorpe, A. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do.	Do.
Algie, W. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Do.	
Algie, W. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	14th March 1884.	Temporary.

The 25th June 1884.

No. 145.—Captain W. Pitt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Railway Branch, is appointed an Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways and is posted to Lahore.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council are published for general information :—

In paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the B. A. Examination (Calendar for 1883-84, page V,) the words "and at such other places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate" have been substituted for the words "and Agra."

In paragraph 7 of the same Regulations under the head "B. Course, Honour Subjects" for the words "In addition to the pass course, a course of prose works on scientific subjects," the following words have been substituted, "In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English, and the history of the English language and literature."

In the same paragraph of the same Regulations, in the definition of subject V. Physiology, the words following "General Physiology" have been omitted, and in the definition of Zoology before the words "Embryonic development" has been inserted "(*a*)" and after the words "previously notified" the following words have been added :—

"(*b*) Special Physiology of the Vertebrata.

(*c*) Special Physiology of the Invertebrata."

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination (Calendar for 1883-84, page 32,) under the head "Geometry and Mensuration" the following words have been

omitted "as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV, inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII, inclusive."

In paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the First Examination in Engineering (page 55 of the Calendar for 1883-84,) for the words "two years and six months" the words "three years" have been substituted; and in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the Licence in Engineering (page 58 of the Calendar for 1883-84) the words "one year" have been substituted for the words "not less than one Academical year."

In paragraph 5 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering, in the definition of Subject III, Engineering Construction, (Branch A.) (page 59 of the Calendar for 1883-84,) after the words "low pressure Engines" the following words have been added :—

"Attested designs for an Engineering work executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned."

In the same paragraph, in the definition of Subject III, Machinery, (Branch B,) (page 60 of the Calendar for 1883-84,) after the words "arrangement of Machinery" the following words have been added :—

"Attested designs executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned."

In paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering (page 62 of the Calendar for 1883-84) the words "one year" have been substituted for the words "not less than one Academical year."

The following changes have been made in the forms of application prescribed in appendix A :—

(1) In the form of application prescribed for the First Examination in Arts (Calendar for 1883-84, p. 66) under the head of "*particulars to be filled in by the candidate,*" the following words have been omitted "Present occupation" and "Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)"

(2) In the form of application prescribed in Appendix A for the B. A. Examination (Calendar for 1883-84, p. 67), for the present list of particulars to be filled in by the candidate the following list has been substituted, *viz* :—

"*Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.*

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Where to be Examined.

Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.

Whether he takes up the A course or the B course.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

N.B.—(1) *It must be definitely shewn whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.*

(2) *It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.*

(*Thus* [A *course*] "*3.* Second language Latin. *or 3.* History of England, Greece, and Rome, *or* [*B course*] *3.* Physiology and Botany.)

(3) The form of application for the Honour Examination (Calendar for 1883-84, p. 68) has been omitted.

The following changes have been made in the certificates of Passing prescribed in Appendix A :—

(1) The following certificates have been inserted after the certificate entitled "First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery" (Calendar for 1883-84, page 76) *viz* :—

Bachelor of Arts Pass Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

Bachelor of Arts Honour Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours at the Annual Examination in the year 18 and that he was placed in the Division in

(2) The title of the certificate immediately following will henceforth be "*Bachelor in the other faculties*" instead of "*Bachelor in any Faculty*" as at present.

(3) The following words have been added to the certificate entitled "*Master of Arts*" "and that he was placed in the class."

(4) The certificate entitled "*Honours*" has been omitted.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th June 1884.

The undermentioned students have passed the Supplementary First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	O'Brien, J.	St. Thomas College, Murree.
2.	Dover, W. C.	St. Xaviers' College.
3.	Chattopadhyay, Narayanchandra	Hughli College.
4.	Sarkar, Chandicharan	Ditto.
5.	Mukhopadhyay, Iswarchandra	Albert College.
6.	Smith, G. H.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
7.	Ghoshal, Hemendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
8.	Chattopadhyay, Manmatha	Teacher.
9.	Das, Sibkrishna	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Hakim	Dacca College.
	„ Karim	Presidency College.
	Ahmad	Ditto.
	Aserappa, W. N. S.	St. Thomas's College Colombo.
	Baksi, Abinaschandra	St. Xaviers' College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Teacher.
	„ Anupchandra	Doveton College.
	„ Biharilal	Presidency College.
	„ Girischandra	Patna College.
10	„ Hemchandra	Muir Central College.
	„ Herambachandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Jajneswar	Sanskrit College.
	„ Jogindranath	F. C. Institution.
	„ Kshetramohan	Teacher.
	„ Manmathanath	Hughli College.
	„ Rajchandra	Teacher.
	„ Rasbihari	G. A. Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Sitanath	Ditto.
20	„ Syamacharan	Berhampur College.
	„ Upendranath I	Presidency College.
	Basak, Binodbihari	Dacca College.
	„ Debendranath	Ditto.
	Basu, Bhabendranath	L. M. S. Institution.
	„ Bhupendrachandra	Doveton College.
	„ Binodbihari	Presidency College.
	„ Bipinbihari	Presidency College.
	„ Bipinbihari	City College.
	„ Girischandra	G. A. Institution.
30	„ Gobardhan	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Hariprasanna	St. Xaviers' College.
	„ Rakhaldas	F. C. Institution.
	„ Rasbihari	Patna College.
	Bhaduri, Kulabhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nabakrishna	City College.
	Bhagabaticharan	Patna College.
	Bhattacharyya, Anangamohan	Sanskrit College.
	„ Ramjadab	Metropolitan Institution.
	Biswas, Paramananda	Dacca College.
40	Chhailbiharilal	Canning College.
	Chakrabarti, Girischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalmohan	Albert College.
	Chandra, Ramchandra	Hughli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	Ditto.
	„ Haraprasad	Presidency College.
	„ Hemantakumar	Albert College.
	„ Jogindramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jnanranjan	Hughli College.
	„ Kedarnath	Burdwan Raj College.
50	„ Kedarnath	Presidency College.
	„ Makhanlal	Doveton College.
	„ Manmathanath	F. C. Institution.
	„ Mritunjay	Benares College.
	„ Naliniranjan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Akshaykumar	Dacca College.
	„ Anandanath	Ditto.
	„ Jnanchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kailaschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Nityalal	Hughli College.
60	„ Rajanikanta	Chittagong College.
	„ Rameschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sudarsan	Presidency College.
	Datta, Baikunthabihari	G. A. Institution.
	„ Kshetramohan	Doveton College.
	„ Priyatamá	F. C. Normal School.
	„ Purnachandra	Chittagong College.
	„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra	Albert College.
	Dayanath	Canning College.
70	De, Jnanendranath	Doveton College.
	„ Piyarimohan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Ramanath	F. C. Institution.
	Debakinandan	Patna College.
	Dikshit, Ambikaprasad	Canning College.
	Fox, J. K.	Doveton College.
	„ L. H.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Gangopadhyay, Nabinchandra	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Annadaprasad	Serampur College.
80	„ Baradakanta	Rajshahye College.
	„ Harachand	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Krishnalal	F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahimchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Prasannakumar	Kishnagar College.
	„ Priyalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	Dacca College.
	„ Satyendramohan	Albert College.
	Goswami, Bhubanmohan	Rajshahye College.
90	Guha, Jogindranath	Dacca College.
	„ Tripuracharan	Chittagong College.
	Gupta, Kshetragopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyasaran	Albert College.
	Hafiz, Ibadullah	Agra College.
	Hefferman, W. St. M.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Hpo Tsan	Govt. School, Rangoon.
	Kar, Gopalgobinda	Dacca College.
	Kshatriya, Gangaprasad	Teacher.
	Lakshminarayan	Patna College.
100	M. Kalb Ali Beg	M. A. O. College.
	Maitra, Jnanendralal	F. C. Institution.
	Majumdar, Charuchandra	City College.
	„ Debendranarayan	Presidency College.
	„ Gopinath	Teacher.
	„ Indubhushan	Presidency College.
	„ Mathurakanta	Dacca College.
	„ Rajkumar	G. A. Institution.
	Misra, Syamabihari	Muir Central College.
	Mitra, Aghornath	G. A. Institution.
110	„ Annadaprasad	St. Xaviers' College.
	„ Nabakrishna	Jabalpur High School.
	„ Nagendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Taraknath	Patna College.
	Mounghmo	Govt. School Rangoon.
	Muhammad N. Fazlullah	Muir Central College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Bipinchandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Girindrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Harakali	Burdwan Raj College.
120	„ Haripada	Hughli College.
	„ Kalipada	F. C. Institution.
	„ Kumarishchandra	Hughli College.
	„ Purnachandra	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Rangati	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Saratchandra	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Surendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Sureschandra	Patna College.
	„ Sibdhan	Teacher.
	„ Syamalananda	Burdwan Raj College.
130	„ Umeschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nandi, Prakaschandra	Dacca College.
	Pacholy Ganga Shankar Nagar	M. A. O. College.
	Pain, Manilal	Presidency College.
	Pal, Akshaychandra	Albert College.
	Palit, Kalicharan	F. C. Institution.
	Prithwinath	Canning College.
	Ramjewanlal	Patna College.

	Ray, Asutosh	G. A. Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	F. C. Institution.
140	„ Gurudayal	Benares College.
	„ Jagadischandra II	Presidency College.
	„ Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Surajmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Saha, Rajanikanta	F. C. Institution.
	„ Syamlal	Sanskrit College.
	Sahay, Balkrishna	Patna College.
	Sai, Haridas	City College.
	Salarden Cocas	Canning College.
150	Sarkar, Baradakanta	G. A. Institution.
	„ Natabarchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Anantakumar	G. A. Institution.
	„ Gobindachandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Mahendrachandra	Doveton College.
	„ Rameschandra	Teacher.
	„ Satischandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Upendranath	Serampur College.
	Shah, Fazal Azim	M. A. O. College.
	Shaikh Kubir Ali	Patna College.
160	Sinha, Ramlal	Ditto.
	S. M. Mehdi Hassan Numani	Muir Central College.
	Som, Baikunthanath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Manmohan	Hughli College.
	Tufzil Ahmed	Ditto.
165	Vishnu Ramchandra Joshi	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz	Patna College.
	Acharyya, Kedarnath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Ramchandra	Dacca College.
	Andrews, H. A.	Teacher.
	Azizul Bari	Doveton College.
	Baldevaprasad	L. M. College, Benares.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Benares College.
	„ Akhilchandra	Serampur College.
	„ Chunilal	G. A. Institution.
10	„ Durganath	Dacca College.
	„ Herambacharan	F. C. Institution.
	Nikhileswar	City College.
	„ Pramathanath	F. C. Institution.
	Rajendranath	G. A. Institution.
	Saradaprasad	Agra College.
	Sasthidas	St. Xaviers' College.
	Satyendranath	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	Doveton College.
	Bankey Beharilal	Agra College.
20	Bartholomeusz, G. F.	Teacher.
	Basak, Anandahari	Dacca College.
	Basu, Atuleswar	St. Xaviers' College.
	„ Chandrakanta, I	Dacca College.
	„ Lalitkisor	Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	Dacca College.
	Belletti, H. J.	St. Xaviers' College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan	F. C. Institution.
30	„ Chandicharan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Jadunath	Teacher.
	„ Taraprasad	Berhampur College.
	„ Umeschanda	Teacher.
	Bhaumik, Lakshmanchandra	Berhampur College.
	Bhaya, Bijaygobinda	Rajshahye College.
	Biswas, Gaurhari	F. C. Institution.
	„ Harikisor	Dacca College.
	„ Trailokyanath	Presidency College.
	Buchanan, E.	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
40	Chakrabarti, Bamacharan	Hughli College.
	„ Ganganath	Rajshahye College.
	„ Gosthabihari	Hughli College.
	Chandulal	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Bhagabatchandra	City College.
	„ Gadadhar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jadunath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Paresnath	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	G. A. Institution.
50	„ Iswarchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Mohinimohan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Prasannachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	Teacher.
	Das, Gobindachandra	Dacca College.
	„ Kailaschandra	Doveton College.
	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Umeschandra	G. A. Institution.
	Dasgupta, Saratchandra	Teacher.
	Datta, Asutosh	F. C. Institution.
60	„ Bankubihari	G. A. Institution.
	„ Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	„ Girischandra	Dacca College.
	„ Gopijanaballabh	Hughli College.
	„ Jogeschandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Khagendranath	Ditto.
	De, Baradaprasad	Serampur College.
	„ Bholanath	Hughli College.
	„ Kumadnath	F. C. Institution.
	„ Panchkari	Hughli College.
70	„ Satischandra	G. A. Institution.
	Gangopadhyay, Bipinbihari	Dacca College.
	Ghatak, Sasimohan	G. A. Institution.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Akshaykumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Biswesswar	Teacher.
	„ Jogindranath	F. C. Institution.
	„ Kunjabihari	Canning College.
	„ Narendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Rasiklal	Metropolitan Institution.
80	Ghoshal, Priyanath	Krishnagar College.
	Goswami, Banamali	Dacca College.
	Guha, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
	„ Nibaranchandra	Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	Rajshahye College.
	Guin, Abinaschandra	G. A. Institution.
	Gupta, Kaminimohan	F. C. Institution.
	„ Sibanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Hajra, Phakirdas	Ditto.
	Haldar, Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
90	Hurmat Ullah	Hughli College.
	Hemayet Uddin	Dacca College.
	Ishwariprasad	Canning College.
	Kahali, Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
	Kastagiri, Jogindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Khawja Ekramullah	Muir Central College.
	Krishnaji Raghunath Joshi	Jabalpur High School.
	Kundu, Banwarilal	G. A. Institution.
	Lahiri, Radhikamohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Lala, Krishna Sahay Singh Siribastab	Benares College.
100	Lala, Sankataprasad	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Annadacharan	Benares College.
	„ Baikunthanath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Kailaschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Rasbihari	F. C. Institution.
	Mallik, Nandalal	G. A. Institution.
	Mirza Wahid Ali Beg	Canning College.
	Misra, Brindabanchandra	G. A. Institution.
	Mitra, Anadikrishna	F. C. Institution.
	„ Kunjabihari	G. A. Institution.
110	„ Niranjankumar	F. C. Institution.
	„ Prayagchandra	Canning College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra.	Hughli College.
	„ Bamacharan	St. John's College, Agra.
	„ Kalidas	Hughli College.
	„ Nibaranchandra.	G. A. Institution.
	„ Priyanath	Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	Hughli College.
	Nandi, Mathuranath	City College.
	Nath, Gaurhari	F. C. Institution.
120	Nilambarprasad	Patna College.
	Niyogi, Durgadayal	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jasadanandan	Burdwan Raj College.
	Nownedhlal	Patna College.
	Radhakissen	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
	Raghunandanprasad	Patna College.
	Rakshit, Chunilal	G. A. Institution.
	Ramdayal	Canning College.
	Ray, Adharchandra	Hughli College.
	„ Anandakisor	Dacca College.
130	„ Chandrakanta	City College.
	„ Girischandra	Teacher.
	„ Gopalchandra	City College.
	„ Harendranarayan	Hughli College.
	„ Mohinimohan	F. C. Institution.
	„ Nabinchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Rajendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Rakhaldas	Doveton College.
	„ Sitanath	F. C. Institution.

	Raychaudhuri, Suryyakanta	Presidency College.
140	Sahay, Lachman	Patna College.
	„ Ramdhari	Ditto.
	„ Rughbeer	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
	Sailajaprasad	Patna College.
	Samerawera J.	Trinity College Kandy.
	Sarkar, Bipinbihari	Dacca College.
	„ Prasannakumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	Sarnakar, Mahendranath	Krishnagar College.
	Sasmal, Rameschandra	F. C. Institution.
	Sen, Haridas	Teacher.
150	„ Jotindrachandra	Doveton College.
	„ Nagendrachandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Priyanath	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Trailokyanath	City College.
	Set, Haralal	G. A. Institution.
	Sinha, Bidyaprasad	Patna College.
	„ Kisorimohan	Berhampur College.
	„ Rajanikanta	Midnapur College.
	„ Trisitanath	G. A. Institution.
160	Zahurul Husen	Teacher.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 20th June 1884.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Supplementary B. A. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Ram Sahay	Patna College.
2	Nandi, Sitanath	G. A. Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	Rajshahye College.
	Bagchi, Debendraprasad	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Rakhaldas, No. 1	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Srimanta	F. C. Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad	Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Jnanadagobidna	G. A. Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Ramchandra	Benares College.
	„ Saratchandra	G. A. Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	B. C. E.
10	Das, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Harinath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Nabakumar	Dacca College.
	Datta, Lambodar	G. A. Institution.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	Teacher.
	„ Parbaticharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gokal Prasad	Agra College.
	Gupta, Brajendramohan	G. A. Institution.
	Harris, S. S.	Lahore College.
	Madanmohan Lal	Muir Central College.
20	Mallik, Priyalal	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Baradakanta	G. A. Institution.
	„ Binodbihari	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	Presidency College.
	„ Upendrachandra	G. A. Institution.
	Palit, Amritalal	Presidency College.
	„ Sibchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Harendralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Taranimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
30	Raychaudhuri, Srischandra	Presidency College.
	Sahay, Mahabir	Patna College.
	Sarkar, Adharchandra	G. A. Institution.
	Sen, Ambikacharan	Teacher.
	Sil, Aghornath	Presidency College.
	„ Gokulnath	Hughli College.
	Tapeswari Prasad	Patna College.
37	Thomas, D.	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Hamid	Patna College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Debendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Haripada	F. C. Institution.
	„ Kanailal	G. A. Institution.
	Barik, Nilmadhab	Patna College.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Atulyacharan	Presidency College.
	„ Bholanath	G. A. Institution.
10	„ Jadunath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Tarinicharan	Dacca College.
	Bhabani, Sitanath	Teacher.
	Bhatta, Tridharacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Bishnucharan	F. C. Institution.
	„ Krishnanath	Rajshahye College.
	Bhowal, Gobindachandra	Patna College.
	Biswas, Dinanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Girindranath	G. A. Institution.
20	„ Sasthibar	Teacher.
	Chakrabarti, Aghornath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	F. C. Institution.
	„ Bholanath	Teacher.
	„ Kalipada	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Bhagabaticharan	F. C. Institution.
	„ Jaychandra	Presidency College.
	Das, Adharchandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Debendranath	Dacca College.
30	„ Harendrakumar	G. A. Institution.
	„ Kalikamal	Teacher.
	„ Lalitmohan	Dacca College.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	Teacher.
	„ Janakinath	Canning College.
	„ Jaykali	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Madhusudan	G. A. Institution.
	Dattaray, Anandakisor	Ditto.
	Deb, Nandalal	Ditto.
	Goswami, Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
40	Ghosh, Aghornath	Teacher.
	„ Asutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Bipinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jagannmohan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Guha, Gurucharan	Dacca College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	Presidency College.
	„ Rajanikanta	G. A. Institution.
	Jagannathprasad	Benares College.
	Jash, Bholanath	Dacca College.
	Kar, Haricharan	Dacca College.
50	Laha, Nagendranath	G. A. Institution.
	Maitra, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	„ Purnachandra	Krishnagar College.
	Majumdar, Rohinikumar	Teacher.
	Misra, Gauriprasad	Patna College.
	Mitra, Gopalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Upendragopal	F. C. Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	Presidency College.
	„ Jogindranath	Muir Central College.
60	„ Piyarilal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Tripuracharan	Dacca College.
	„ Upendranath	Teacher.
	Palit, Baikunthanath	G. A. Institution.
	Ray, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Radhaballabh	G. A. Institution.
	„ Susikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyanath	Krishnagar College.
	„ Umeschandra	G. A. Institution.
70	„ Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Abhaykumar	F. C. Institution.
	„ Sibkrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sajjad Husain	M. A. O. College.
	Samir-ul-din Ahmed	Presidency College.
	Sanyal, Durgananda	Rajshahye College.
	Sarkar, Becharam	Hughli College.
	„ Benimadhab	M. A. O. College.
	„ Paresnath	F. C. Institution.
	Sen, Kalicharan	G. A. Institution.
80	„ Kasibhushan	Teacher.
	„ Pranhari	G. A. Institution.
	„ Satiskamal	Ditto.
	„ Syamlal	Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	F. C. Institution.
	Sheo Sahay	Canning College.
	Sheucharanlal	Muir Central College.
	Suryya Sahay	Canning College.
88	Thakur, Rajendranath	G. A. Institution.

CHARLES TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 27th June 1884.

No. 552.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first ten*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1883-84.	April 1882 to Jan. 1883.	April 1883 to Jan. 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue *	22,338,200	16,003,351	16,284,355	281,004	...
II	Opium	9,200,000	7,788,401	7,938,575	150,174	...
III	Salt	6,167,000	5,015,264	5,106,600	91,336	...
IV	Stamps	3,427,200	2,779,391	2,878,031	98,640	...
V	Excise	3,623,300	2,944,398	3,142,435	198,037	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,688,200	2,141,861	2,243,370	101,509	...
VII	Customs	1,255,100	907,122	855,487	...	51,635
VIII	Assessed Taxes	523,400	494,014	495,600	1,586	...
IX	Forest	933,300	532,032	658,615	126,583	...
X	Registration	280,400	237,447	217,590	...	19,857
XI	Tributes from Native States	701,000	252,515	490,764	138,249	...
XII	Post Office	1,010,900	812,084	843,936	31,852	...
XIII	Telegraph	514,100	383,527	369,410	...	14,117
XIV	Mint	102,000	124,036	56,604	...	67,432
XV	Law and Justice	645,000	519,922	437,330	...	82,592
XVI	Police	226,200	179,597	244,802	65,205	...
XVII	Marine	207,100	156,327	147,665	...	8,662
XVIII	Education	204,900	158,060	160,823	2,763	...
XIX	Medical	46,600	34,215	39,736	5,521	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	70,000	54,093	64,790	10,697	...
XXI	Interest	646,000	500,180	602,581	102,401	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	193,500	122,579	126,838	4,259	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	57,200	41,385	35,346	...	6,039
XXIV	Miscellaneous	260,100	200,950	201,587	637	...
		55,320,700	42,482,751	43,642,870	1,160,119	...
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	2,730,500	2,181,371	2,527,370	345,999	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	2,907,000	3,759,510	4,191,097	431,587	...
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,539,000	3,487,147	3,607,949	120,802	...
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	885,400	721,445	699,572	...	21,873
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	191,900	...	98,847	98,847	...
XXX	Subsidized Railways	10,000	...	...	...	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	141,300	107,684	110,787	3,103	...
XXXII	Military Works	39,200	...	31,541	31,541	...
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	463,900	(a)383,234	372,394	...	10,840
XXXIV	Army	824,800	749,288	689,285	...	60,003
XXXV	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	1,380	...	...	1,380
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	26,872	3,632	...	23,240
		67,053,700	53,900,682	55,975,344	2,074,662	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	220,300	233,406	235,602	2,196	...
	GRAND TOTAL	67,274,000	54,134,088	56,210,946	2,076,858	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

(a) Includes Military Works.

THE TREASURY,

Calcutta, the 26th June 1884.

months of the year 1883-84, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882-83.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1883-84.	April 1882 to Jan. 1883.	April 1883 to Jan. 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt †	3,713,100	3,034,466	3,060,192	25,726	...
2	Do. on other Obligations	437,400	290,067	202,801	...	87,266
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	195,900	332,789	187,044	...	145,745
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,246,100	606,955	643,348	36,393	...
5	Land Revenue	3,210,800	2,404,950	2,497,676	92,726	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,164,300	2,211,026	1,719,775	...	491,251
7	Salt (do. do.)	546,300	371,948	368,291	...	3,657
8	Stamps	79,600	64,824	66,827	2,003	...
9	Excise	94,400	79,732	75,991	...	3,741
10	Provincial Rates	51,100	43,685	50,146	6,461	...
11	Customs	148,700	131,719	114,028	...	17,691
12	Assessed Taxes	14,000	11,164	11,749	585	...
13	Forests	671,500	343,725	447,806	104,081	...
14	Registration	186,300	151,470	139,424	...	12,046
15	Post Office	1,120,800	900,219	920,391	20,172	...
16	Telegraph	543,600	382,059	405,980	23,921	...
17	Mint	71,200	71,464	64,227	...	7,237
18	General Administration	1,315,900	1,066,274	1,081,453	15,179	...
19	Law and Justice	3,345,100	2,650,252	2,655,201	4,949	...
20	Police	2,708,000	2,106,339	2,217,779	111,440	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	378,700	288,502	277,527	...	10,975
22	Education	1,199,800	907,027	939,099	32,072	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,300	133,852	130,353	...	3,499
24	Medical	715,200	552,944	576,122	23,178	...
25	Political	415,100	394,038	370,542	...	23,496
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	475,000	347,066	428,935	81,869	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	664,100	549,042	568,436	19,394	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,500	894	429	...	465
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	756,300	673,866	627,463	...	46,403
30	Stationery and Printing	329,000	276,996	303,014	26,018	...
31	Miscellaneous	334,900	187,975	227,387	39,412	...
32	Famine Relief	12,500	94,263	5,180	...	89,083
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,012,500	271,357	363,168	91,811	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	343,300	172,900	214,110	41,210	...
35	Reduction of Debt	131,700	...	..	...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,548,000	2,383,032	3,191,273	808,241	...
		32,344,000	24,488,881	25,153,167	664,286	...
	Productive Public Works.					
36	State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	1,572,800	1,372,869	1,426,911	54,042	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	188,400	1,741,384	1,700,510	...	40,874
37	Guaranteed Railways (Interest and Profits)	588,500	574,868	635,995	61,127	...
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).	549,300	384,498	394,278	9,780	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	510,400	286,316	73,440	...	212,876
41	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	184,800	...	90,996	90,996	...
42	Subsidized Railways	71,300	19,560	39,051	19,491	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	84,800	32,950	85,395	52,445	—
43	Frontier Railways	67,500	175,235	7,573	...	167,662
44	Irrigation and Navigation	802,000	566,169	478,912	...	87,257
45	Military Works	999,600	...	733,371	733,371	—
46	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	4,202,000	(a)3,679,795	3,071,242	...	608,553
47	Army	12,018,800	10,002,072	9,781,699	...	220,373
48	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	16,211	...	...	16,211
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	1,213,452	43,231	...	1,170,221
		54,184,200	44,554,260	43,715,771	...	838,489
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,132,100	12,260,922	12,626,431	365,509	...
		68,316,300	56,815,182	56,342,202	...	472,980
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,583,000	799,248	1,236,343	437,095	...
	East Indian Railway	424,000	119,147	233,917	114,770	...
51	Irrigation and Navigation	955,500	363,052	473,451	110,399	...
52	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	23,000	...	21,333	21,333	...
	In England—					
	State Railways	812,000	291,294	622,785	331,491	...
	Irrigation and Navigation	22,600	(b)1,751,897	11,773	...	1,740,124
	East Indian Railway	...	337,630	489,390	151,760	...
		3,820,100	3,662,268	3,088,992	...	573,276
	GRAND TOTAL	72,136,400	60,477,450	59,431,194	...	1,046,256

(b) Purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking.

† Includes interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th June 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,436	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 96,37,272 11 10)	2,40,20,377	11	7
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,43,83,104 15 9)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,90,16,926	6	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,04,680	13	2
Sundries	19,97,154	6	3
RUPEES	6,95,48,575	10	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	77,06,064	0	0
Other authorized Investments	37,97,050	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,07,99,627	7	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	61,12,416	4	3
Bills discounted and purchased	1,76,80,252	5	8
Balances with other Banks	9,03,297	5	6
Bullion	2,563	5	0
Dead Stock	11,92,897	1	1
Stamps	10,360	11	0
Sundries	5,05,480	15	11
	4,87,10,009	7	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 84,13,363 2 6); Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,24,25,202 15 10)	2,08,38,566	2	4
RUPEES	6,95,48,575	10	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th June 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acott. & Depy. Secretary

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 45·7.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Tuesday, the 1st, to Tuesday, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th June 1884.

No. 447.—Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., who has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, under Notification No. 171 S., dated 9th May 1884, of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from forenoon of the 26th April 1884.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th June 1884.

No. 4 R.—Mr. W. C. Price, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th June 1884.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, BILUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th June 1884.

No. 2658.—The Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to Commissions in the Biluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 1st May 1884:—

To be Captain.

H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S.

To be Lieutenants.

Sergeant G. H. Lewis.

Volunteer Dinshah D. Khambatta.

By Order,

J. R. FITZGERALD,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st June 1884.

No. 1943.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1158 G., dated the 9th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel John Biddulph, Political Agent in Bhopawar, availed himself of the one year's furlough on medical certificate on the forenoon of the 13th idem, making over charge of the current duties of the Office to Major J. Burne, Officiating Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps.

By Order,

M. J. MEADE, *Lieut.,*
Offg. 1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 18th June 1884.

No. 1690 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Emamooddeen and Sheikh Fazeelut Hossein returned from the privilege leave granted them in this Office Notifications Nos. 910 G. and 911 G., dated the 7th April 1884, and resumed charge of their duties on the forenoon of the 15th and 21st May 1884, respectively. Passed Medical Pupil, No. 500, Futteh Mahomed and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Rungbeer Nagorecote, reverting to their respective Reserve Lists of Hospital Assistants.

No. 1691 *G.*—Hospital Assistant Sheikh Fazeelut Hossein, who overstayed his privilege leave, has been granted leave without allowances for five days.

No. 1692 *G.*—The following transfers are made in the Civil Hospital Assistants' Establishment in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
Passed Medical Pupil No 520.	Gocul Chund	Government Reserve List.	Western Rajputana Agency.	1884. 20th May
1st Class .	Alloomoodeen.	Western Rajputana Agency.	Eastern Rajputana Agency.	27th ,,

No. 1698 *G.*—Surgeon A. Adams, Medical Officer of the Western Rajputana States Agency, is appointed Honorary Surgeon at Mount Abu to the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

Report of a Deserter from the 3-1 Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 25th day of June 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 335780, Bombardier Edward Tinsley.
Age,—26 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, bluish grey.
Date of Desertion,—24th June 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd November 1880.
At what Place Enlisted,—Wigan.
Parish and County in which Born,—Wigan, Co. Lancaster.
Marks,—Scar on centre of forehead, and tattooed on right forearm.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } White.
Waistcoat,— . } White.
Breeches or Trowsers,— . } White.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

T. C. PRICE, *Major,*

Comdg. 3-1 Scottish Divn., R.A.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
June 16	. . .	. . .	. . .	538	80,48,991	63,35,618
,, 17	1,541	. . .	. . .	2,079	80,48,991	63,35,618
,, 18	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,079	80,48,991	63,35,618
,, 19	. . .	. . .	570	1,541	80,50,414	63,36,201
,, 20	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,541	80,52,382	63,36,201
,, 21	. . .	. . .	1,478	31	80,53,892	63,37,711

R V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd June 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
3	. D 17—71128 .	50	Lala Panna Lal Mukerji, Tundla.
4	. D 17—66474 .	50	Lala Hardeva Prasad, Bareilly.
5	. D 17—70613 .	50	Messrs. Ahmad Shaw, Muhammad Shaw & Co., Ludhiana.

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th June 1884.

H. J. BRERETON,
Assistant Accountant General,
in charge, Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
74	. P 47—80312 .	1,000	The Dist. Supdt. of Police, Gya.
76	. R 9—36971 to ,, —36983 }	100 each }	Messrs. Williamson Magor, & Co.
77	. R 9—12735 .	100	Abdul Gaffer.
78	. P 77—27368 .	100	The Magistrate, Midnapore.
	,, —27369 .	100	
	,, —27370 .	100	
	,, —27371 .	100	
81	. R 9—12738 .	100	Syud Badshah.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th June 1884

J. TAYLOR
Assistant Comptroller General,
in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
4	E 19—03012	50	Heera Singh, care of Sreeram Chand and Mean Feroze Deen, Bankers, Rawalpindi.
5	E 20—72350*	100	Dyal Singh, care of Radhakishen Mehra, Banker, City Peshawar.
	„ —72376	100	
	„ —72377	100	

LAHORE,
The 21st June 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

* Belonging to Rawalpindi Agency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
14	B 79—53948	100	Abraham Moses Pillai, Perambore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 16th June 1884.

W. T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th June 1884

Allen & Hayes.
Braidwood, F.
Braud, Walter M.
Byrne, Thomas.
Collard, Paul.
Correspondent to the *Adelaide Observer.*
Davenay, P.
Donovan, J.
France, M. B.
Glasg w, D.
Hockaday, J.
Hughes, John.
Indian Oil Gas Company.
Middleton, T. B
Miller & Richards.
Monnier, J. A.
Robertson, C. H. E.
Sapermann, Monsieur.
Smallwood, G.
Smith, D. C.
Smith, W. F. F.
Street, James.
Temperley, W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A. V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Anderson, Hubert.
Armistead, Henry.
Baldwins, Mrs.
Baggs, W. H.
Bernon, T.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brincat, Salvator.
Brittain, W.
Britton, M.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Clark, W. H.
Clifton, Mr.
Crolly, Austin.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
DeLittle, E.
"Errol."
E. B.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fleming, Miss.
Freese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Graham, R. W.
G. V.
Greenfield, A. J.
H. C.
H M. W.
H. S. W.
Hennis, W.
Hoffmann, Miss Minna.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jackson, J. A.
Jackson, W. E.
Johnston, R T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Kleyn, F. A.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Lockhart, G.
Lynum, R.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Milner, R.
Morier, W.
Morris, Pierce M.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylac, F.
Norman, Frank.
Oliman, T.
Palmer, William.
Parker, F. W.
Paul, Crawford.
Perreau, J. C.
Peter, William.
Phœnix, J.
Piper, B.
Quinlan, F. P.
Rabot, Joseph.
Robertson, Charles J.
Robinson, J. S.
Roda, Augusto.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Sergeant, Percy P.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Smith, J. B.
Spencer, Mrs.
Tabone, Govanni.
Thomas, D.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vaz, Richard.
Vibart, U.
Virtes.
Waller, G.
Want, Mrs. J. H.
Wasserman, Laser.
Williamson, W. F.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters.

Dixon, Mrs. L.
Engel, Israil.
Graham, E.
Gray, Mrs. Alice.
Greenberg, Frederick.
Magnoli, Crescenta.
Rustomjee, S.
Sheriff, Colonel.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd June 1884.

Campbell, Mrs.
Creak, Mrs.
Drew, Mrs.
Evans, Esq.
Harrison, H. J.
Martin, C.
Mitchell, Mrs. R.
Nation, Miss.
Sarkar, Hari Das.

Calcutta, the 28th June 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	28th June	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	9th July	P. & O. Str. *Bokhara*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	8th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	5th „	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	4th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	2nd „	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	2nd „	Str. *Mahratta.*
Port Blair and Camorta	3rd „	Str. *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape of Good Hope *vid* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during the month of July 1884:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
2nd July 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
8th July 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
9th July 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
14th July 1884	By French Steamer.
17th July 1884*	By Star Line private vessel.
18th July 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
22nd July 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
23rd July 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour, letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

R. H. KELLY,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ،

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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E. N. BAKER,

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The Gazette of India.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The Depositors of the late Punjab Bank, "Limited," are required, on or before the 31st August 1884, to apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office at Lahore for payment of the Interest due upon their Claims.

Interest will be allowed from date of suspension of the late Punjab Bank to the date payment of the principal sums was made.

By order of the Court, no application received after the 31st August 1884 will be admitted.

JAMES WALKER,

for Alliance Bank of Simla, "Limited,"

Official Liquidator, Punjab Bank, in Liquidation.

LAHORE,

The 31st May 1884.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th June, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881.

XX of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1884; and shall come into force at once.

Definition of zamíndár in Act XX of 1881 amended.

XX of 1881.

2. To the definition of zamíndár in the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, the following shall be added, namely:—"and a person holding lands in Sindh which, having been comprised in the jághír lands of a jághírdár, and having ceased to be jághír lands, are assessed by the Government on account of land-revenue at a sum not less than three hundred rupees per year, and, where a joint family or any other body of co-owners holds lands of either of those descriptions, each member of that family or body who would be entitled to demand a partition of the lands."

New section to follow section 5 of same Act.

3. After section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, that is to say :—

Interim order of protection.

"5 A. When the Commissioner has directed an inquiry under section five, he may, if he thinks fit, further direct that, until he dismisses the application or appoints an officer under section seven,—

"(a) all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect of any of the debts and liabilities to which the debtor is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property, shall be stayed, and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended; and

"(b) no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

4. In section 8, after the words "all immoveable property" the words "including any interest in joint immoveable property" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 9 of same Act.

5. In section 9 of the same Act, after the words "Civil Court," in both places where they occur, the words "or Revenue Court or Office" shall be inserted.

New section to follow section 24 of same Act.

6. After section 24 of the said Act the following shall be inserted :—

Separation of part of jághír lands subject to lapse.

"24 A. When jághír land under management is held on this condition, that on the happening of a certain event a share of the land shall lapse, but that it shall be in the discretion of the person then entitled as jághírdár to divide off and relinquish in respect of the lapse such part of the land, being a fair equivalent of that share, as he thinks fit, the manager may, if he deems it convenient for the better exercise of the powers conferred by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, at any time, after such consultation with persons interested as he thinks necessary,

allot by written order, for relinquishment on the happening of the event, such part of the land as he thinks fit; and thereupon that part and no other shall, on the happening of the event, be relinquished."

Amendment of section 27 of same Act.

7. In section 27 of the said Act, after the words "Civil Court" the words "or Revenue Court or Office" shall be inserted.

Time for making applications under same Act.

8. *(1)* When any person would not have been a zamíndár within the meaning of the said Act before the passing of this Act, but is a zamíndár within the meaning of the said Act as amended by this Act, an application in respect of his estate under section 4 of the said Act may be made at any time within six months from the passing of this Act.

(2) A member of a joint family or other body of co-owners holding zamíndárí land shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a person who would not have been a zamíndár within the meaning of the said Act before the passing of this Act.

Order of management under same Act to be deemed in accordance with law.

9. Every order of management made under the said Act whether before or after the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Power to revise scheme of management under same Act.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the Commissioner may, at any time after he has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under the said Act, revise and modify the same, but not so as to affect the right of any person to receive in full before the termination of the management the amount finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of the said Act.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th June, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 4 OF 1884.

THE RANGOON WATER-WORKS BILL, 1884.

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A Bill to confer powers and impose duties on the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon in respect to the construction and maintenance of Water-works and the supply of water in that Town.

WHEREAS a scheme has been settled and to some extent carried out for the construction and maintenance of water-works and the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon by the Municipal Committee for that town;

And whereas it is necessary for the purposes of the scheme that the Royal Lake at Rangoon, and all existing tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, should vest in, and be under the control of, the Municipal Committee for that town;

And whereas it is expedient that powers should be conferred and duties imposed upon the said Municipal Committee with respect to the construction and maintenance of the proposed water-works and the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon, and otherwise in relation thereto, and that all acts already done by the said Municipal Committee which could have been lawfully done if this Act had been in force should be validated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Rangoon Water-works Act, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1885.

(3) But all acts done before that date which could have been lawfully done if this Act had been in force shall be deemed to have been lawfully done.

Amendment of section 13 of the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the following amendments shall be made in the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, section 13, namely:— VII of 1874

(*a*) the second paragraph shall be repealed; and

(*b*) in the 3rd paragraph, for the words "either of the rates" the words "the rate," and in the fourth paragraph, for the words "every rate" the words "the rate," shall be substituted.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "town" means the local area for the time being comprised within the municipal limits of the Town of Rangoon, and includes the cantonment of Rangoon and the Central Jail;

(2) "public street" means any street, road, thoroughfare, passage or place over which the public have a right of way; and includes the surface-soil and sub-soil of any such street, and the footway and drains of any such street, and any bridge, culvert or causeway forming part of any such street; [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 3, & Act XXII of 1883, s. 2.]

(3) "owner" includes— [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 3.]

(a) the person who is for the time being entitled to the rent of the house or land in respect of which the word is used and who is not liable to pay rent for that house or land to any other person;

(b) an agent of that person; and

(c) a trustee for that person:

(4) "house" includes schools; also factories and other buildings in which persons are employed; [38 & 39 Vic. c. 55, s. 4.]

(5) "water-works" includes all lakes, streams, tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things for supplying, or used for supplying, water under this Act to the Town of Rangoon: [Cf. 38 & 39 Vic., c. 55, s. 4.]

(6) "the Committee" means the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon for the time being constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874; VII of 1874.

(7) "water-rent" includes any rent, reward or payment to be made to the Committee in connection with the supply of water under this Act, but does not include the rate leviable under Chapter V: and

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter II.—Vesting of Property. Sec. 4.)
(Chapter III.—Construction and Maintenance of Water-works. Secs. 5—8.)
(Chapter IV.—Supply of Water. Secs. 9—11.)

[& 27 Vic., 93, s. 12; [Act IV 1876, s. 6.]

(8) a "supply of water for domestic purposes" does not include a supply of water for cattle, or for horses, or for washing carriages, where the cattle, horses or carriages are kept for sale or hire or by a common carrier, or a supply for any trade, manufacture or business, or for watering gardens, or for fountains or for any ornamental purpose.

CHAPTER II.

VESTING OF PROPERTY.

Vesting of Royal Lake and cisterns, &c., in Committee.

4. There shall vest in, and be under the control of, the Committee, freed and discharged of and from all manner of rights, titles, privileges or claims whatsoever of any other person,—

[f. Bom. Act I of 1872, s. 3.]

(a) the Royal Lake at Rangoon and all the land adjacent thereto and included within the limits delineated in a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and authenticated by the signature of the Chief Commissioner and marked A; and

[Cf. Ben. Act V of 1876, s. 58.] See also 38 & 39 Vic., c. 55, 61.]

(b) all existing tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, used or intended to be used for supplying water to the public in the town, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto:

Provided as follows:—

(1) Any person may at any time, subject to such rules as the Committee make in this behalf, row, sail or fish on or in the waters of the Royal Lake:

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the land adjacent to the Royal Lake and known as the Dalhousie Park, but that land shall be preserved as a public park for the use of the public.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER-WORKS.

[f. 10 Vic., 17, s. 35.] [Ben. Act IV, of 1876, s. 129.]

Duty of Committee to construct works for supply of water.

5. Subject to rules to be made under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, the Committee shall cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such water-works to be constructed, as may be necessary for the supply of pure and wholesome water sufficient for the use of the inhabitants for domestic purposes in all parts of the town:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, from time to time exempt any part of the town from the provisions of this section, and cancel any such exemption.

[Cf. Ben. Act V of 1876, s. 129.]

Duty of Committee to erect stand-pipes.

6. The Committee shall cause such stand-pipes or pumps to be erected at such intervals, as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes, in all the chief public streets in those parts of the town in which mains or pipes have been laid under the last foregoing section.

Power for Committee to execute works.

7. The Committee may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining any water-works for the supply of water to the town, enter upon any land and take levels of the same, and set out such parts thereof as they think necessary, and dig and break up the soil of the land:

Provided that, in the exercise of these powers, the Committee shall do as little damage as may be, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damage sustained by them through the exercise of these powers, and the amount of such compensation shall be determined as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. X of 1870.

Power for Committee to break up streets.

8. The Committee may open and break up the soil and pavement of the public streets, and lay down and place pipes, conduits, and other works and engines, and, from time to time, repair, alter or remove the same, and do all other acts which the Committee, from time to time, deem necessary for supplying water to the town.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

A.—Supply of water for domestic purposes to Occupiers of Houses or Lands.

Right of occupier to certain supply of water for domestic purposes.

9. *(1)* Every occupier of a house or land situate in a part of the town not exempted under the proviso to section 5 shall be entitled to have free of further charge, through the communication-pipes constructed as hereinafter provided, a supply to the house or land of *fifteen hundred gallons* of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes for every *rupee* paid to the Committee as hereinafter provided for water-rate on account of the house or land. [Ben. Act V of 1876, s. 133.]

(2) If the Committee have reason to believe that the occupier of any house or land consumes more water than he is entitled to have free of further charge under this section, they may provide a water-metre at their own expense, and attach it to such part of the communication-pipes as they think fit.

(3) If the occupier consumes any water over and above the quantity to which he is entitled free of further charge under this section, he shall pay for it at the rate of *one rupee* for every *fifteen hundred gallons, or part of fifteen hundred gallons.*

Right of occupier paying water-rate to bring water into his house or land.

10. Every occupier of a house or land who is entitled to a supply of water free of further charge under the last foregoing section shall, subject to the following provisions, be entitled to have communication-pipes laid down from the service-pipes of the Committee, for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water: [Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 136.]

Provided that the Committee may cut off the supply of water to any house or land while the house or land is unoccupied.

Construction of communication pipes.

11. The communication-pipes leading the water from the service-pipes of the Committee into the house or land of any occupier, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions and material as the Committee fix and approve, and shall be constructed at the expense of the person requiring them.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter V.—Water-rates and Water-rents. Sec. 21.)

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 146.]

Inspection of works, pipes and fittings before connection with service-pipes.

12. *(1)* Before a connection for the supply of water from the service-pipes of the Committee to any house or land is sanctioned by the Committee, the Committee shall cause all the works, pipes and fittings within the house or land to be inspected by such officer as the Committee appoint in this behalf.

(2) The cost of an inspection under this section shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the connection, at such rate as the Committee, at a special meeting, from time to time, direct.

(3) Until the officer has certified that the works, pipes and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Committee's service-pipes shall not be permitted.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 471.]

Connection with service-pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Committee.

13. *(1)* The connection with the service-pipes of the Committee, and the laying of communication-pipes under any public street, shall be executed by an officer of the Committee authorized in that behalf.

(2) The expense of making the connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same, at such rates as the Committee, at a special meeting, from time to time, direct.

[Ben. Act IV of 1878, s. 138.]

Power for officer of Committee to enter premises.

14. *(1)* The officer authorized in that behalf by the Committee may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works and fittings connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain if there is any waste or misuse of the water.

(2) If any such officer at any such time is refused admittance into any such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or is prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Committee may forthwith turn off or cut off the water from the house or land.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 139.]

Power for Committee to turn off water when pipes are out of repair.

15. If any pipes, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land are at any time found, on examination, by any officer of the Committee authorized in that behalf, to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, the Committee may, after the expiry of twenty-four hours from the service of notice in writing to this effect, cause the water to be turned off or cut off from the house or land, and may recover the expense incurred for turning off the water from the occupier of the house or land.

B.—Supply for gratuitous use in Stand-pipes.

Duty of Committee to supply water for gratuitous use in stand-pipes.

16. The Committee shall cause a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water to be supplied for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the town for domestic purposes in the stand-pipes to be erected by the Committee under section 6.

C.—Supply of water for extinguishing fires and cleansing streets.

[Cf. 10 Vic., c. 17, s. 38.]

Duty of Committee to fix fire-plugs in mains.

17. The Committee shall fix and renew and keep in effective order such fire-plugs in such of the mains and other pipes laid by them, and shall deposit keys of the fire-plugs at such places, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time, by rules made under this Act, directs.

[Cf. 10 Vic. 17, s. 37.]

Duty of Committee to supply water for cleansing sewers and drains.

18. In all the mains and pipes to which any fire-plug is fixed, the Committee shall provide and keep constantly laid on, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable accident, a sufficient supply of water for use with fire-engines, for cleansing the sewers and drains, and for cleansing and watering the streets.

D.—Supply of Water for other than domestic purposes.

[Ben. Act of 1876, 132.]

Supply for other than domestic purposes.

19. *(1)* The Committee may, from time to time, supply any person with water by measurement for other than domestic purposes, for such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as shall be agreed on between the Committee and the person:

Provided that,—

(a) notwithstanding any such agreement, a person shall not be entitled to such a supply whenever and as long as the Committee are of opinion that the supply would interfere with the proper supply of water for domestic purposes under this Act; and

(b) the Committee shall not be liable, in the absence of express stipulation under any such agreement, to any forfeiture, penalty or damages for not supplying the water if the want of the supply arises from unusual drought or other unavoidable cause or accident.

(2) When any such agreement has been entered into by the Committee with any person, the Committee may, subject to such charges or rates as may have been fixed by the Committee at a special meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be fixed by the Committee, for supplying the person with water in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

E.—Pressure of water supplied.

[Cf. 10 Vi 17, s. 35: Ben. Act I 1876, s. 1

Pressure at which water must be kept.

20. From such a day as the Chief Commissioner, by notification in the local official Gazette, directs in this behalf, the supply of water in the mains and pipes which the Committee are required to lay under this Act shall be laid on at such pressure as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

CHAPTER V.

WATER-RATES AND WATER-RENTS.

[Cf. Act of 1874, 13.]

Power for Committee to impose water-rate.

21. *(1)* To provide for the supply of water under this Act the Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, impose an annual rate on all houses and lands situate in the town or any part thereof not exceeding two per centum of their annual value calculated on such principles as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VI.—Reciprocal Rights of Owners and Occupiers to supply of Water to Houses. Secs. 28—30.)

(2) It shall be at the option of the Committee, when a rate under sub-section *(1)* has been imposed, to levy in lieu thereof on any house of which the annual value is less than one hundred rupees an annual rate not exceeding one pie for every three square feet of the ground covered by the house.

(3) The rate leviable under this section in respect of any house or land shall be payable by the occupier of the house or land.

Act VII 4, ss. 11 5.]

Power to abolish or reduce tax, or exempt from taxation.

22. The Committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, may abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the last foregoing section, or exempt any house or land, or description of house or land, from the tax.

Power to Chief Commissioner to suspend levy of tax.

23. *(1)* If it at any time appears to the Chief Commissioner, on complaint made or otherwise, that the tax imposed under section 21 is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is obnoxious to the interests of the general public, or that any houses or lands, or description of houses or lands, should be exempted from the payment of the same, he may require the Committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection, or grant the exemption, as the case may be; and if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner, he may, by notification in the local official Gazette, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed or the exemption granted.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may at any time, by a like notification, rescind any such suspension.

Act of 1874, .]

Constitution and application of water-supply fund.

24. *(1)* A separate fund, to be called the water-supply fund, shall be established, and there shall be credited to it the existing balance (if any) of the water-rate levied under section 13 of the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the proceeds of the rate leviable under this chapter and all water-rents.

I of 1874.

(2) The water-supply fund shall, subject to such rules as may be made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, be applicable at the discretion of the Committee to the supply of water in the town and to no other purpose.

Act VII 1874, s.

Custody of, and disbursement from, fund.

25. *(1)* The balance standing to the credit of the water-supply fund shall be kept in the Government treasury.

(2) No payment shall be made out of the fund except under the signature of the President or Vice-president and one other member of the Committee.

t VII of 4, s. 44.]

Recovery of arrears of water-rates and water-rents.

26. All arrears of water-rates or water-rents under this Act may be recovered, on application to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

n. Act VI 1876, s. .]

Power for Committee to turn off water on neglect to pay the rate or charge.

27. If any person supplied with water neglects to pay—

(a) the rate leviable under this chapter, or

(b) any water-rent payable by him to the Committee,

the Committee may turn off or cut off the water from the house or land in respect of which the rate or water-rent is payable, by cutting off the pipe to the house or land, or by such other means as the Committee think fit, and may recover in manner provided by the last foregoing section the expense of turning off or cutting off the water from the person:

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he has otherwise incurred.

CHAPTER VI.

RECIPROCAL RIGHTS OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS TO SUPPLY OF WATER TO HOUSES.

Power for occupier of house to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

28. *(1)* Any occupier holding direct from the owner of a house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of the house to construct all such works as may be necessary for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes. [Ben. Act of 1876, s. 1.]

(2) Every notice under this section shall contain an undertaking on the part of the occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per centum per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of the works during the residue of his term of occupation.

(3) If the house, or the land attached thereto, does not abut upon a street in which there is a supply-main, the occupier shall undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

Power for occupier to make works in default of owner.

29. *(1)* If the owner does not, within three months from the service of the notice mentioned in the last foregoing section, cause such works as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier may cause the works to be completed, and may deduct the cost of the works from the rent payable by him in respect of the house: [Ben. Act VI of 1876, s. 151.]

Provided that the occupier shall not deduct from the rent on account of the cost—

(a) a sum exceeding the amount of six months' rent; or

(b) where the house or the land attached thereto does not abut upon a street in which there is a supply-main, the cost of connecting the house with a supply-main.

(2) The deduction which an occupier is authorized to make under this section shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

(3) Interest on each instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per centum per mensem from the time when it is deducted.

What works are sufficient for supply of water to house.

30. The works shall not be deemed sufficient for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes unless the following taps, with the necessary works in connection therewith, are provided, namely:— [Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 152.]

(a) two taps in the house;

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VII.—Rules. Secs. 37—39.)

(*b*) one tap in the cook-room of, or other building attached to, the house, and

(*c*) one tap in or near the stables or other outhouses belong to the house:

Provided that, if the annual rent of the house with the buildings and land attached thereto is less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only, together with the necessary works in connection therewith, within the house and the buildings and land attached thereto.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 153.]

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

31. Works for introducing a supply of water to a house shall not be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such a specification and estimate to the owner.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 154.]

Power to refer to Committee.

32. If there is any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer the difference to the Committee, and the written award of any officer authorized by the Committee in this behalf shall be final and binding on the owner and the occupier.

[Ben Act IV of 1876, s. 155]

Fee on reference.

33. There shall be payable by the person making a reference to the Committee under the last foregoing section a fee (not exceeding ten rupees) at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the house in respect of the water-supply to which the difference has arisen.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 156.]

Duty of owner to keep works in repair.

34. *(1)* The owner of any house or land shall keep all works connected with the supply of water to the house or land in substantial repair.

(2) If the owner fails to put any such works in substantial repair after being requested by the occupier to do so, the occupier may cause the necessary repairs to be made, and may deduct the cost of the repairs from the rent payable by him in respect of the house or land.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 157.]

Power for owner to recover sums payable by occupier.

35. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under section 28 or section 29 may recover the sum from the person liable to pay it as if it were rent payable by that person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Saving of contracts between owners and occupiers.

36. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any contract in writing between the owner and occupier of any house or land.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES.

Power for Chief Commissioner to make rules.

37. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to prescribe the size and nature of the mains and pipes to be laid, and the water-works to be constructed by the Committee for the supply of water under this Act;

(*b*) to prescribe the size and nature of standpipes or pumps to be erected by the Committee under this Act, and the intervals at which they must be erected;

(*c*) to prescribe the mains or pipes in which fire-plugs are to be fixed, and the places at which keys of the fire-plugs are to be deposited, by the Committee under this Act;

(*d*) to prescribe the pressure at which the water supplied by the Committee under this Act is to be laid on either generally or at specified times;

(*e*) to regulate the assessment and collection of the rates leviable under Chapter V, and the mode in which the proceeds of the rates are to be applied; and

(*f*) generally to define and regulate the powers and duties of the Committee under this Act.

Power for Committee to make rules.

38. *(1)* The Committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for regulating rowing, sailing and fishing on the Royal Lake; and

(*b*) for preventing the waste or misuse of water supplied by them, and for defining the nature of the pipes, casks, cisterns and other apparatus to be used by every person supplied by them with water.

In making a rule under this section the Committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues. [Act VII 1874, s. 42]

(2) If any person, having or requiring a supply of water from the Committee, fails to comply with any rules made under clause (*b*) of this section, the Committee may refuse to supply water to him, and may cut off the water supplied to him, unless and until the rules are complied with:

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he has otherwise incurred.

Procedure for making rules.

39. *(1)* The Chief Commissioner or Committee shall, before making any rules under section 37 or section 38, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons interested.

(2) The publication shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of rules under section 37, in such manner as in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner is sufficient; and

(*b*) in the case of rules under section 38, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner, by order, directs.

(3) A notice shall be published with the draft rules specifying a date at or after which the draft shall be taken into consideration.

(4) The Chief Commissioner or Committee shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which is made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VIII.—Penalties.—Secs. 41—44.)

Publication of rules.

40. Every rule made under section 37 or section 38 shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner directs, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by section 39.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES.

[Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 159.]

Penalty for obstructing, diverting or wasting water.

41. If any person unlawfully obstructs the flow of, flushes, draws off, diverts or takes, water from any water-works belonging to, or under the management or control of, the Committee, or from any water or streams by which these water-works are supplied, or wastes any water supplied to him under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[26 & 27 Vic., c. 93, s. 18.]

Penalty for unauthorized application of water.

42. If any person—

(*a*) uses for other than domestic purposes any water supplied under this Act for domestic purposes; or

(*b*) where water is supplied under section 19 for a specified purpose, uses that water for any other purpose,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, without prejudice to the right of the Committee to recover from him the price of the water misused.

Penalties for causing the water of the Committee to be fouled, &c.

43. (*1*) If any person— [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 159.]

(*a*) bathes in any water-works, or washes, throws or causes to enter therein any dog or other animal, or

(*b*) throws any rubbish, dirt, filth or other noisome thing into any water-works, or washes or cleanses therein any cloth, wool, leather or skin of any animal, or any clothes or other thing, or

(*c*) causes the water of any sink, sewer or drain, or of any steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy water belonging to him or under his control, to turn or be brought into any water-works, or does any other act whereby the water in any water-works is fouled,

he shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and to ten rupees in addition for each day (if more than one) during which the offence continues.

Prosecutions.

44. Prosecutions under this Act or the rules made under this Act may be instituted by the Committee or any person authorized by them in this behalf, and not otherwise. [Act VII of 1884, s. 44.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill, which relates to the Rangoon water-works now in process of construction, is twofold.

2. The first is the vesting in the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon of the Royal Lake at Rangoon and the water-works connected therewith. The Dalhousie Park, in which the lake is situated, was dedicated by the Marquis of Dalhousie to the use and recreation of the public. At present the public enjoy the privilege not only of boating and fishing, but also of bathing in the waters of the lake. As one of the main features of the scheme of the new water-works is that the town should be supplied with water for drinking as well as other purposes by a main led from the lake, it is essential to take steps for ensuring the purity of the water of the lake. The best means of doing this seems to be to vest the control of the lake in the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon, to whom under the present scheme is assigned the duty of constructing and maintaining the new water-works. This is accordingly done by Chapter II of the Bill. In order, however, that the existing privileges of the public may not be interfered with more than is necessary to prevent any defilement of the water, the same chapter specially reserves the right of the public to row, sail or fish in or on the lake at any time, subject only to such rules as the Municipal Committee may make in this behalf. In order further to make it perfectly clear that nothing in the chapter affects the rights of the public with respect to the Dalhousie Park, a clause to this effect has been added.

3. The second object of this Bill is to confer powers and impose duties upon the Municipal Committee with respect to the construction and maintenance of the proposed water-works, and to the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon. And to this object the other provisions of the Bill are directed.

4. Chapter III deals generally with the construction and maintenance of the water-works. It imposes on the Committee a duty to construct the works necessary for supplying a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes, and confers on them the requisite powers of entering private land and breaking up streets.

5. Chapter IV provides, first, for the supply of water for domestic purposes to occupiers of houses or lands. It declares the right of every occupier, in a part of the town in which it is the duty of the Committee to supply water, not only to a certain supply of water for domestic purposes, but also to have communication-pipes laid down for the purpose of bringing the water into his house or land. The communication-pipes must, however, be made to the satisfaction of a municipal officer, by whom also the connection with the service-pipes must be made. A municipal officer is also authorized to enter the premises at certain times and to

inspect the pipes and works connected with the supply of water; and, if the pipes and works are found to be at any time out of repair so as to cause any waste of water, the Municipal Committee are empowered, after notice, to cut off the supply of water to the house or land.

The chapter further imposes a duty on the Municipal Committee to supply a sufficient quantity of water for gratuitous use in stand-pipes.

Then the duty of the Committee to fix fire-plugs and supply water for cleansing sewers and drains is prescribed.

Next, there are provisions for the supply by measurement, under special agreement, of water for other than domestic purposes.

Lastly, there is a provision declaring that, on and after such day as the Chief Commissioner may fix, the water shall be kept at such pressure as the Chief Commissioner, by rules, prescribes. This provision cannot be put in force at once, inasmuch as the water is at present driven through the pipes by the force of gravitation only, and the pressure cannot, therefore, be artificially increased or reduced. But as it may, perhaps, be hereafter decided to provide the necessary tanks and pumping apparatus required to raise the pressure of the water, it has been thought advisable to insert a provision of this nature.

6. Chapter V deals with water-rates and water-rents. In lieu of the existing provisions on this subject contained in the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, which are repealed by the Preliminary chapter of the Bill, this chapter empowers the Committee, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to impose an annual water-rate on all houses and lands situate in the town, not exceeding two per cent. of their annual value, calculated on such principles as the Chief Commissioner by rule prescribes, and also empowers the Committee, with the like sanction, to abolish or reduce any such tax, or to exempt any houses or lands from taxation. The Chief Commissioner is authorized to suspend the levy of the tax if it appears to him that the tax is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is obnoxious to the interests of the general public, or that any houses or lands should be exempted from payment of the same, and the Committee refuse to remove the objection or grant the exemption. The chapter also provides for the constitution and application of a water-supply fund, and for the recovery of arrears of water-rates and water-rents.

7. Chapter VI is concerned with the reciprocal rights of owners and occupiers in respect to the supply of water to houses. These provisions are modelled on the similar provisions in force in Calcutta, and may generally be described as empowering the occupier, after notice to and default by the owner, to construct such works as may be necessary for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes, and to deduct the cost from his rent. The occupier, however, will be required to pay, in addition to his rent, interest at the rate of one per cent. per month on the money expended by the owner on the construction of such works or recovered from him under the provisions just referred to. The other provisions of the chapter are subsidiary to the above, and among other matters provide for the reference of matters of difference between the owner and occupier to the Committee. Lastly, there is a clause saving from the chapter contracts in writing between the owners and occupiers of houses or lands.

8. Chapter VII empowers both the Chief Commissioner and the Committee to make rules for regulating subsidiary matters connected with the subject of the Bill, and prescribes the procedure for making such rules and the mode in which the rules are to be published; while Chapter VIII enacts penalties for obstructing, diverting, wasting or misusing and for fouling the water contained in the water-works, and provides for the institution of prosecutions under the Bill by the Committee.

9. Lastly, it may be noticed that, as the water-works to which the Bill relates have been to a great extent practically carried out, a clause has been inserted in the Preliminary chapter validating all acts already done which would have been lawful had the provisions of the Bill been in force.

The 11th June, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th June, 1884:—

No. 5 OF 1884.

A Bill for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize Marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864.

WHEREAS by section 4 of Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) it was enacted that, from and after the first day of July, 1864, certain Governments therein named should have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to such Governments respectively;

And whereas, in exercise of the authority so conferred, the Governments therein named granted licenses to certain ministers of religion to solemnize marriages;

And whereas Act XXV of 1864 was repealed by Act V of 1865 (*to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*);

And whereas by section 9 of the latter Act it was enacted that, from and after the commencement of that Act, all marriages which should be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of that Act should be null and void;

And whereas by section 6 of the same Act it was enacted that marriages might be solemnized in India by (among other persons) any minister of religion who, under the provisions of that Act, had obtained a license to solemnize marriages;

And whereas Act V of 1865 was repealed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; XV of 1872.

And whereas by section 4 of the latter Act it is enacted that every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and that any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be null and void;

And whereas by the next following section of the same Act it is enacted that marriages may be solemnized in India by (among other persons) any minister of religion licensed under the same Act to solemnize marriages;

And whereas neither in Act V of 1865 nor in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was there or is there any provision either saving licenses granted under Act XXV of 1864 or permitting a marriage to be solemnized by a minister of religion who had obtained a license to solemnize marriages under Act XXV of 1864 only; XV of 1872.

And whereas certain marriages have been solemnized both while Act V of 1865 was in force and since the passing of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, by ministers of religion who had obtained licenses to solemnize marriages under Act XXV of 1864, but had never obtained licenses to solemnize marriages under Act V of 1865 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as the case may be, and doubts have therefore arisen as to the validity of such marriages; XV of 1872. XV of 1872.

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts and to declare the continued validity of licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864.

1. A license to solemnize marriages granted to a minister of religion under Act XXV of 1864 shall be deemed, if in force on the date on which Act V of 1865 came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the date on which the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, came into force, to have been since that Act came into force, and to be, a license granted under that Act. XV of 1872.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By section 4 of Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) it was enacted that, from and after the first day of July, 1864, the Governor General of India in Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb should have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to such Governor General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors respectively. In exercise of the authority conferred by this section, the Governments therein named licensed certain ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to them respectively. Act XXV of 1864 was repealed by Act V of 1865 (*to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*). The ninth section of this Act declared that, from and after the commencement of that Act, all marriages which should be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the Act should be null and void; and the sixth section of the Act, which specified the persons by whom marriages might be solemnized in India, only permitted a minister of religion who, under the provisions of that Act, had obtained a license to solemnize marriages. Act V of 1865 was in turn repealed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. The fourth section of this Act declares that every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and that any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be void; and the following section of the Act, which specifies the persons by whom marriages may be solemnized in India, only permits a minister of religion licensed under the Act to solemnize marriages. There was no provision in Act V of 1865, and there is none in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, either saving licenses granted under Act XXV of 1864 or permitting ministers of religion licensed under that Act only to solemnize marriages.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that marriages have been solemnized in India, both since the commencement of Act V of 1865 and since the passing of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, by ministers of religion who were not licensed under either of these Acts but under the Act of 1864. As it seems to the Government that the effect of section 9 of the Act of 1865 and of section 4 of the present Act is to make such marriages of doubtful validity, and as it is desirable to remove such doubts, the present Bill has been prepared. It simply declares that a license to solemnize marriages granted to a minister of religion under Act XXV of 1864 shall be deemed, if in force on the date on which Act V of 1865 came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the date on which Act XV of 1872 came into force, to have been since that Act came into force, and to be, a license granted under that Act.

The 6th June, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th June, 1884:—

No. 6 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exclude the Province of Sindh from the operation of those portions of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, which do not extend by their own operation to the whole of British India, and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which have been raised as to the meaning of the words "importation of salt" in section 27 of the same Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

XII of 1882.

Repeal of words "to the Province of Sindh" and "Province" in section 1 of Act XII of 1882.

1. From such day as the Governor of Bombay in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, fixes in this behalf, the words "to the Province of Sindh" and the word "Province," in paragraphs three and four respectively of section 1 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall be repealed.

Amendment of section 27 of the same Act.

2. For the word "importation" in section 27 of the same Act, the word "bringing" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE object of this Bill is to make two amendments in the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

2. It has been found that certain provisions of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, are not suitable to the circumstances of the Province of Sindh, to which they at present extend, and it is proposed to replace them by an enactment to be passed by the local legislature providing for the requirements of the whole Presidency of Bombay inclusive of Sindh. It is doubtful, however, whether this course can be adopted until the words in section 1 of the Act which bring the Province of Sindh within the operation of those provisions have been repealed. Those words are accordingly repealed by section 1 of the Bill, and, in order that the repeal may be made to operate from the date on which the proposed new Act of the local legislature comes into force, it is left to the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix the date from which the section shall have effect.

3. The object of the amendment made by section 2 of the Bill is to remove a doubt as to the meaning of section 27 of the Act, raised by a ruling of the Judicial Commissioner in Sindh, who has held that the words "importation of salt" in that section cover only the bringing in of salt as merchandize for the purposes of commerce and in merchantable quantities. The Bill substitutes for the word "importation" the word "bringing."

The 19th June, 1884.

A. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMR

DEPARTMENT OF F

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER R

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	10 5	...	...	...	15 6	16 3	17 13	16 5	17 2	22 13	...	...	..	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 6	13 10	13 10	11 5	23 11	25 14	24 13	27 11	27 11
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 14	16 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...
	Kistna	13 5	15 6	8 13	...	...	...	15 11	15 6	14 0	16 5	16 5	14 11	20 5	19 3	21 13	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	7 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 13	15 0	15 8	16 0	23 10	22 2	20 3	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 5	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 2	26 2	28 6	29 0	27 8
	Anantapur	13 0	12 8	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	12 5	31 14	31 6	30 14	29 10	29 2
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	37 2	39 2	41 3	22 10	22 10
	Kurnool	14 0	12 2	15 3	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	11 0	12 2	11 6	11 13	30 2	23 13	32 3	27 8	32 8
	Madras	10 8	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 8	23 0	23 0	21 10	37 11	27 11
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 3	15 6	15 8	15 8	16 10	..	...	...	21 2	...
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	9 11	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	14 6	17 5	17 5	17 14	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 11	29 11
	South Arcot	9 6	9 11	10 14	...	...	...	13 14	11 3	16 8	14 14	14 6	17 2	...	..	30 3	24 10	23 14
	Tanjore	11 13	12 2	11 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	17 6	...	...	...	31 13	38 3	38 3	29 0	28 5
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	15 2	15 3	15 8	15 10	15 13	15 14	...	...	...	28 14	29 0
	Madura	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	14 11	14 5	16 13	15 3	15 3	17 11	...	...	32 6	29 6	29 6
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 14	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	19 14	14 13	14 13	20 2	..	..	...	23 5	23 5
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 14	14 8	14 8	14 14	25 3	25 3	26 2	29 6	29 6
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	11 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	18 3	18 3
	Salem	14 6	15 5	13 10	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 14	29 2	25 8	25 14	26 8	24 10
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	12 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 13	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 9	11 0	10 8	19 2	17 11	23 8	7 4	7 4	7 8	12 0	11 0	13 1	18 14	18 9	18 14	16 8	14 10
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 8	11 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	17 0
	Kaira	13 5	11 14	11 7	24 10	26 11	21 5	8 14	9 7	9 11	11 7	11 14	14 4	20 0	20 0	17 12	18 13	18 5
	Surat	10 5	11 2	11 6	11 5	11 4	12 8	7 5	7 6	7 9	8 3	8 4	8 7	15 3	19 4	19 1	13 2	14 8
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	13 7	16 0	16 0	17 9	13 12	13 12
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 3	8 3	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 13	16 13	18 10	12 14	12 14
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	18 12	15 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	10 12	10 12	12 10	18 12	18 12	18 9	15 14	15 14
	Násik	17 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	11 0	13 6	...	...	22 6	15 5	15 5
	Ahmednagar	15 5	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	10 6	11 0	13 0	17 6	16 14	21 14	16 14	16 6
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	10 7	10 7	11 0	15 4	13 1	19 7	13 13	13 4
	Sholápur	15 13	16 5	14 8	..	...	...	10 6	10 11	10 7	11 5	11 9	11 5	18 15	18 2	26 12	22 1	21 9
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	22 8	20 0	18 0	19 8	17 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	11 8	11 0	12 0	29 8	29 8	29 0	26 0	27 8
	Satara	14 11	14 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 1	15 4	16 5	14 14	14 14
	Belgaum	19 1	20 7	18 13	15 0	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 1	11 10	14 8	14 9	12 2	21 0	21 9	20 4	20 1	21 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	24 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 14	12 0	14 2	13 10	15 10	20 13	12 14	13 8
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	15 0	13 0	13 0
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	22 13	22 0	22 13	18 0	18 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	9 5	12 7	8 0	8 0
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 7	13 4	13 4	15 0	21 0	21 8	18 8	25 0	25 0
	Baroda	10 8	11 1	10 5	11 6	15 3	14 0	7 9	7 9	8 3	10 8	10 8	11 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 5	16 5
	Diu	15 8	15 8	13 15	6 10	6 10	6 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	19 8	19 8	19 3	20 8	20 8
	Nimach	19 0	19 0	15 0	33 0	34 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	10 8	10 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	16 0	16 8
	Nasirabad	18 0	18 0	16 8	23 8	24 11	24 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 7½	24 8	23 8	17 8	17 13½
	Rajkot	15 8	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 4	20 8	20 8	17 10	16 8	16 8
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	13 12	25 8	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	13 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	22 12	22 12	32 0	26 8	22 12
	Karachi	14 0	13 10	13 13	19 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	16 0	16 0
	Hadarabad (Nakur)	16 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 0
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 6	14 2	23 0	25 6	25 0	11 6	11 12	12 7	12 0	14 4	17 8	21 8	21 4	29 12	26 4	26 4
	Sukkur	16 0	18 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	29 8	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	19 8	23 8	23 0	29 8	23 0	23 0
	Thar & Parkur (Umarkot)	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	...	...	...	16 0	16 0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																	
	Burdwan	15 12	18 0	14 8	26 0	27 8	30 0	13 8	13 2	19 8	17 4	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	18 0	17 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 8	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	18 0	15 0	15 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	18 0	17 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 0	14 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12-4 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10-8 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

INDIA.

NCE AND COMMERCE.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...ser Millets. Ragi, &c. Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, ...heena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugles), *Panicum filiaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
...resent fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
6	35 3	35 3	40 0	40 0	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
5	28 5	20 3	45 10	44 8	32 13	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam	
13	32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
14	30 2	24 14	33 10	32 8	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
8	25 8	27 5	29 14	29 14	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
8	30 0	30 0	36 2	36 2	33 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	17 2	Cuddapah	
14	34 14	31 0	45 6	45 6	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
0	36 14	34 14	34 11	33 10	33 10	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 3	15 13	15 3	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
..	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	167 3	164 11	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	Kurnool	
2	28 2	27 6	27 11	27 11	27 5	85 0	85 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 6	16 6	16 8	Madras	
6	27 6	24 11	27 5	26 8	27 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
3	35 14	32 8	30 8	31 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
0	24 10	27 0	33 6	29 5	30 10	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 0	South Arcot	
3	36 3	36 3	32 6	30 11	30 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore	
6	35 6	32 11	32 5	33 14	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 10	16 3	17 13	16 3	15 13	17 0	Trichinopoly	
2	34 2	39 8	37 6	39 3	40 8	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 5	16 13	17 5	16 13	16 6	16 13	Madura	
13	26 13	...	39 3	39 3	39 10	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	18 11	17 6	17 6	18 5	Tinnevelly	
5	30 5	29 8	37 0	37 0	32 5	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
10	21 10	21 10	24 2	23 8	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
3	32 8	32 8	39 6	40 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	14 10	15 6	16 14	13 8	14 5	Salem	
2	21 2	15 13	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	14 14	14 14	15 14	13 13	13 13	14 14	South Canara	
6	20 6	22 10	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
6	12 11	16 3	17 13	17 5	15 12	62 6	62 6	62 6	12 9	12 9	16 12	12 9	12 9	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
0	20 0	...	15 4	17 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
..	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat	
..	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 9	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 0	Broach	
11	25 11	25 11	12 4	12 4	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
..	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	Colába (Alibág)	
..	...	...	21 7	21 7	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 14	15 14	15 14	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
4	22 4	23 0	16 5	16 5	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	15 8	12 11	12 11	15 5	Násik	
.	..	...	22 0	22 5	18 2	79 5	79 5	79 12	14 9	14 11	14 14	14 5	14 6	14 10	Ahmednagar	
6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	Poona	
..	...	...	25 9	25 9	21 0	80 0	88 4	91 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
..	...	...	23 0	23 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 12½	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
..	...	...	21 7	20 13	16 14	122 10	122 10	122 10	15 3	15 3	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2	Satara	
8	23 2	20 4	22 0	21 13	16 8	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Belgaum	
0	31 0	33 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
14	16 7	21 2	18 14	18 14	14 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 14	14 15	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 4	Ratnágiri	
0	19 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
0	22 0	26 10	19 0	19 0	22 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	17 12	150 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh	
8	17 8	...	15 12	16 5	15 2	80 0	80 0	...	14 10	14 10	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9	Baroda	
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Disa	
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	Nimach	
...	...	...	22 15½	22 14½	25 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 9½	Nasirabad	
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 2	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	44 0	65 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	Rajkot	
0	60 0	...	20 13	22 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12¾*	12 12¼*	12 12¾*	12 12*	12 12*	12 8	Upper Sindh Frontier	
0	11 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
0	20 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8*	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	...	19 8	21 0	22 2	245 0	260 0	280 0	14 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 14	Shikarpur	
...	...	...	22 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Sukkur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	13 8	14 12	14 12	13 8	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
									R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p.				*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
...	...	...	18 12	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 4	2 14 8	3 1 0	13 0d	13 4	12 4	Burdwan	
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 12b	12 12	12 0	Bancoorah	
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 5 3	12 0c	12 0	11 4	Beerbhoom	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
...	..	..	19 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hoogaly	
...	...	...	18 8	18 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-6 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.

e The retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers, Jonanabad 13-8 seers, Bhuddressur 13-4 seers, Haldyabatty 13-12 seers, Chandtola 12-8 seers and Babugunge Jhikrapota, and Beloor 13-9 seers.

* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.																		
Bengal	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	14 4	16 0	17 0	18 13	8 0	8 0	10 5	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	19
	24-Pergunnahs	14 4	14 8	13 5	18 4	17 12	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuddea	16 12	16 12	14 8	20 0	20 0	22 15	12 5	12 5	15 4	18 5¼	13 5¼	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	16 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 8	16 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	16 1	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	20 5	19 0	17 4	32 0	32 0	35 0	12 0	11 8	13 8 to 16 0	13 2	13 0	16 8 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 14	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 12	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	24 0	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	17 0	17 0	14 4	26 0	26 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	14 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	16 0	14 8	12 12	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	17 4	17 4	16 13	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	10 0	12 4	13 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	20 0	17 8	24 0	23 0	32 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	15 8	16 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	12 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0	18 8	17 0 to 18 0	22 0	23 0	29 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	20 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...
	Durbhunga	15 8	15 3	18 0	21 6	...	35 0	9 5	8 14	13 0	13 10	13 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 8	17 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	15 8	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	19 11	19 3	21 0	22 4	28 5	11 9	10 12	15 12	12 9	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 10	17 10	16 6	21 7	21 7	30 5	11 6	11 6	16 6	13 14	13 14	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	17 0	13 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 2	18 6*	18 6	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 12	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	23 10	23 10	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice ranged from 26 seers 4 chittacks to 32 seers 13 chittacks per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Barasset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-12 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—At Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah and Magurah 12 seers, Narail 14 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-8 seers, and Kandy 12 seers.
k The retail prices of salt per rupee were—At Nitpero 10 seers and Raigunge 11-8 seers.
l In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers and Kurigram 13 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 15 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 10 seers per rupee.
p The retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-10 seers and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo, Madaripore, and Bhanga 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 11 seers.
t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u The retail prices of salt per rupee were—At Kumoriah 9 seers, Hathazatee 8 seers, and Cox's Bazar 9 seers.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...ser Millets, Ragi, &c. Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	18 10	18 10	18 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Calcutta	Bengal—continued.
...	...	...	17 12	17 8	17 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	20 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 2 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*h*	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
...	...	...	24 0	25 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	10 12*i*	10 12	10 12	Jessore	
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 9*j*	10 0	12 8	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0*k*	11 0	11 0	Dinagepore	
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 3	12 6*l*	12 0	11 4	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*m*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 5 4	3 8 0	3 8 8	12 0	11 4	9 12	Bogra	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 6*n*	12 6	11 4	Pabna	
1 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	128 0	120 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*p*	12 4	11 0	Jalpaiguri	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8*q*	12 8	12 8	Dacca	
...	...	...	17 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*r*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	12 12*t*	13 0	12 0	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	10 0*u*	10 0	9 0	Chittagong	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	12 0*w*	11 0	12 0	Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 4 0	8 0	8 0	6 1	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
															Behar.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Patna	
...	...	...	20 0	20 4	23 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	11 0*x*	11 0	12 0	Gya	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0 to 28 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0*y*	12 0	12 8	Shahabad	
0 5	17 9	40 0	21 8	20 15	25 0	176 0	176 0	160 0	3 1 1	3 5 0	3 10 0	13 8*z*	12 1	10 0	Durbhunga	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
2 0	22 0	32 0	22 0	21 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 8*z2*	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	11 8*z3*	11 0	11 8	Chumparun	
...	...	...	23 1	26 0	27 4	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 1*z4*	12 1	12 0	Monghyr	
...	...	...	21 7	20 13	25 4	151 8	151 8	189 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	12 10*z5*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	10 8*z6*	10 8	10 0	Purneah	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Maldah	
...	...	...	18 0	18 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	9 0*z7*	9 8	10 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
															Orissa.	
15 12	15 12	13 2	22 5	22 5	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
...	...	...	22 5	21 0	19 11	80 0	80 0	105 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 11 0	16 0*z8*	16 0	14 0	Pooree	
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	...	9 0*z9*	8 8	8 0	Balasore	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
21 0	20 0	30 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 11 0	3 10 3	...	10 0*z10*	11 0	11 0	Hazaribagh	
26 0	28 0	30 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	4 10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	8 0*z11*	10 0	9 8	Lohardugga	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	140 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10*z12*	10 8	10 0	Manbhoom	

v In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
x The retail price of salt at Nowada sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabhua 10-8 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bettiah 10 seers and Hazeepore 10-8 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers, Gopalgunge 12½ seers.
z3 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 9 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
z7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal 11 seers, and Godda 12 seers.
z8 The retail price of salt at Khordha sub-division was 16 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Bhadruck was 8 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail price of salt at Chattra and Kharrackdiha was 11 seers per rupee.
z11 The retail price of salt at Daltonganje in Palamow sub-division was 8-8 seers per rupee.
z12 The retail prices of salt were at Raghunathpore 12 seers and Govindpore 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.	Great Millet Past fortnight.	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbuo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Sp.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	..	...	11 0	11 4	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	8 0	10 10	10 0	10 10	12 13	16 0	11 13	10 10	12 13	13 5	15 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	21 4	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	13 0	11 8	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	..	...	11 0	13 0	11 12	16 0	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	10 0	9 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	18 8	26 0	26 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0
	Saharanpur	21 8	21 8	21 8	25 13	26 14	34 6½	7 8½	7 8½	8 9½	9 11	9 11	12 14½	23 10½	23 11	25 13	26 14	26 14
	Muzaffarnagar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	22 0
	Bulandshahr	20 8	21 12	21 0	27 8	27 8	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 5	8 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0
	Aligarh	19 4	19 4	18 0	26 8	26 8	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 8	26 8	28 0	24 8	24 8
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	15 0	13 8	16 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	30 0
	Bijnor	19 6	19 2	21 2	24 12	25 14	33 3	9 2	9 0	10 6	10 6	10 2	11 13	21 6	21 6	29 4	...	...
	Moradabad	20 15	20 15	21 4	29 4	29 4	32 8	8 0	8 7	10 10	12 8	12 8	13 12	30 8	30 8	29 6	25 0	26 12
	Budaun	20 11	22 3	20 11	27 9½	31 3	31 15	8 6	8 6	8 6	12 0	12 0	14 1½	26 6	26 6	...	25 3	25 3
	Bareilly	20 5	20 10	19 6	30 0	28 12	26 14	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 14	11 14	13 2	30 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	25 0
	Shéhjahanpur	23 0	23 4	21 9	34 8	34 4	32 0	8 4	8 0	9 12	13 12	14 4	16 4	..	..	..	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 14	23 12	23 0	32 8	27 8	35 0	8 2	8 2	10 0	12 8	11 14	14 0	31 4	33 12	..	25 0	25 0
	Muttra	19 0	19 0	18 8	25 8	25 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0
	Agra	18 0	18 4	17 8	24 8	24 8	24 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	23 0
	Farukhabad	21 5	21 8	19 9	30 8	30 13	27 10	6 14	7 0	7 5	12 8	12 9	13 8	...	...	24 15	27 2	27 1
	Mainpuri	20 8	21 0	18 12	26 0	26 8	26 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	20 8	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	25 8	22 0
	Etah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	22 8	22 8	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
	Jhánsi	23 8	22 8	23 1	30 0	28 5	35 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	29 8	29 0	35 0	20 8	20 8
	Lalitpur	28 0	26 2	22 4	36 0	38 0	41 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	35 8	34 0	38 0	26 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	21 8	22 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	28 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	29 0
	Fatehpur	19 0	19 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 12	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	..
	Bánda	26 8	27 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	14 8	35 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	32 0
	Allahabad	19 6	19 8	17 12	28 0	27 4	29 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	15 8	28 8	29 0	29 8	26 8	28 0
	Hamirpur	25 4	25 5	20 0	23 0	...	...	8 12	9 0	10 0	11 13	11 4	...	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...
	Jaunpur	21 14	21 14	20 8	28 4	28 4	32 12	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 0	12 0	14 13	...	...	...	21 3	21 3
	Gorakhpur	20 11	19 13	18 14	25 3	25 3	27 0	11 11	12 9½	13 8	14 5½	14 5½	16 3	25 3	23 6½	32 6½	12 9½	16 3
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 1	19 4	18 7	25 7	26 4	25 13	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 9	11 13	14 12	...	...	...	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	16 8	16 0	17 8	23 0	22 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	21 0	21 0
	Benares	18 2	18 2	16 13	24 6	25 0	26 0	8 11	8 11	11 6	12 7½	12 3	17 5½	25 8	26 9	30 6	22 4	22 4
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	20 9½	25 1½	25 1½	28 5	7 1½	7 1½	9 0	11 9	11 9	16 1½	..	...	29 10	21 14	21 4
	Balia	19 5	19 5	19 6	24 6	24 6	28 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	..
	Pilibhít	21 0	21 4	21 6	31 4	32 0	35 4	10 0	10 0	13 12	12 8	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	22 12	22 5	21 5	31 10	30 15	33 12	13 12	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 10	17 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	21 0	20 0	18 0	26 4	26 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	17 0	...	26 0	36 0	23 0	23 8
	Kheri	22 8	22 0	23 12	33 0	32 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	...	40 0	50 0	...	...
	Lucknow	21 10½	21 10	18 12	30 5½	30 10	28 6½	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8½	12 12	13 3	27 12	29 0	29 14	28 14	29 0
	Bára Banki	21 0	22 0	18 4	29 0	30 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	28 0	29 0
	Bahraich	23 0	22 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	42 0	12 12	12 12	11 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	29 0	30 0	38 0	...	...
	Rai Bareli	21 12	21 0	19 8	28 0	28 8	27 12	..	..	...	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Sitapur	25 9½	24 13	23 0	38 0	35 0	35 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	30 6	32 0
	Gonda	24 0	24 0	21 8	28 8	32 0	42 0	12 8	12 12	13 8	15 6	15 6	15 0	28 8	28 8	43 0	24 8	25 0
	Unáo	22 0	22 8	19 4	27 0	27 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	23 0	23 0
	Bardui	22 8	23 0	17 13	34 11	33 12	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	...	...	26 4	...	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	24 4	25 0	24 4	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	26 0
	Lahore (b)	25 0	25 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	43 0	27 0	30 0
	Ferozepore (c)	22 8	22 0	22 0	36 0	38 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	...	...
	Sirsa (d)	19 0	19 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	44 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	28 0	45 0	20 0	21 0
	Hissar (e)	17 0	18 8	20 0	25 8	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	33 0	20 0	21 0
	Rohtak (f)	19 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0
	Gurgaon (g)	20 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	..	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	22 0
	Delhi (h)	20 8	19 8	20 8	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	21 8	22 0	30 0	22 8	22 0
	Karnal (i)	21 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	16 0	16 0
	Umballa (j)	21 15	22 0	24 0	28 8	28 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0
	Ludhiana (k)	25 0	24 8	26 8	34 0	34 0	43 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	24 0	24 0
	Simla (l)	17 8	17 0	18 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	...

(a) Wheat rising; gram falling.
(b) Bajra, jowar, gram, and maize rising.
(c) Wheat falling; barley rising.
(d) Barley, bajra, jowar, and gram rising.
(e) Wheat, barley, bajra, owar, gram, and gur rising.
(f) Gram and salt rising.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Varagu, Cheena, Coraloo, Kurhwa, Nuglee), Panis, Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	8 6	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	12 8	12 4	11 12	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...	10 10	12 13	9 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	...	12 8	13 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	3 6 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	Goálpárá	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	Kámrúp	
...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	24 11½	25 13	29 0½	129 0	129 0	150 8	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 11	Sahárunpur	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	23 8	25 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Aligarh	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	280 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
...	...	...	21 2	21 6	25 5	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 1	11 13	11 4	Bijnor	
...	...	...	22 12	22 12	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	21 9½	21 0	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 1½	11 6	11 6	10 12½	Budaun	
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	23 2	150 0	150 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	12 3	Bareilly	
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	21 4	21 4	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 14	13 8	11 9	11 9	12 8	Taráí Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	...	22 4	22 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	24 4½	24 14½	24 12	145 0	145 0	150 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 9	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etah	
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
...	...	...	27 4	26 8	31 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	33 12	32 4	33 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	27 0	29 0	29 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	26 12	28 4	28 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Banda	
...	...	...	28 0	28 4	29 8	120 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	31 2	34 8	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 11	11 4	12 2	10 1	10 12	11 0	Humírpur	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 15	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	25 3	25 3	29 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 0	10 6½	10 6½	10 13	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Basti	
...	...	...	21 6	22 14	25 13	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	9 14	10 8	10 8	10 8	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	22 12	23 1	25 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 11	10 15½	9 6½	10 2	10 2	10 2	Benares	
...	...	...	24 7	24 7	29 10	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 14	11 8	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia	
...	...	...	20 8	21 12	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Pilibhít	
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 4	12 4	11 12	11 0	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	...	24 12	25 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	11 4	10 11	Partábgarh	
...	...	...	25 12	25 4	28 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Kheri	
...	...	...	25 0	25 6½	24 13½	130 0	120 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Bára Banki	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	25 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	28 3	27 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	33 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 ½	Gonda	
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unáo	
...	...	...	25 5	23 7	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	...	35 4	35 0	38 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
...	...	...	35 0	36 0	38 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	43 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
...	...	...	30 8	31 0	41 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Sirsa (*d*)	
...	...	...	25 8	26 8	32 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Hissar (*e*)	
...	...	...	22 0	23 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	12 12	11 0	12 0	12 8	Rohtak (*f*)	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 4	140 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
...	...	...	22 4	22 0	25 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi (*h*)	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	12 8	12 8	11 0	Karnal (*i*)	
...	...	...	27 15	27 8	33 0	200 0	200 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Umballa (*j*)	
...	...	...	31 0	30 8	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	14 8	14 14	14 0	14 8	14 8	Ludhiana (*k*)	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 4	10 10	10 5	10 8	10 0	Simla (*l*)	

(*a*) Barley and gram falling; wheat rising. (*b*) Gur rising. (*c*) Jowar and maize rising; wheat, gram, and gur falling. (*d*) Salt rising; wheat and gram falling. (*e*) Barley rising; gur falling. (*f*) Gram and wheat falling; rice, maize, gur, and salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common) Present fortnight.	Rice (common) Past fortnight.	Rice (common) Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued*	Kángra (a)	18 0	19 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Jullundur (b)	25 8	25 8	25 0	32 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	30 0	30 0	28
	Hoshiárpur (c)	25 4	25 0	26 0	35 8	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	27
	Gurdaspur (d)	29 0	29 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14
	Amritsar (e)	25 8	25 0	24 8	37 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	13 8	35 0	38 0	41 0	28 4	29 0	25
	Siálkot (f)	26 0	25 8	26 8	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	35 0	35 0	39
	Gujrat (g)	31 0	28 12	28 8	58 0	49 0	46 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	43 0	42 8	50
	Jhelum (h)	27 0	27 0	28 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	37 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	41
	Ráwalpindi (i)	32 0	31 0	28 0	46 0	44 8	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 12	50 0	50 0	32 0	48 0	45 0	46
	Shahpur (j)	30 0	29 0	31 0	38 0	45 0	53 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	37 0	38 0	42 0	37 0	38 0	48
	Jhang (k)	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32
	Montgomery (l)	20 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	5 8	26 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	
	Moolton (m)	17 8	17 8	16 4	26 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27
	Muzaffargarh (n)	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	19 0	23 0	22 12	23 0	23 0	27
	Dera Ghazi Khan (n)	19 6	19 6	18 12	25 0	26 14	35 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 12	28 2	28 12	40 0	25 0	25 0	38
	Dera Ismail Khan (o)	25 5	21 3	22 10	38 2	37 4	33 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	32 8	33 2	41 4	26 4	27 8	33
	Bannu (p)	35 0	32 8	35 0	48 12	47 8	48 12	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	35 0	40 0	43
	Kohát (q)	30 10	31 14	21 10	48 7	45 14	47 2	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 5	...	...	..	35 11	34 6	4
	Peshawar (r)	28 0	27 8	24 4	44 8	51 5	41 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	57 0	57 0	50 0	40 0	39 0	31
	Hazara (s)	29 0	29 0	...	46 0	43 8	50 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	
Central Provinces	Saugor	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Damoh	32 8	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	..	...	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore	24 0	24 0	19 8	27 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	19 0	18
	Mandla	32 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni	27 0	26 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur	22 8	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	20 4	20 4	14 5	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 11	11 14	10 2	..	30 0	.	...	...	
	Nimar	22 11	21 10	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	15 11	23 7	23 7	19 11	28 0	28 0	19
	Betúl	24 0	23 8	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	
	Chhindwára	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	
	Wardha	26 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	26 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	
	Nagpur	22 12	22 12	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	9 12	14 12	14 12	16 0	28 12	28 12	29 12	...	...	
	Chanda	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	
	Bhandára	24 8	24 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	22 8	22 0	35 0	...	...	
	Bálaghát	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raipur	30 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	21 0	23 8	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur	45 0	47 8	32 0	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	32 0	34 0	34 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	24 12	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	23 8	26 4	36 12	26 4	28 4	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	
British Burma	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 13	...	14 13	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	12 6	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 6	12 0	12 6	14 2	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	...	...	9 14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thurrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	35 11	7 14	7 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	
	Prome	18 3	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 10	12 3	11 15	12 7	13 12						
	Irrawaddy Division.													...	...	...	...	...	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 13	13 2	10 14	15 4	15 11	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 15	15 10	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 8	12 2	12 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	21 12	16 10	16 10	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amraoti	23 0	22 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	35
	Akola	21 0	21 0	17 0	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	...	31
	Ellichpur	20 0	19 8	15 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 12	24 0	24 0	14 12	16 0	22
	Buldana	23 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	20
	Wun	22 0	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	13 8	26 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	
	Basim	24 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	5 4	18 0	12 0	13 8	25 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	

(a) Wheat, rice, gram and salt (wholesale) rising. (b) Barley, gram, maize, and gur rising. (c) Barley and gram rising; wheat falling. (d) Gram rising.
(e) Wheat and maize falling; barley, rice, bajra, jowar, and gram, rising. (f) Wheat and gur falling; gram rising. (g) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram, and salt falling.
(h) Barley, bajra, and jowar falling. (i) Wheat, barley, and bajra falling, gram and firewood rising.
(j) Barley, bajra, jowar, and gram rising; wheat falling. (k) Jowar rising, gur falling. (l) Jowar, gur, and gram falling.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued.*

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...er Millets, Ragi, ... (Kavaru, Varagu, ...wee, Cheena, Coraloo, ...urhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	...	...	23 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued.*
	...	...	50 0	31 8	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	Jullundur (*b*)	
	...	...	30 8	33 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	...	...	30 0	33 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdaspur (*d*)	
	...	...	34 8	35 8	39 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	14 14	Amritsar (*e*)	
	...	...	33 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	Siálkot (*f*)	
	...	...	37 0	36 8	35 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 14	15 8	16 0	Gujrát (*g*)	
	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	16 4	16 4	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Jhelum (*h*)	
	...	...	34 8	36 0	35 8	110 0	130 0	92 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
	...	...	36 0	38 8	47 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*j*)	
	...	...	29 0	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 10	14 8	14 8	14 4	Jhang (*k*)	
	...	...	30 0	29 0	32 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (*l*)	
	...	...	26 0	26 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 8	Mooltan (*m*)	
	...	...	21 0	24 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	9 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
	...	...	22 13	25 0	23 2	125 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	27 8	27 8	25 0	Dera Ghazi Khan (*n*)	
	...	...	31 15	31 9	31 3	125 0	125 0	119 0	42 8	44 6	50 0	40 0	41 14	48 2	Dera Ismail Khan (*o*)	
	...	...	45 10	42 8	37 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (*p*)	
	...	...	33 2	34 6	28 11	114 12	114 12	114 12	61 3	61 3	91 12	58 11	58 11	63 12	Kohát (*q*)	
	...	...	26 0	29 4	25 10	112 0	118 0	86 0	39 0	41 10	54 10	38 0	40 0	52 0	Peshávar (*r*)	
	...	...	26 8	30 8	...	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	Házára (*s*)	
	...	...	30 0	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 12	9 12	10 12	9 8	9 8	10 8	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	...	...	39 0	34 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	Damoh	
	...	...	29 0	28 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 10	11 10	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 8	Jubbulpore	
0	30 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	42 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	Mandla	
	...	...	29 0	27 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	10 8	10 12	11 4	10 4	10 8	11 0	Seoni	
	...	...	31 0	28 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
	...	...	28 2	28 2	21 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 10	Hoshangabad	
	...	...	25 13	25 13	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	13 13	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
0	17 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Betúl	
0	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
	...	...	22 8	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Wardha	
	...	...	22 12	21 12	22 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
	...	...	25 0	28 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
	...	...	25 8	26 4	25 0	159 0	159 0	..	11 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
0	80 0	120 0	38 0	42 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	..	..	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	Biláspur	
	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Akyab / Northern Arakan	
	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 3	..	Kyoukpyoo	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
	...	...	19 10	20 0	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	...	...	10 1	...	...	46 9	...	...	7 7	...	...	5 3	...	...	Pegu	
	...	...	8 14	8 14	14 9½	535 11	513 11	535 11½	...	...	...	29 12	27 7	35 11½	Tharrawaddy	
	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	28 6	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
	...	...	13 12	11 4	11 9	238 12	238 12	265 7	28 6	26 2	28 9	24 14	22 7	21 4	Bassein	
	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa	
	...	...	13 13	13 13	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	No return received			Tavoy	
	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 4	Mergui	
	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	14 1	14 1	..	Toungoo	
	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	25 4	29 8	29 8	14 2	14 2	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
															Secunderabad / Bolarum / Chudderghat	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					
	...	...	20 0	19 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	13 0	12 8	14 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Akola	
	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0*	11 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
	...	...	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	300 0	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wun	
	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*m*) Barley and maize rising. (*n*) Barley, jowar, and gram rising. (*o*) Wheat, barley, and gram falling; bajra, jowar, and salt rising.
(*p*) Wheat, barley, gram, and maize falling; rice and bajra rising. (*q*) Wheat, gur, and gram rising, barley and bajra falling.
(*r*) Wheat and bajra falling; barley, gram, maize, salt, and firewood rising. (*s*) Barley and maize falling; bajra, gram, and salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra *Penicillaria Spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 12	8 13	9 6	10 2	10 5	10 4	12 14	13 14	14 1	18 3	18 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 4	17 0	16 8	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	19 0	19 12	20
	Kishengurh	16 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	23 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	21 8	17 8	25 8	17 8	16 0	18
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	19 6	25 0	24 6	26 14	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	23 12	24 6	26 14	21 4	21 4	23
	Ulwur	18 0	18 4	20 5	23 8	23 13	27 14	7 7	7 7	8 10	10 8	10 8	10 10	22 0	22 0	25 0	18 2	19 1	21
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 7	18 11	20 14	24 3	24 3	30 9	7 6	7 6	7 13	8 5	8 6	11 0	23 3	23 3	28 4	22 3	22 12	25
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	17
	Deoli Cantonment	22 11	22 4	18 6	30 12	30 2	25 3	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	28 0	28 0	21 12	22 0	22 0	18
	Erinpura	16 5	16 8	16 6	25 2	26 0	27 6	...	...	...	8 1	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 11	21 0	20
	Sirohee	14 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18
	Abu	13 8	13 8	12 4	20 8	20 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 14	7 8	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15
	Anadra	15 0	15 0	13 10	23 8	23 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16
	Bálmere	13 12	13 12	15 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	5 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	27
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	18 8	19 8	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 9½	17 3	12 14½	24 3½	24 3½	16 6½	9 6	9 12½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Partábgurh (")																		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	15 8	15 0	20 0	25 8	21 4	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 8	17
	Bikaneer	13 0	12 5	11 3	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	3 8	6 11	6 11	6 8	...	...	...	15 4	15 5	19
	Boondee	28 12	26 12	20 8	42 8	42 8	30 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	38 8	38 8	...	...	...	
	Kotah	26 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15
	Tonk	21 8	21 0	19 9	29 12	31 0	28 5	6 8	6 8	7 9	8 8	8 8	9 11	29 12	31 8	28 10	23 8	23 4	
	Jhallawar	23 12	23 0	20 10	38 4	36 6½	23 10	...	..	...	10 3½	10 3½	8 14	31 14	31 0½	24 2	15 14	16 1½	18
	Shahpoora	21 6	19 12	18 2	26 6	26 0	22 12	9 0	9 0	13 4	12 12	12 12	16 2	27 8	27 1	20 3	19 0	18 12	21
	Dholpur	18 0	18 2	18 8	23 10	24 12	26 4	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 8	11 4	21 15	24 2	24 10	21 0	23 2	22
Central India.	Indore	21 14	19 12	13 10	...	..	...	9 3	9 3	9 6	10 14	10 14	10 0	28 3	29 1	17 12	18 2	21 0	18
	Gwalior	17 8	17 7	16 11	21 15	22 3	23 12	7 9	7 5	7 5	9 15	9 2	9 8	21 15	22 13	24 15	18 15	18 15	19
	Goona	27 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	27 0	27 0	23 3	38 12	35 0	41 14	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	*	*	35 2	28 0	28 0	32

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884 —*concluded.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawer, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel, Panwan *Miliaceum*, &c			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore . . .	Mysore.
															Kolar	
															Túmkúr	
															Mysore	
															Shimoga	
															Kadur	
0 5	31 4	25 15	23 4	23 10	28 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	12 0	10 2	10 12	11 2	10 2	Coorg . . .	Coorg
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh . . .	
...	...	.	22 8	22 8	26 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	14 3	13 12	13 12	13 8	Kerrowlee . . .	
...	...	...	22 10	22 9	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
...	...	...	20 13	21 7	28 0	..	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 6	12 0	12 0	13 0	Bhurtpore (City) . .	
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	22 12	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	28 5	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 10	13 12	Deoli Cantonment . .	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p					
...	...	...	21 12	21 10	20 6	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	...	18 0	16 8	16 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Abu	
...	...	...	19 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	14 4	14 4	12 4	Anadra	
...	...	...	15 0	13 12	15 8	300 0	300 0	310 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	16 0	17 0	17 4	Bálmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere . .	
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	†	†	†	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar .	
									S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch					
...	...	...	21 7¾	21 1¼	16 0¼	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1¾	11 11½	9 15¼	11 11½	11 5¼	9 9	Meywar (Oodeypore) .	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
															Partabgarh („)	
...	...	...	18 2	18 12	18 12	94 0	94 0	...	2 11 3	2 11 0	2 10 0	14 12	15 0	16 0	Marwar (Jodhpore) .	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch					
...	...	...	16 1½	16 9	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	38 8	38 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 12	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Boondee	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	28 8	28 0	28 10	110 0	110 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	14 12	12 12	12 13	14 7	Tonk	
...	...	...	31 6½	31 15	26 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 1	11 5	11 1	10 2	9 14	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	25 12	25 12	23 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8½	13 8	14 1	13 5½	13 5	13 13	Shahpoora . . .	
...	...	...	20 4	21 11	26 8	...	...	...	12 15	13 8	13 8	12 2	12 10	12 10	Dholpur . . .	
..	...	...	23 10	23 8	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 6	12 0	11 6	12 0	11 6	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	19 5	19 0	22 14	127 12	127 12	127 12	11 14	11 14	...	11 7	11 7	11 7	Gwalior . . .	
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Goona	
...	...	...	35 0	34 8	36 5	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	12 1	10 12	10 12	11 5	Bagnelkhand (Sutna)	

† Eight pies per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF APRIL AND 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 792, 793, 840, 841, 882 AND 883 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th AND 24th MAY AND 7th JUNE 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	1st half of April 1884.																																
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 10	10 14	11 13	12 11	12 0	12 12	10 0	10 6	10 2	11 11	11 10	11 2	28 7	26 9	30 14	...	...	...	35 10	35 0	33 5	31 5	29 2	35 1	108 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
Mysore.	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 15	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	37 2	32 0	32 0	40 12	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
Mysore.	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	43 0	44 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
Mysore.	Mysore	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 4	12 14	12 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 4	9 12
Mysore.	Shimoga	15 12	13 10	14 11	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 10	12 10	18 14	18 14	16 13	42 0	42 0	37 13	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	37 4	33 10	37 13	34 10	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	...	11 9	10 8	10 8	10 8
Mysore.	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
	2nd half of April 1884.																																
Mysore.	Bangalore	12 0	11 10	12 2	13 0	12 11	12 15	10 3	10 0	10 2	11 3	11 11	11 2	25 2	28 7	30 5	...	...	...	35 4	35 10	32 5	29 9	31 5	34 7	96 0	108 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
Mysore.	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 15	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	42 0	37 2	32 0	32 0	38 7	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	18 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
Mysore.	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	44 0	34 0	36 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
Mysore.	Mysore	10 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 0	12 14	12 14	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 4	10 8	9 0	9 12	10 4	8 8
Mysore.	Shimoga	14 11	15 12	14 11	...	...	15 12	12 10	15 12	12 1	16 13	18 14	14 11	42 0	42 0	36 12	...	...	...	37 13	42 0	37 4	33 10	33 10	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	11 9	10 8	10 8	10 8
Mysore.	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
	1st half of May 1884.																																
Rajpootana.	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	23 12	22 8	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	37 8	30 0	...	...	...	R a. p. 3 9 0	R a. p. per ind. ...	R a. p. ...	11 4	11 4	12 8
Rajpootana.	Partábgarh („)	19 1	18 7	15 7½	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	11 14	12 8	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	30 0	20 15	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	17 13	17 10	18 1
Rajpootana.	Bikaneer	12 5	11 14	11 2	...	...	...	3 11	3 9	3 8	6 11	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	15 5	15 1	19 4	...	...	...	16 9	17 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85 UP TO 30th APRIL 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during April 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full Supply.	Actual Average throughout.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average	During Month.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·91	3,073·60	1,183	. .	. . . .	Gurdáspur	4,459	0·8	0·2	Cotton	3,286	On the Bári Doáb Canal the area irrigated to end of the month is very nearly the same as that of last year. The sugarcane area is less so far, but it is too early to forecast in any way.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·70		581	. .	. . . .	Amritsar	6,636	0·9	0·1	Rice	31	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·20		354	. .	. . . .	Lahore	7,912	0·8	0·3	Sugarcane	6,791	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	137	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Others	3,899	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,255	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	19,007	. .	. .	. . . . .	19,007	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,726	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	19,397	. .	. .	. . . . .	19,397	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·77	2,546	609	. .	313,173 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 8,849 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	364	0·29	. .	Cotton	1,570	On the Western Jumna Canal the supply was generally equal to the demand during the month. Prospects for kharif appear to be favourable.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·39		537	. .		Karnál	4,448	0·90	. .	Rice	. . .	
Hánsi do.	9·00	6·65		724	. .		Delhi	5,476	0·30	. .	Sugarcane	14,519	
Do. Balla Head	8·80	6·96		231	. .		Rohtak	4,814	0·30	. .	Others	1,653	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	40	. .		Hissar	1,679	0·60	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jínd	930	0·20	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bíkaner	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	31	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	2,141	. .	313,173	. . . . .	17,742	. .	. .	. . . . .	17,742	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,665	. .	142,190	. . . . .	15,701	. .	. .	. . . . .	15,701	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	8·0	2·78	4,500	571	. .	. . . .	Ferozepore	249	0·08	. .	Cotton	61	
3rd Division, Abohar Branch	6·4	2·68	1,500	506	. .	. . . .	Sirsa	101	0·45	.	Rice	. . .	
4th " "	6·0	3·39									Sugarcane	1	
5th " " Feeders	7·5	0·91	1,500	65	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Others	288	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	. . .	571	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	350	. .	. .	. . . . .	350	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	Lahore	. . .	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	Commencement of irrigation retarded owing to low level of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	Montgomery	. . .	4·45	. .		. . .	
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	Mooltan	12,250	0·30	. .		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	Dera Ghází Khan	. . .	0·23	0·16		. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	. . .	. .	. .		. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	12,250	. .	. .	. . . . .	12,250	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	3,450	. .	. .	. . . . .	3,450	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	37,099	. .	. .	. . . . .	37,099	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	35,098	. .	. .	. . . . .	35,098	

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884, UP TO 30th APRIL 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during April 1884. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	8·41	850	350	24,629	13,743
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5 62	1,100	787	29,423	18.127
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	7·05	850	690	39,666	30,384
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6 60	900	610	28,678	24,269
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5 50	5·14	1,200	968	34,011	24.496
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	3,405	156,407	111,019
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	4·98	1,000	264	4,604	3,017
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3 27	700	317	11,425	6,651
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8 20	2·80	1,300	366	24.131	23,355
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5 80	2 67	1,050	772	28,216	18,992
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	4·37	1,050	558	19,706	8,913
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,100	2,277	88.082	60,928
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·81	1,300	906	43,308	33,529
Agra Canal	8 50	5 64	1,300	603	9,897	4,888
Rohilkhand Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	11,203	3,307
Bijnor Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	658	152
Dun Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	919	940
Jhánsi Lakes	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	12
Hamírpur Lakes	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	50
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	310,485	214,825

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st to end of April 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	15,166	702	64	. .	143	63	1,024	17,762	. .	0·33
Muzaffarnagar	35,332	3,762	86	8	49	147	2,798	42,182	. .	0 55
Meerut	55,892	14,152	52	19	72	385	997	71,569	. .	0·56
Bulandshahr	3,657	31,639	. .	. .	187	. .	256	35,739	. .	0 12
Aligarh	230	23,479	. .	14	46	18	247	24,034	. .	0 11
Muttra	243	3,5 5	. .	24	6	22	166	3,966		0·05
Agra	413	4,045	. .	. .	.	1	154	4,613	. .	0 10
Etah	680	11,276	. .	1	54	28	756	12,795	. .	0·09
Mainpuri	1,234	17,895	. .	. .	31	4	195	19,359	. .	0·11
Fatehgarh	1,453	6,605	. .	. .	25	. .	148	8,231	. .	0 08
Etáwah	1.884	24,168	. .	. .	3	. .	130	26,185	. .	0·03
Cawnpore	2,208	26,895	7	. .	109	. .	374	29,593	. .	0·12
Delhi	. .	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	. .	0·05
Gurgaon	105	1,115	. .	390	. .	38	9	1,657	. .	0·12
Dehra Dún	567	. .	188	. .	. .	. .	224	919	. .	1·03
Bijnor	658	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	658	. .	0·46
Tarái	571	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	571	. .	0·13
Pilibhit	2.172	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,172	. .	0 25
Bareilly	8,460	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,460	. .	0·17
Jhánsi	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	. .	0 11
Hamírpur	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	7	9	. .	0 01
Total	131,467	169,247	398	456	725	706	7,486	310,485	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	101,272	105,170	361	65	996	292	6,669	214,825	. .	. .
Increase	30,195	64,077	37	391	. .	414	817	95,660	. .	. .
Decrease	. .	. .	. .	. .	271	.	. .	. .	. .	. .

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports—The rabi is all harvested, water in great demand for 2nd and 3rd waterings of sugar and for early rice, indigo, and vegetables. There was rain varying from ¼" to ⅜" at the different rain-gauge stations on the 3rd May, but is not enough to have much effect on the demand.

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		5,354
" of Lower Ganges Canal		1,164
		6,418
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	3,405	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,277	
		5,682
Escaped—		
Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal	47	
Meerut ditto ditto	204*	
Mainpuri ditto, Lower Ganges Canal, Bewar Branch	6	
Cawnpore ditto ditto	81	
Percolation from Main Canal, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal	197	
Percolation from Bewar Branch, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	46	
Percolation from Cawnpore Branch, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	50	
Percolation from Bhognipur Branch, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	105	
	736	
		6,418

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports—All rabi crops have been cut. Outturn irrigated, crops, good. Snow water came down on the 21st, and all demands for water have since been met. The increase is due to all crops having been sown with the aid of canal water

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports—There was a fair demand for water during the month. The area under sugarcane is satisfactory, considering the late date on which paleo commenced in this division, *viz.*, 25th February.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Steady demand throughout the month for water, chiefly for indigo paleo. All rajbahas had to be fatiled to put up a high gauge at tail of the division.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports—The demand for kharif paleo was very strong after the 10th of April.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Fatehgarh Branch closed in fatil for a fortnight and ran short supply for an additional week Hence the small area irrigated.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Strong demand for water throughout the month, supply available, however, much below requirements Increase compared with last year due almost entirely to more accurate recording of the irrigation done.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, shows an increase of 756 acres as compared with last kharif.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, shows an increase of 9,224 acres as compared with last year

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports an increase of 6,100 acres of sugarcane due to early planting, and 2,200 acres of indigo partly due to the spread of the crop The water supply was sufficient; the demands moderate, but distributed over the whole division.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports Notwithstanding the very low supply, the area irrigated during the month is nearly double that returned for April of last year This is due partly to an earlier harvest, and partly to a great extension of indigo operations.

Allahabad,
The 16th May 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg Asst. Secy to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

AGRA CANAL.

Nature of Traffic	Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat						
Gram			875		875	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng						
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár						
Bajra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley						
Total			875		875	
Cotton						
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals						
Building materials	1,800		70		1,870	
Miscellaneous goods			4,425		4,425	
Firewood						
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber			2,300		2,300	
Karis and squared timber						
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	1,800		7,670		9,470	
Total during corresponding period of last year	400		8,400		8,800	
Increase	1,400				670	
Decrease			730			

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884	Agra Canal. 1883
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	318	323
Ton mileage	32,923	10,306
Value of goods R	17,488	20,125
Number of passengers	2	Nil

Allahabad,
The 16th May 1884

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1884.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Through Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic.						REMARKS.
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	1,595	. .	3,450	. .	5,045	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	875	. .	875	. .	1,595	. .	4,325	. .	5,920	. .	
Gram	824	. .	. .	. .	824	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,145	. .	. .	. .	1,145	. .	1,969	. .	. .	. .	1,969	. .	
Rice	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	198	. .	. .	. .	198	. .	198	. .	. .	. .	198	. .	
Paddy or dhán	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bejhar or mixed grain	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Dál: Urd	. .	. .	7	. .	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,506	. .	. .	. .	1,506	. .	1,506	. .	7	. .	1,513	. .	
Dál: Múng	189	. .	. .	. .	189	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	168	. .	. .	. .	168	. .	357	. .	. .	. .	357	. .	
Dál: Arhar	317	. .	. .	. .	317	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,394	. .	. .	. .	2,394	. .	2,711	. .	. .	. .	2,711	. .	
Dál: Masúri	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	56	. .	. .	. .	56	. .	56	. .	. .	. .	56	. .	
Juár	112	. .	. .	. .	112	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	112	. .	. .	. .	112	. .	
Bájra	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Maize or Indian-corn	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Barley	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
TOTAL	3,037	. .	3,457	. .	6,494	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,467	. .	875	. .	6,342	. .	8,504	. .	4,332	. .	12,836	. .	
Cotton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	462	. .	462	. .	. .	. .	459	. .	459	. .	. .	. .	921	. .	921	. .	
Oil-seeds	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,625	. .	3,625	. .	27	. .	12	. .	39	. .	27	. .	3,637	. .	3,664	. .	
Salt	322	. .	. .	. .	322	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,902	. .	1,902	. .	322	. .	1,902	. .	2,224	. .	
Metals	37,245	. .	10	. .	37,255	. .	3,263	. .	1,436	. .	4,699	. .	6,803	. .	639	. .	7,442	. .	47,311	. .	2,085	. .	49,396	. .	
Building materials	66,593	. .	28,485	. .	95,078	. .	35,483	. .	21,291	. .	56,774	. .	65	. .	. .	. .	65	. .	102,141	. .	49,776	. .	151,917	. .	
Miscellaneous goods	991	. .	2,114	. .	3,105	. .	. .	. .	170	. .	170	. .	12,365	. .	7,414	. .	19,779	. .	13,356	. .	9,698	. .	23,054	. .	
Firewood	2,350	. .	22,395	. .	24,745	. .	9,700	. .	16,000	. .	25,700	. .	829	. .	. .	. .	829	. .	12,879	. .	38,395	. .	51,274	. .	
Bamboos	. .	. .	60,594	1,211,880	60,594	1,211,880	. .	. .	915	18,300	915	18,300	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	61,509	1,230,180	61,509	1,230,180	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	. .	. .	11,661	14,451	11,661	14,451	. .	. .	125	250	125	250	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	11,786	14,701	11,786	14,701	
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	442	589	8,480	8,555	8,922	9,144	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	442	589	8,480	8,555	8,922	9,144	
Timber: Logs	490	24	152	8	642	32	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	490	24	152	8	642	32	
Miscellaneous timber	420	840	2,830	5,660	3,250	6,500	657	1,314	300	600	957	1,914	9	18	. .	. .	9	18	1,086	2,172	3,130	6,260	4,216	8,432	
Live-stock	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
GRAND TOTAL	111,890	1,453	140,178	1,240,554	252,068	1,242,007	49,103	1,314	44,324	19,150	93,427	20,464	25,565	18	11,301	. .	36,866	18	166,558	2,785	195,803	1,259,704	382,361	1,262,489	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	59,518	584	130,824	1,501,334	190,342	1,501,918	13,738	304	27,971	33,114	41,709	33,418	41,388	485	39,684	12,133	81,072	12,618	114,644	1,373	198,479	1,546,581	313,123	1,547,954	
INCREASE	52,372	869	9,354	.	61,726	. .	35,365	1,010	16,353	. .	51,718	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	71,914	1,412	. .	. .	69,238	. .	
DECREASE	. .	. .	. .	260,780	. .	259,911	. .	. .	. .	13,964	. .	12,954	15,823	467	28,383	12,133	44,206	12,600	. .	. .	2,676	286,877	. .	285,465	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,991	9,260	1,533	3,431	2,978	1,355	11,502	14,046
Ton mileage	353,524	521,597	77,423	58,074	753,293	2,506,492	1,184,240	3,086,163
Value of goods . . . . . R	1,10,700	45,202	65,205	7,934	2,22,565	1,07,197	3,98,470	6,38,571
Number of passengers	141	374	11	44	11	61	163	479

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st May 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
31st May 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	86,572	503	176	65,721	373	7,50,277	545	5,30,678	391	. . .	2,19,599
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,35,385	248	547	1,23,698	226	11,50,632	263	10,19,997	242	. . .	1,30,635
31st ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	2,25,419	304	754	2,10,198	279	18,25,648	310	17,91,787	308	. . .	33,861
24th ditto	Madras	861	1,33,275	155	861	1,27,638	149	10,69,108	155	10,24,215	154	. . .	44,893
24th ditto	South Indian	655	85,911	131	654	83,732	128	6,30,025	120	6,85,195	136	55,170	. . .
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,35,248	710	1,458	8,75,510	600	83,02,170	712	72,85,887	648	. . .	10,16,283
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,41,605	741	461	3,37,414	732	25,29,927	686	26,66,369	750	1,36,442	. . .
	TOTAL	4,895	20,48,415	417	4,911	18,23,901	371	1,62,57,787	416	1,50,04,128	396	. . .	12,53,659
	State.												
7th June 1884	East Indian	1,509	11,06,405	733	1,509	9,39,844	623	85,56,905	709	73,73,800	633	. . .	11,83,105
31st May 1884	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	8,433	151	56	5,240	94	48,117	123	45,033	104	. . .	3,084
31st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,584	58	27	1,323	49	13,544	62	10,774	51	. . .	2,770
31st ditto	Northern Bengal	230	45,316	197	249	40,260	162	3,31,945	180	2,91,159	155	. . .	40,786
31st ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,960	61	32	2,237	70	16,841	66	20,054	81	3,213	. . .
31st ditto	Tirhoot	166	20,733	125	193	21,685	112	1,40,715	109	1,76,604	118	35,889	. . .
7th June 1884	Patna-Gya	57	8,082	142	57	7,306	128	86,503	190	69,673	158	. . .	16,830
7th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,054	80	206	16,924	82	89,527	81	1,13,668	71	24,141	. . .
31st May 1884	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,402	117	12	1,616	135	10,759	112	10,625	115	. . .	134
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,95,739	265	1,119	2,60,500	233	22,49,390	252	23,73,027	275	1,23,637	. . .
31st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	12,901	145	140	19,300	138	43,132	61	1,45,232	134	1,02,100	. . .
31st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	24,115	536	45	14,341	319	1,40,482	390	1,11,288	321	. . .	29,194
31st ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	51,035	343	149	46,457	312	3,90,074	327	3,77,476	328	. . .	12,598
31st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	32,867	204	208	44,467	214	3,04,329	236	3,88,280	242	83,951	. . .
31st ditto	Sindia	75	5,685	75	75	7,684	103	53,228	89	64,209	111	10,981	. . .
31st ditto	Punjab Northern	422	58,756	139	447	55,665	125	5,02,238	149	4,69,816	137	. . .	32,422
31st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,65,967	251	660	1,39,825	212	10,52,067	199	11,41,975	224	89,908	. . .
31st ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,976	58	. . .	. .	24,153	62	24,153	. . .
	TOTAL	3,436	7,45,578	217	3,726	6,87,806	185	54,72,891	200	58,33,046	203	3,60,155	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
31st May 1884	Bengal Central	35	2,390	68	126	10,804	86	17,178	61	65,028	70	47,850	. . .
24th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	3,190	46	. . .	. .	26,797	67	26,797	. . .
31st ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,562	38	. . .	. .	19,698	62	19,698	. . .
24th ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	78	2,900	40	. . .	. .	(b)15,132	27	15,132	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,390	68	310	18,456	60	17,178	61	1,26,655	57	1,09,477	. . .
	Native States.												
24th May 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	30,746	159	193	39,935	207	2,60,444	169	2,88,255	193	27,811	. . .
31st ditto	Jodhpore	19	833	44	19	1,030	54	6,718	44	9,109	62	2,391	. . .
24th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,941	132	121	18,406	152	1,23,599	128	1,71,642	184	48,043	. . .
24th ditto	Mysore	86	5,665	66	86	5,871	68	40,718	59	44,511	67	3,793	. . .
	TOTAL	419	53,185	127	419	65,242	156	4,31,479	129	5,13,517	159	82,038	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,294	39,60,974	384	10,875	35,35,249	325	3,07,36,240	374	2,88,51,146	344	. . .	18,85,094
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	.	. . .	. .	1,38,31,308	168	1,32,71,527	158	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,69,04,932	206	1,55,79,619	186	. . .	13,25,313

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway. | (b) Total receipts from 2nd April to 24th May 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 21st June 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM UMBALLA TO KALKA, WITH POSSIBLE EXTENSION TO SIMLA.

No. 520 R.C., dated 24th June 1884.

RESOLUTIONS—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following :—

No. 1441, dated 18th March 1884.

FROM—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to submit the following documents and plans for disposal by the Government of India.

Revised estimate for a line of broad gauge railway from Umballa to Kalka, aggregating Rs. 32,34,169. Two books of plans and one tracing accompany.

Report on barometrical reconnaissances between Kalka and Simla with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of a mountain line of railway between those places. Four tracings accompany.

2. The above have been prepared by Mr. Morris, C.E., Executive Engineer, who for some time was assisted by Mr. LeMaistre, Assistant Engineer. As soon as the former had advanced the Kalka Railway project to such a point that his personal attention was not absolutely necessary, it was thought advisable to give him an assistant so that he might be able to devote his whole time to the remainder of the out-door work.

3. As regards the first work, Mr. Morris has carried out the instructions contained in Mr. Molesworth's note of the 14th July last, which was forwarded with Government of India No. 665R.C. of the 26th idem. Mr. Molesworth's anticipations have been more than realised, the original estimate having been reduced by nearly 14 lacs of rupees. The revised one now submitted aggregates —

	Rs.
Direct charges	29,59,749
Indirect charges	2,74,420
Total ...	32,34,169

No provision has been made for rolling stock, so the probable expenditure required for the construction and working of the line will probably be 38 lacs at the least.

4. When weighing the financial prospects of the line, Mr. Morris has used the following hypotheses :—

(*a*) That the goods traffic will realise an average rate of one pie per maund per mile.

(*b*) That third class passenger traffic will bring an average of four pies per head per mile.

(*c*) That first and second class passenger traffic, parcels and mail, will bring in about Rs. 840 per mile.

(*d*) Military transport Rs. 500.

(*e*) That the working expenses will amount to 60 per cent. of the gross receipts.

5. The rates to be charged for passenger and goods traffic from which items (*a*) and (*b*) are deduced, contrast favorably with those now levied for existing modes of transport. They are, however, considerably in excess of those current on the adjoining Sind, Punjab and Delhi line. It is believed the actual receipts on that line for goods do not average much beyond ¼ pie per maund per mile, while the 3rd class passenger rate is only about 2½ pies per mile. Unless specially high rates be accordingly levied, Mr. Morris' estimate of the gross receipts at Rs. 9,997 per mile per annum would fall to about Rs. 7,000, while the allowance of 60 per cent. for working expenses, on a line with a terminal section such as that from Chandigurh to Kalka may, with greater prudence, be increased to 70 per cent. Working on these figures, the returns would be somewhat under 2 per cent. on a capital expenditure of 38 lacs of rupees.

6. No doubt the traffic has greatly increased since the period when it was registered, *viz.*, 1878-79, but the returns made on that occasion do not command confidence. The traffic in malt liquors was greatly underestimated, but other items may equally have been returned in excess of actuals. Should it be desired, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to arrange, on behalf of the Government of India, for a further registry of the traffic on this line.

7. As regards the barometrical reconnaissance Mr. Morris' conclusions are, His Honor considers, such as the configuration of the country renders most probable. No remarks appear

called for, beyond that there appear to be no reasons why the construction of the line should be abnormally costly. Mr. Morris appears to have done a great deal of work, and to have performed the duty allotted to him in a satisfactory manner.

Memo. by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, dated 25th April 1884.

Respecting the line between Umballa and Kalka, I have but little to add to my previous note.

In that note I expressed the opinion that by certain alterations in the gradients, alignments, and designs of bridges, which I indicated, a sum of more than 12 lakhs of rupees might be saved. Mr. Morris has now revised the estimates in accordance with the remarks contained in my note, and he finds on going into details, the original estimate can be reduced by nearly 14 lakhs of rupees.

Under these circumstances there is every reason to believe that the Railway, if made, will be financially successful, and as it is important in a military point of view, there seems to be little doubt that it ought to be made.

I am strongly of opinion that this line ought not to belong to an independent company, but should form a portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and as the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway will shortly pass into the hands of Government, I think the line should be constructed by the State, and handed over to whatever management the Government may entrust the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway whenever it may become the property of the State.

My reasons for advising that this line should be a branch of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, are that no independent company can work the Umballa and Kalka line so economically as the Manager of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; because the busy time on the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway is the slack season of the Umballa-Kalka Railway and *vice versâ*. The surplus staff and rolling stock of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway can therefore be beneficially utilised in the Kalka Branch. It is, moreover, very inexpedient that a line belonging to one company should be worked by another management, in which the interests are not identical.

Such a course is necessary in some cases, but it is always unsatisfactory and extravagant in practice; whilst to work the branch as an independent line would be simply ruinous.

I would advise an alteration in the junction of this line with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Umballa City Junction, so as to bring the junction points as near as possible to the entrance points of the station—and save one-fourth of a mile in the through distance—as shown in the plans the junction is more than a quarter of a mile from the entrance points of the Umballa City Station. I have marked the proposed alteration on the plan.

I propose to defer any remarks on the Kalka-Simla reconnaissance until I have personally examined a few points on the ground, which I hope to do in the course of next week or the week after.

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

Memo. by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways on the Extension to Simla of the proposed Umballa-Kalka Railway, dated 12th May 1884.

The general direction which Mr. Morris has recommended, for a line of railway, if made between Kalka and Simla, is judiciously selected; though I think that in places some modification is necessary in the details of his recommendations.

Starting from Kalka the line runs up as recommended by Mr. Morris with a gradient of 1 in 35, leaving Kalka at a reduced level of 2142 and tunnelling through the two ridges at Dharampore at a reduced level of 4500 feet. I am doubtful, however, whether this is practicable; the length of a railway would necessarily be shorter than that of the road and to rise from 2142 to 4500 with a gradient of 1 in 35 would require nearly 16 miles, whilst the section only shows about 15¼ miles. I think it will probably be necessary to round the first ridge on which the Dharampore Dâk Bungalow stands, in order to gain more length and to tunnel through the ridge about ¼ of a mile on the Kalka side of the Toll Bar. I think also it will be necessary to rise to the level of about 4700 feet before tunnelling through the ridge, this should give a tunnel of about 220 yards, whereas, by keeping the lower level of 4500, a tunnel of about 800 yards would be necessary.

After passing through the Dharampore ridges, Mr. Morris proposes to drop with a falling gradient of 1 in 50 for about 2½ miles; looking, however, to the fact that at some times in the year the down traffic will be heavier than the up traffic, I think it will be desirable to eliminate this gradient; its elimination will necessitate somewhat increased length at that part, but this addition will be repaid by the saving in working. The only other portion at which there is an adverse gradient in down traffic is at Solon where Mr. Morris shows a gradient of 1 in 100; but I think it doubtful whether by the line he proposes it would not be necessary to insert a mile of 1 in 50. I should advise, however, that this gradient should be altogether eliminated by passing round the other side of the cantonments.

It seems to me to be unnecessary for the line to be carried as far as Sabathu,—I should rather be disposed to surmount the ridge opposite to the 5th mile from Sabathu where I have found a gap about 5000 feet in elevation; the line could be carried by an easy gradient to this gap, and thence the gradient would be nearly level to Solon, by crossing the ridge at this gap a saving of about 9 or 10 miles would be effected in the length of the line. Sabathu

has not a good reputation as a healthy place, and it is not very large. The tendency of any extension or new sanitaria on this ridge would be rather above than below this gap, and I do not think it would be desirable to add 9 or 10 miles to the through mileage to Simla for the purpose of bringing the railway *quite* to Sabathu. At all events a branch might be made hereafter from the gap to Sabathu should it be deemed of sufficient importance. From Solon to Khundaghât the gradient would be easy; but from Khundaghât the line rises with a gradient of about 1 in 46 to a little beyond Kiarighât, it then would keep near the road at Kathlighât, afterwards curve round so as to avoid a steep gradient, it would join the cart road about a mile on the Simla side of Ghalighât. It would then keep the cart road as far as Badhaighât and would thence curve round below the cart road to the terminus.

I think the first site for the terminus would be either at "Innes own" or else on the ridge below "Merlin Park." I do not think that separate branches to Kasauli and Jutogh will be required.

I have marked in yellow on the Simla and Kalka Road Survey, the line, I think, it probable that a railway should take. It will be observed that the line would be excessively tortuous and that very little use could be made of the existing cart road. It would be necessary to have recourse to exceptional curves and special rolling stock in this line. The line would pass through very rough and disintegrated rock, and the cost of construction and maintenance would necessarily be very heavy, as in the rains the slips would be numerous. I annex a rough section which will afford an approximate idea of the probable gradients on such a line. It will be observed that the line is somewhat shorter than the length given by Mr. Morris, for there would be a considerable saving in length by avoiding Sabathu, but on the other hand, this would be counterbalanced to some extent by the additional length necessary to reach the higher level at Dharampore, and the greater length necessary for eliminating the adverse gradient from the Sabathu Valley up to Dharampore. It is impossible to give anything like a reliable estimate of the cost of such a line without detailed estimates, but the cart road would not be utilised to any very great extent, and the cost of such a railway and the heavy maintenance would scarcely be justified by the amount of traffic that would probably be carried on it.

Besides the through Simla traffic and the traffic with the interior, it is probable that a considerable traffic in firewood, lime and building stone would spring up both for Simla and the plains.

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

OBSERVATIONS.—The detailed report by Mr. Morris submitting the revised project for the Umballa-Kalka Railway is attached to this Resolution; and so also is his report on the reconnaissance for an extension of the line to Simla.

2. The further investigation into this project has shown that the cost of constructing a railway from Umballa to Kalka was originally overestimated to the extent of about Rs. 14 lakhs. This reduction is very satisfactory. The results of the registration of the traffic during the present season on the Umballa-Kalka road will furnish a more reliable basis for the calculation of the probable earnings of the proposed railway than the figures of so old a date as 1878-79, and will probably also place the project in a still more favorable light. The Government of India will await with interest the report of the Punjab Government on this subject.

3. The reconnaissances between Kalka and Simla prove that a railway between these two places, which will serve all the military stations in the locality, can be constructed with less cost and difficulty than has hitherto been supposed. The Punjab Government will be requested to have plans and estimates of Route B. and of the alternative suggested by Mr. Molesworth, as also statistics of the probable traffic, prepared during the current year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution and appendices be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secretary.

Appendix A.

REVISED REPORT ON THE UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY PROJECT.

PART I.

TRADE STATISTICS AND REVENUE PROSPECTS.

Traffic Returns called for by Government of India.

Referring to the Report of the Committee appointed in 1868 to collect statistics and information regarding certain proposed railways in the Punjab, the Government of India, in a letter addressed to the Punjab Government (No. 2962R, dated 24th August 1877), requested to be

furnished with statements showing the traffic between Umballa Cantonment and Kalka for 1875 and 1876, in view to an estimate being made of the probable traffic that would offer for carriage on a railway constructed between those places.

Arrangements made by Financial Commissioner for registration of traffic.

2. Such statistics as were available were, in due course, submitted to the Government of India; meanwhile the necessary arrangements were adopted by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for the more complete and systematic registration of traffic, for which purpose he instructed the Civil Officers of the Umballa District to entertain an adequate establishment of Muharrirs to be stationed at Lalru (11 miles from Umballa on the Kalka Road) and Kalka.

Period during which registration was carried on.

3. The registration of traffic was carried on from the 1st July 1878 to the end of June 1879, and the result duly communicated by the Financial Commissioner to the Punjab Government (*vide* Appendix No. 6).

Early history of the Kalka Railway project, Lahore Committee's Report.

4. Before dealing with the trade statistics above referred to, it will be useful to give the following extract from the Lahore Committee's Report, descriptive of the history of the Kalka Railway project and its prospects of success.

"In April 1866 the Vakíl of the Mahárájah of Patiála intimated to Government a desire on the part of that State to construct, at its own expense, a line from Patiála to Kalka crossing the Delhi Railway at Rájpura.

"In reply, the Punjab Government expressed its willingness to receive, and favorably consider, any proposition of the Patiála State on the subject.

"In September of the same year the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Major Warrand, R.E., who had previously been in communication with the Mahárájah's Agent, forwarded to Government a detailed scheme of the line, in which he proposed, amongst other things, that the survey of the proposed line should be carried out at once under the superintendence of Mr. W. C. Furnivall, District Engineer of the Delhi Railway. A rough estimate of the line was appended, which amounted to about £4,500 per mile, exclusive of the rolling stock and the pay of the Native Muharrirs employed. A further report from Major Warrand, in December 1866, informed Government that the line had been surveyed and marked out by Mr. Furnivall, as proposed, and another from the Agent of the Lieutenant-Governor, Cis-Sutlej States, in the early part of the following year, intimated that the Patiála State, after paying the expenses incurred in the survey, was not prepared to go any further with the project.

"This decision of the Mahárája naturally put a stop to all further action on the part of Government.

"This branch, as at present surveyed, being part of the direct line from Patiála to Kalka, leaves the Delhi Railway near the village of Rájpura, passing by the villages of Bannúr, Chuth, Manimájra, and Pinjór, to Kalka, being altogether about 34 miles in length. Should, however, Government ever undertake the construction of the line, it will be, as stated in Mr. Furnivall's report, a matter of consideration whether a direct line from Umballa would not be preferable. This latter would entail a second bridging of the Ghaggar river; at the same time this extra expense would be, in some measure, compensated by the saving in the cost of the bridge over the Sukhna Nullah."

Unreliable nature of the statistics on which the Lahore Committee based their estimate of probable earnings.

5. Referring to the statistics given in the appendices of their report, on which are based their estimate of probable revenue, the Committee say "they are very imperfect and perhaps not very reliable." However, for the purpose of arriving at an approximate estimate of what the goods traffic was likely to be, they accepted the "outside estimate" of the Deputy Commissioner (based on no sort of registry), amounting to 102,603 maunds, both up and down inclusive. It may be here noted, as an illustration of the growth of traffic, that the present trade returns on the Umballa and Kalka Road show an up and down traffic of 994,112 maunds annually, and there are good grounds for believing they are under estimated, and that a railway would get a much larger quantity to carry.

6. Under the head of Passenger receipts the Committee's report says—

Passenger receipts per mile estimated by Lahore Committee in 1868.

"Perhaps Rs. 1,500 per mile of open line is the utmost that could be hoped for from passenger traffic."

Passenger receipts based on present returns.

Here again, as might be expected, the estimate based on present traffic shows a much higher result, being Rs. 4,710 per open mile.

Comparative results of passenger and goods traffic.

7. For the purpose of comparing the results arrived at by the Lahore Committee in 1868 with those now estimated and based on actual registered traffic, the following comparative statement is given :—

How calculated.	Gross Receipts per Open Mile per annum.		
	Passenger.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
As calculated by the Lahore Committee in 1868 for the Rájpura-Kalka line based on rough returns of traffic on the Umballa and Kalka Road ...	1,500	235	75
As at present calculated from actual registered traffic returns of Financial Commissioner ...	4,319	5,178	Not taken into consideration.

Expansion of traffic.

8. From the above statement it will be seen how widely the results arrived at 16 years ago differ from those based on registered traffic of the present time, nor is it surprising that the Committee, from the unreliable statistics they had to work upon, should have arrived at an unfavorable conclusion regarding the financial prospects of a railway to Kalka.

Mr. Furnivall's estimate for the Rájpura-Kalka line.

9. Mr. Furnivall's detailed estimate for the Rájpura-Kalka line is not forthcoming, but from the report of the Lahore Committee it would appear that the probable cost per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, amounted to Rs. 86,500.

Approximate estimate for alternative line.

10. For the purpose of comparison with the detailed estimates of the Umballa and Kalka Railway, herewith submitted, an approximate estimate of probable cost of the alternative line *viâ* Rájpura, amounting to Rs. 87,680 per mile, has also been prepared.

Prospect of direct line from Umballa to Chandigarh.

11. The history of the Rájpura project, being thus briefly recorded, we now pass on to the consideration of the prospects of a direct line from Umballa which, it will be remembered, both Mr. Furnivall and the Lahore Committee suggested for consideration.

Unreliable nature of the Financial Commissioner's traffic returns.

12. The Financial Commissioner's returns of traffic on the Umballa and Kalka Road (on which are mainly based the estimated earnings of the proposed railway) can only be accepted as approximately representing what the traffic really is. In the item of liquor alone they are conspicuously inaccurate as the following figures will show :—

Down traffic in Liquor from Kalka to Umballa.

As per Lálru returns.	As per Kalka returns.	Down traffic certified to by the two firms of Messrs. Meakin and Dyer for same period.
Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
17,288	1,544	145,000

13. It would appear then from the foregoing statement, that two firms alone despatched liquor for Umballa *viâ* Kalka and Lálru to the extent of more than eight times the quantity shown in the returns of the latter station. The Kalka returns are even more inaccurate, and record only a ninety-fourth part of the brewery traffic. It may be mentioned that Messrs. Meakin and Dyer's returns of their down traffic may be accepted as perfectly accurate, having been communicated by those gentlemen themselves, in reply to an official application. The firm of Meakin and Company who are the larger exporters of liquors of the two, state that their down traffic during the current year will be "half as much again." It is evident, therefore, that registration of traffic on this line of road is not altogether reliable for the purpose of basing an estimate of the receipts likely to accrue to a line of railway.

14. The following abstracts of maundage are given for the purpose of showing the fluctuations in traffic at different seasons of the year :—

TABLE A.

Quarter.	Up.		Down.	
	Kalka.	Lálru.	Kalka.	Lálru.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
March	135,815	72,213	14,044	53,266
June	181,576	155,697	25,955	118,919
September	109,811	26,000	16,989	10,422
December	120,420	24,128	45,362	36,556
Total ...	550,622	278,038	102,350	219,163
Per Quarter ...	137,655	69,509	25,587	54,791

15. The traffic in jute, hides, leather, timber (in logs), &c., is excluded from the above table, as the maundage is not recorded in the returns forwarded by the Financial Commissioner.

The number and value, however, are given as follows :—

TABLE B.

During the year.	Up.		Down.	
	Lálru.	Kalka.	Lálru.	Kalka.
Number	16,739	9,691	20,416	48,863
Value in rupees	28,649	15,160	82,656	57,816
Value per Quarter ...	7,162	3,790	20,664	14,454

Taking each rupee in value as representing a maund in weight, the average quarterly traffic for all classes of goods enumerated in Appendix No. 6 will stand as follows :—

TABLE C.

Quarterly.	Up.		Down.	
	Lálru.	Kalka.	Lálru.	Kalka.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
As per Table A	69,509	137,655	54,791	25,587
Ditto B	7,162	3,790	20,664	14,454
Total Quarterly Traffic ...	76,671	141,544	75,455	40,041

16. In a preceding paragraph it has been shown how unreliable these traffic statistics are, and how considerably they fall short of the actual traffic in the single item of liquors alone, from which it may reasonably be inferred that other items of traffic have also been defectively registered. It is therefore impossible to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of what the traffic receipts on the proposed Railway will be, but one thing is certain, namely, that they will largely exceed the result arrived at from calculations based on present traffic, however accurate those returns may be.

Unreliable nature of the traffic returns.

17. The Chief Engineer has decided that the Kalka returns are to be taken for the purpose of showing what the probable earnings of the line will be, but these statistics, however reliable for up traffic, are obviously unreliable for the down trade, being little more than one-half that registered at Lálru. Again, the returns of the latter station are deficient in one item alone by over 100,000 maunds.

The Chief Engineer's orders with reference to traffic returns.

18. However, taking the Kalka returns for up traffic, and supplying the omission shown in paragraph 13 of the Lálru returns for down traffic, we have the following result on which an approximate estimate of earnings in goods traffic may be based :—

Data for estimate of goods traffic.

	Mds.
Annual Up traffic	564,580
„ Down traffic	429,532
Total ...	991,112

19. Assuming the rate for this quantity of goods to be one pie per maund per mile the gross goods receipts per mile under this head, amount to Rs. 5,178.

Gross goods receipts per mile.

20. As the gradients on the Upper Section of the proposed railway are steep, it is necessary to assume somewhat higher average rate per maund per mile for the carriage of goods than that obtaining on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and other trunk lines, but it is considerably lower than the actual rates charged at present from Umballa to Kalka by the Government Bullock Train and Native Carriers as the following statement will show :—

Rates for carriage of goods.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government bullock train rate per maund from Umballa to Kalka	0	9	6
Country cart-rate during the dry weather and slack season ...	0	4	6
Ditto during the rainy weather and Simla season, *viz.*, 15th March till 15th November	0	8	0
Proposed rate—			
By Railway	0	3	0

21. *Estimate of Passenger Traffic.*—The following table shows concisely the total passenger traffic both Up and Down during each quarter of the year :—

Period.	Up.		Down.	
	Lálru.	Kalka.	Lálru.	Kalka.
March quarter	21,887	29,107	14,994	18,142
June „	30,874	36,712	19,308	19,482
Sept. „	5,545	5,643	6,638	10,123
Dec. „	10,039	11,781	24,866	36,001
Total ...	68,345	83,243	65,808	83,748
Quarterly Average ...	17,086	20,811	16,452	20,937

22. The results are low for an important line of communication like the Umballa and Kalka Road, and are probably under-estimated. However, taking the passenger traffic as registered at Kalka as representing approximately the number that would be carried by the Railway, for certain, we arrive at the following result:—

	Rs.
Up passenger traffic per annum	83,243
Down ditto ditto	83,748
Total ...	1,66,991

Gross earnings per mile for 3rd class passenger traffic.

23. Taking the above number of passengers as travelling over each mile of railway per annum, and assuming the rate per 3rd class passenger per mile to be four pies on a line of this nature, the gross earnings per mile under this head will be Rs. 3,479.

The following statement will show how the rate assumed for 3rd class passengers traffic from Umballa to Kalka compares with that now charged by Government Bullock Train and Ekkas.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 seat in an Ekka from Umballa to Kalka during dry weather and slack season	0	13	0
1 seat in an Ekka from Umballa to Kalka during rains and opening and close of Simla season ...	1	10	0
Government Bullock Train rate	1	12	0
Proposed rate by railway	0	11	9

Gross earnings per mile for 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic.

24. The probable receipts per mile for 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic and carriage of mails are approximately arrived at from information received from the Postal Department of the number of mail ordinary and express carriages despatched during the year ending 31st October 1883 from Umballa to Kalka and *vice versâ*, and amount at railway rates to Rs. 840 per mile.

Military transport.

25. Military transport costs approximately at present (*vide* paragraph 37) Rs. 21,536 per annum, the receipts under this head, making allowance for decreased cost by railway, may fairly be assumed at Rs. 500 per mile per annum.

Total gross earnings per mile.

26. The total gross earnings per mile based on existing traffic may therefore be taken approximately as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Goods	5,178	0	0
3rd class passenger	3,479	0	0
1st and 2nd class passenger parcels and mails ...	840	0	0
Military transport	500	0	0

Net earnings per mile and percentage on Capital outlay.

27. Deducting from the above amount 60 per cent. for working expenses, the net earnings per mile amount to Rs. 3,999, representing a return of 4·39 per cent. on the Capital outlay including both direct and indirect charges, or 4·79 per cent. if direct charges alone are taken into consideration. This result, it will be borne in mind, is based on existing traffic; future expansion of trade has not been taken into consideration, although a liberal allowance might reasonably be made for such a contingency. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, basing his opinion on the recorded increase in traffic on the Umballa and Kalka Road within the last 15 years, arrives at the conclusion that with the increased facilities for transit afforded by a railway and bridging the Ghaggar river the traffic would be more than doubled.

Resolution of Government of India with reference to population and revenue per square mile.

28. In Resolution No. 1054 of the Government of India, dated 3rd December 1867, on extension of railways in India, it is stated that in order to provide a reliable standard in estimating the probable prospects of a railway, it will be useful to supply a statement of the average population and revenue per square mile of the portion of each district traversed by it. This statement is given in Appendix No. 21.

Actual receipts on neighbouring lines.

29. The Resolution goes on to say "so far as it is possible from these data, and by the help of the actual receipts on neighbouring lines in existence, an estimate should be formed of the probable income of the proposed railway; such an estimate will commonly be more trustworthy than one based on any attempt to register the traffic."

Passenger and goods traffic at stations on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

30. Appendix No. 11 is an abstract from the returns of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the year ending 31st December 1880, and shows fully and accurately the passenger and goods traffic, both outwards and inwards, at each of the stations in the vicinity of Umballa.

31. Appendix No. 10 gives the description and quantity of principal articles of export and import at each of those stations, and Appendix No. 9 shows the expansion of the traffic within the last seven years.

Principal articles of export and import.

32. It may be useful to give the following summary of general results on the year's working of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, deduced from the Revenue Account Review for 1880 :—

Summary of working for Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway during 1880.

	Rs.
Gross earnings per mile (goods)	9,399
Ditto ditto (passengers)	7,333
Total ...	16,732
Percentage of expenses to earnings	52
Ditto of profits on paid up capital	3·98
Ditto of profits on cost per mile of railway	5·28
Cost per mile of open line	1,52,140

33. For comparing the above actual results on "neighbouring lines in existence" with those calculated for the proposed railway, based on existing traffic statistics, the following statement is given :—

Comparison of above results with those calculated for the proposed railway from Umballa to Chandigarh.

Name of Railway.	Gross earnings per mile annually.		Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Percentage of profits on paid up Capital.	Percentage of profits on cost of Railway.	Cost of Railway per mile.	Remarks.
	Goods.	Passengers.					
	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	9,399	7,333	52	3·98	5·28	1,52,140	Compiled from actual returns for 1880.
Proposed Umballa and Kalka Railway.	5,178	4,319	60	...	4·39	90,847	Goods and passenger receipts are based on existing traffic statistics.

34. Judging, therefore, from these comparative results, the following conclusions are arrived at :—

Conclusions arrived at.

1st.—That the calculated gross earnings per mile of the proposed railway, based on existing traffic statistics, are misleading, and far below what the actual earnings are likely to be.

2nd.—That a calculated return of 4·39 per cent. on a capital outlay per mile of Rs. 90,847 is low in comparison with the actual results on a neighbouring line of 5·28 per cent. on a cost of over Rs. 1,52,000 per mile.

35. *Population and Revenue per square mile.*—The length of the proposed railway from Umballa City to Kalka is 35¼ miles, of which 15 miles are in British territory, 13 miles 5 furlongs in Patiála, and 6 miles 7 furlongs in Kalsia. The population and revenue statistics will be found in Appendix No. 7, but the following summary may be convenient for ready reference and comparison :—

Length of proposed line in British, Patiála, and Kalsia territories, respectively.

Territory.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Revenue per square mile.	Revenue per head of population.
British (Umballa District)	2,570	411	427	1·04
Patiála	7,500	196	630	3·22
Kalsia	150	450	1,090	2·42
British (Simla District)	67	637	2,150	3·37
Municipality (Simla)	6	2,171	26,110	12

Prospects of local traffic and other considerations.

36. Although the success of the proposed railway will mainly depend on through traffic between the Umballa Railway Station and the hills, and *vice versâ*, yet it will be seen from the above table that the prospects of local traffic, viewed from the population and revenue per square mile of the districts traversed, are encouraging. It has been shown beyond doubt that the line will, even in the beginning of its career, prove amply remunerative, and there are reasonable grounds for believing that traffic will rapidly increase when railway communication is provided. Clearly, then, as the commercial view of the project is sufficiently promising, other important considerations, admitted by all, of imperial utility and convenience to the public, should tend to a decision in favor of constructing the line, and thus, by reducing the road journey by 38 miles and bridging the Ghaggar river, render Simla and the outlying Cantonments of Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabathu, Solon and Jutogh more accessible. From information received from the Post Master General, Punjab, it has been ascertained that the cost of the Mail Cart Passenger Service and Bullock Train establishment between Umballa and Kalka amounts to Rs. 94,344 annually. The construction of the railway would, of course, under the maintenance of this costly establishment, no longer be necessary and the Mail Service would be much accelerated. A large saving would also accrue to the Public Works Department in the maintenance of the Umballa and Kalka Road now reported to cost a sum of Rs. 30,000 a year. A railway from Umballa to Kalka would also facilitate the movement of troops and enable Government to locate more men in the hills during the hot season, this in itself is an important consideration and it may be here mentioned as enhancing the value of the project herewith submitted, that the feasibility of extending the railway system to Simla and all outlying Cantonments has been satisfactorily established.

Number of troops and cost of transport.

37. A return of the number of troops of all arms stationed at Simla and outlying Cantonments on the 30th June 1881 is given in Appendix No. 15, and the following statement communicated by the Commissary-General to Government of India shows the cost of transport of troops and stores between Umballa Cantonment and Kalka during 1878-79 :—

TRANSPORT OF	By Tonga or Government Bullock Train.			By Carriage supplied by the Commissariat Department.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Officers	3,992	9	0	248	9	10	4,241	2	10
Soldiers	6,236	12	0	3,103	12	0	9,340	8	0
Clerks in Military Department	2,023	13	0	...	...	...	2,023	13	0
Stores	4,490	14	0	1,440	3	6	5,931	1	6
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,536	9	4

T. B. MORRIS, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Umballa and Kalka Railway, Survey Division.

PART II.

ENGINEERING.

Revised project.

1. The project herewith submitted has been carefully revised and the rates thoroughly reconsidered in compliance with orders contained in Secretary to Government of India's letter No. 665 R.C., dated 26th July 1883, and in accordance with Mr. Molesworth's Note on the original project submitted by the Government of the Punjab in September 1882.

Saving of over 14 lakhs of rupees.

2. The modifications proposed by the Consulting Engineer chiefly affect the Ghaggar river and Jhajra Nulla bridge designs; also the ruling gradient between Chandigarh and Kalka which is now 1 in 40 instead of 1 in 45, as originally proposed. These modifications, together with the reduction in earthwork rates on the upper section (owing to reduced height of embankment) result in an estimated saving of nearly fourteen lakhs of rupees.

Description of line finally staked out.

3. The line therefore finally staked out, and to which the detailed plans and estimates herewith submitted refer, commences by a junction with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway near the Umballa City Station, and terminates at Kalka. Length 35½ miles.

4. It will convey some idea of the nature of the country through which the proposed railway will pass to mention that the difference of level between Umballa and Chandigarh, a distance of 27 miles 3 furlongs, is 429 feet, whilst between the latter place and Kalka, a distance of only 8·61 miles by the proposed railway, there is a difference of 852 feet. The gradients therefore on the latter section are of course steep, and will entail extra working expenses.

Difference of level.

5. Before entering into a detailed description of the present project it will be useful to quote from Mr. Furnivall's report on the line surveyed by him in 1867 from Rájpura to Kalka. This line is shown on the Index Map accompanying the project, and described as alternative line No. 1. It is also indicated on the sketch map attached to this report.

Extracts from Mr. Furnivall's report on the line surveyed by him in 1867.

Mr. Furnivall says—

"The line leaves the Delhi Railway station at Rájpura with a curve of 40 chains radius, and proceeds to Bannúr, which at one time was a place of considerable importance, but is at present much dilapidated, not more than half the number of houses being inhabited. The Patiála nullah is again crossed near Bannúr where a bridge would be required of three 30 feet spans.

"The average gradients of this section are given in five lengths, in order to show the different points where the inclination of the country changes. From Bannúr the first rise towards the hills becomes apparent. Up to the Sukhna Nullah, the average rise is 1 in 420 from Bannúr. The Sukhna Nullah is a hill torrent which takes its rise in the Sewalik range near Mani-Májra; the bed is composed of sand with occasional boulders of small size and coarse gravel; the fall in the bed of the stream is nearly 20 feet per mile. The stream is, of course, a rapid one, although never very deep, not exceeding 5 or 6 feet. It was estimated that a bridge of three 75 feet openings with foundations on wells, and protective works, such as training banks and spurs would be required. The Sukhna Nullah discharges itself into the river Ghaggar near the village of Bassi.

"A short distance beyond the Sukhna the Chouk Nullah is crossed; a stream with a bed consisting of boulders; a bridge of 75 feet span would be here required.

"At 21 miles 40 chains the large village of Mani-Májra is situated, about a mile to the north-west of the line of survey: Between the Chouk Nullah and the Kassullia Nullah no drainage of importance is met with.

"The object of estimating the cost of the line of railway in a section from Rájpura to the Kassullia Nullah was that the Kassulia Nullah is the point at which the really heavy gradients commence, so that, were it deemed advisable that the line should be constructed from Rájpura to that point only, the estimated cost would be known.

"It was proposed to put two stations *en route*, one at Bannúr and one at Mani-Májra, besides that at Kassullia Nullah.

Section Kassullia Nullah to Kalka.

"From the appearence on plan, a conclusion would be drawn that it would be better to avoid crossing the Kassullia Nullah at all in order to reach Kalka; that the best route would be round the right bank; but this is not the case. The river is a hill torrent with a great declivity of bed, falling about 100 feet in a mile. The direct course of the stream impinges on the Siwálik Range, almost in a perpendicular direction, and cuts away portions of the hill at every flood, so that a precipice of from 50 to 100 feet in height is formed, which would necessitate either protective works of considerable magnitude or a tunnel into the hill side, either of which plans would cost more than bridging the line twice. In order to decrease, as much as possible, the gradients, the right bank of the river was followed for some distance up to the 30th mile, where a fair place for a bridge was found. The bed of the stream is entirely of boulders, some of which are of large size. The river is again crossed 33 miles from Rájpura. The estimated amount of water-way required is 160 feet in each bridge. The gradients of this section are very heavy, being on an average 1 in 40 for 6¼ miles, the heaviest being 1 in 27, and the lightest 1 in 99."

6. The experience of recent years on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the conclusions arrived at from actual inspection of the line of country between Rájpura and Chandigarh, tend to show that the bridging, generally, both major and minor, indicated on the original plans and sections of this line prepared in 1867, is inadequate in point of water-way, but especially so in the case of the most important line of drainage crossed, *i.e.*, the Sukhna at 19 miles 3 furlongs.

Apparent insufficiency of water-way provided for in the 1867 estimate.

7. From levels and measurements recently taken it has been ascertained that the declivity in the bed of the stream above and below the crossing is 17·45 feet per mile, and the calculated velocity in flood is 11 feet per second.

Declivity and velocity.

Flood level and discharge.

8. The most reliable flood level of the Sukhna recently taken is that indicated on cross section No. 4, two miles below the crossing selected by Mr. Furnivall. The natural water-way in flood is here 3059 square feet, and the mean velocity due to declivity of bed 10·8 feet per second; the discharge is therefore, 3059 × 10·8 = 33,337 cubic feet. Mr. Furnivall proposes to pass this flood through three openings of 75 feet.

Rise of water and velocity due to obstruction. Drainage area and water-way.

9. The rise of water above ordinary flood level, caused by this obstruction, would be 8·36 feet, and the velocity through the openings 27 feet per second.

The river should therefore be bridged from bank to bank, as the natural velocity is too great to admit of any contraction of the water-way. The drainage area of the Sukhna is about 75 square miles.

Suggested site for bridge.

10. Cross section No. 4, two miles below Mr. Furnivall's crossing, is a better site for a bridge, the banks being steep, well wooded, and the flood level clearly defined. To bridge this place from bank to bank would require nine spans of 60 feet.

Line proposed by Consulting Engineer.

11. The line recommended by the Consulting Engineer in his memorandum already referred to is the green dotted one marked A A on accompanying Index Map. It is practically the same, as far as Chandigarh, as that surveyed by Mr. Furnivall in 1867 except, perhaps at Bannúr, 9 miles from Rájpurah, where it keeps more to the north-west and between two and three miles away from the town.

Description of Bannúr.

12. Bannúr is in Patiálá territory, and a place of some importance even now, containing, according to the last census returns, 6671 inhabitants. There are good fruit gardens in the neighbourhood, and carpet weaving is carried on.

Cost per mile of Consulting Engineer's line.

13. The approximate cost per mile of the line suggested by the Consulting Engineer would be about the same as that laid out by Mr. Furnivall, *viz.*, Rs. 87,833.

Alternative line No. 2 from Sembho.

14. The second alternative line is that starting from Sembho, a station on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, about midway between Umballa city and Rájpura, indicated on accompanying Index Map in red, and marked alternative line No. 2. The Sembho junction was advocated by the Chief Engineer, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway in a letter addressed to the Agent, dated 12th May 1880, copy of which was forwarded by the latter officer to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

The Chief Engineer says—

"If the junction of the proposed railway with our line is to be east of the Ghaggar, I agree with you in the opinion that the line marked A A (springing from Umballa Cantonment) is the best, subject to the provision that it must not interfere with our stores yard. I would suggest (as a route which might be tried) a line running from Sembho, leaving Bannúr about 3 miles to the east, and thence curving gradually round for the Kalka gap. It appears to me likely that this line would encounter less difficulty in flood time than any other."

Cost of Sembho line per mile would probably be the same as that *viâ* Rájpura.

15. Little can be urged in favor of this line over that *viâ* Rájpura, except perhaps that it would be more direct for the Calcutta side. In the absence of the necessary surveys, its cost cannot be estimated with accuracy, but there is no reason to believe it would be less expensive than the Rájpura route, as it crosses a good deal of drainage, and its length to Chandigarh is the same from the point of junction. The Sukhna crossing is common to both.

Objections to the Sembho line.

16. The opinion expressed by the Chief Engineer of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway in his memorandum just quoted, as to this line been likely to encounter "less difficulty in flood time than any other," would be a strong argument in its favor, but unfortunately there are some grounds for doubt on this point, as the embankments of such a line would naturally intercept some of the drainage that now flows freely into the Ghaggar, possibly causing damage, not only to the proposed line, but to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway as well.

Orders of the Chief Engineer to Mr. Wallis.

17. In forwarding instructions to Mr. Wallis, Executive Engineer, with reference to the line of country he wished that officer to examine, the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, in his No. 1714, dated the 8th April 1880, remarks—

"An intimate acquaintance with the drainage lines of the Umballa District enables the Chief Engineer to say that the whole country on the right bank of the Ghaggar River is subject to the spill from which the left bank is free.

"There is, besides, a very large amount of drainage drawn into the Ghaggar on that side. At present, as this is unchecked, it is not remarked; but should a bank be formed, this flow will be intercepted, massed, and become dangerous. It will then have to be let through the bank of the proposed railway, or the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway bank, or a mixture of both, and the Chief Engineer believes this will cost quite as much as a new Ghaggar bridge.

"If a good route or line cannot be found between the Ghaggar and Tángri, the Chief Engineer would recommend a line from Rájpura, on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway *viâ* Bannúr, Mani-Majra to Pinjore, which line would keep tolerably close to the watershed, and be popular with the Patiála officials. This line has, it is believed, been already surveyed in 1868, and endeavour is being made to get at plans," &c.

Line of road surveyed by Mr. Clarkson. Extract from his report.

18. A line starting from Sembho would traverse pretty closely the route surveyed by Mr. Clarkson in 1875 for a new road. The following extracts from that officer's report confirm the conclusion arrived at by the Chief Engineer as to the liability of the country on the right bank of the Ghaggar to flooding.

Mr. Clarkson says—

"Up to this point (Khannúr) the whole country through which the line runs is more or less seriously affected by the extreme floods of the Ghaggar.

"The ruling consideration in the selection of the line for the first 13 miles has been how best to avoid the maximum floods of the Ghaggar which, as appears from the information gathered at numerous points, must cover nearly the whole of the first seven miles of the line of the present Bannúr road, and for about half that length to a depth of five feet and upwards.

"The highest recorded flood is that of 1871 which at the Railway bridge reached a level of 5½ feet higher than any subsequent one. *This flood extended in one continuous sheet for 4½ miles along the railway* (i.e., 1½ *mile east of the Ghaggar bridge and 3 miles west of it.)*."

Other objections to the line with reference to the Patiála State.

19. Although the Sembho route might be so aligned as to keep clear of some of the flooded land referred to in the above extracts, yet, on the whole, it would be a difficult and expensive line to deal with, so far as drainage is concerned. Apart from engineering difficulties, other objections exist, inasmuch as there is no direct communication between Patiála and Sembho. This in itself is a strong point against the line and worthy of consideration in the interests of the Patiála State, through which territory a portion of the line would pass, whether the junction be at Rájpura, Sembho or Umballa.

Extract from letter of Lála Nának Bakhsh, Patiála.

20. The following extracts from a letter by Lála Nának Bakhsh, Patiála, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, dated 25th February 1880, is herein given as evidence of the views of the officials of that State with reference to the point of junction of the proposed line to Kalka with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway:—

"I am desired by the State officials to represent as follows in connection with the proposed construction of the railway line from Umballa to Kalka.

"If it is contemplated to commence the line from Umballa City and Cantonment, and extending it to Kalka, crossing the Ghaggar river, well and good; but if it is proposed to commence it from any intermediate small station like Sembho, between Rájpura and Umballa, I am to beg in that case that Rájpura may be preferred for commencing the line to any other small station:"

Arguments in favor of the direct line from Umballa.

21. The direct route *viâ* Umballa (for which detailed plans and estimates are herewith submitted) has the following distinct advantages over the Rájpura line, *viz.*:—

(*a*) It is shorter by 13 miles for down country traffic.

(*b*) It follows the established route and thus secures the main traffic as well as that now drawn to the metalled road from the east and west.

(*c*) It passes through a more thickly populated district, and would accommodate more important towns.

(*d*) It affords more direct communication between Umballa and the foot of the hills, an important consideration from a military point of view.

(*e*) It runs alongside a bridged and metalled road, which would tend materially to the speedy and economical construction of the line, and admit of its being opened for traffic, section by section, if found desirable.

(*f*) It traverses a country the drainage lines of which are more clearly defined and more easily dealt with.

Arguments against Rájpura line.

22. As regards traffic there is every probability that if the junction for a railway to Kalka were placed at Rájpura instead of at Umballa that country carts and ekkas would continue to ply along the present Umballa and Kalka Road and carry goods and passengers at lower rates over the 38 miles than would be possible on a circuitous railway route of over 58 miles. On the other hand, it is tolerably certain that the direct line from Umballa would absorb nearly all the present road traffic.

The Ghaggar crossing safer than the Sukhna.

23. The Ghaggar crossing has always been looked upon as the strong point against the direct line from Umballa to Kalka, and for the sole purpose of avoiding it, other lines (such as those from Rájpura and Sembho) have from time to time been proposed when railway communication between Umballa and the hills has come under consideration.

It is not at all certain, however, that by avoiding the Ghaggar and crossing the Sukhna instead, a better line from an engineering point of view can be had. There is no doubt the Sukhna at first sight appears a much easier river to bridge than the other, but further consideration will show that the advantages in favor of the former are more apparent than real. The velocity of the Sukhna has already been discussed. It amounts, even in its natural state, and at the best site for a bridge, to nearly 11 feet per second. Even bridging this place from bank to bank, as the rough estimate now made provides for, a certain amount of obstruction is inevitable owing to the piers, which would increase the velocity to a point difficult, if not impossible, to deal with. On the other hand, the Ghaggar has a natural mean velocity of only 5·73 feet a second, and even when bridged, the velocity through the openings will be considerably less than than that of the Sukhna, flowing in an unobstructed channel. The conclusion, therefore, is sufficiently obvious, that of the two rivers, the Ghaggar, although involving a much longer bridge, is far the safer crossing owing to its being less liable to scour.

On the whole the arguments are in favor of the line from Umballa.

24. On the whole, therefore, the arguments of the case are strongly in favor of the direct line from Umballa as laid out, and for which plans and estimates are herewith submitted.

General description of the alignment, curves, gradients, &c.

25. Although the direction and levels of the proposed line are fully indicated on the accompanying plans and sections, and all necessary information with reference to water-way, curves, gradients, &c., supplied in prescribed Forms. A to M, yet a general description of the alignment, together with some remarks on other incidental matters, are also required, in order to convey a clearer idea of the nature of the project and the grounds on which are based the Ghaggar bridge designs.

26. The proposed railway commences by a junction with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway at a point 700 yards, or thereabouts, to the north-west of the Umballa City Station, then diverges, in a northerly direction, by a curve of 3,000 feet radius, on an ascending gradients of 1 in 1032, through cultivated ground, until it reaches the Grand Trunk Road to Lahore which is crossed on the level.

27. About ¼ of a mile from the junction, the unmetalled road leading to Patiála is met with, whilst about four furlongs further on, two other unmetalled roads are crossed. For these three roads two 2nd class level crossings, with gatekeepers' huts, are provided. The Sultánpur road will be diverted.

28. Between the junction and Grand Trunk Road, a distance of 1 mile 1½ furlongs, the line is in about 8 feet of embankment—accumulation of surface drainage is guarded against by culverts and drains aggregating 33 lineal feet of water-way.

29. A 1st class level crossing, in accordance with Drawing No. 18, is provided for the Grand Trunk Road, the level of which is unaltered.

30. Passing the Grand Trunk Road, the line continues by easy gradients in 8 feet embankment, through cultivated land, as far as 2 miles 3 furlongs, where it curves slightly to the north, close to the villages of Lohgarh, Dangehrie and Sádánpur, for which cattle crossings are provided.

31. A minor stream is crossed at 3 miles 6½ furlongs, for which one span of 30 feet (plate girders) is provided, Drawing No. 1. This drainage passes the road at present by a culvert consisting of 3 spans of 8 feet. The same stream is again crossed a little further on, but the necessity for bridging it is avoided by making a short diversion of the channel. Near this point, the direct road (unmetalled) from Umballa city joins the Trunk Road (from Cantonments to Kalka).

32. The alignment continues in embankment and easy gradient on the western side of the metalled road and parallel to it until it reaches the 7th mile, where it is proposed to place a third class station for Lálru close to the serái and encamping-ground.

33. The Choa Nullah is crossed at 4 miles 5 furlongs by a plate girder bridge, Drawing No. 2, consisting of 3 spans of 20 feet. The water-way provided for this stream, on the

metalled road close by is only half of this, an allowance insufficient for the railway, owing to the position of the embankment. A 2nd class Level Crossing, with Gatekeeper's hut, is provided at the 5th mile.

34. Beyond the station the line curves slightly to the east and then takes a straight course on a gradient of 1 in 500 to the 8th mile, where it skirts the town of Lálru, passing between it and the metalled road. A 2nd class Level Crossing with Gatekeeper's hut, is provided opposite the Lálru encamping-ground, and affords access between the town and Trunk Road.

35. Lálru is in Patiála territory, and contains 7,011 inhabitants. A little to the east of the road near the 12th mile from Umballa Cantonments, there is a Public Works rest-house.

36. Beyond the 8th mile, the course sweeps more to the west by a curve of 1800 feet radius, and crosses the Lálru Nullah at 8 miles 6½ furlongs by a bridge of 4 spans of 30 feet plate girder (Drawing No. 4).

Lálru Nullah bridge.

37. This stream has a calculated ordinary flood discharge at the centre line cross section of 2652 cubic feet and a velocity of 5·85 feet per second. The bridge is designed to discharge to cut-water level, an assumed extraordinary flood, rising 2 feet higher than that recorded on the cross sections, with a velocity of 7·11 feet per second. The bottom of the girders are placed 5 feet clear of such a flood. The present road bridge about 100 yards above the proposed railway bridge has three openings of 33 feet.

Description of alignment continued.

38. From the Lálru Nullah the line rises by a gradient of 1 in 500 and continues in a direction parallel to the Trunk Road (and close to it) to Bassi, a town in the Kalsia State, containing 4,917 inhabitants. The steepest gradient in this section is 1 in 250. A second class Level Crossing is provided at 12 miles 6 furlongs to meet the requirements of the villages in the neighbourhood.

39. A little unavoidable broken ground is crossed near the village of Mukarpur on the 15th mile, for which a single span of 30 feet plate girder and a 10 feet culvert are provided. The same drainage is passed under the Trunk Road, about ½ a mile higher up, by two spans of 10 feet. Gradients easy throughout.

40. A Level Crossing (2nd class) with Gatekeeper's hut, is provided at 15 miles 3 furlongs, or thereabouts, for the Bassi and Banúr Road.

Bassi Nullah bridge.

41. At 15 miles 5 furlongs the Bassi Nullah is crossed. This stream rises in the ridge to the east of Chandigurh and flows into the Ghaggar opposite the town of Chuth. About a mile above its junction with the main stream, it is joined by the Dhabi, which also helps to drain the ridge referred to, and is crossed by the proposed railway at the 16th mile.

Bridge provided for the Bassi and Dhabi Streams.

42. For each of the above streams, a single span of 40 feet (plate girders) is provided (Drawing No. 7). The existing bridges through which the Bassi and Dhabi waters pass the Trunk Road about ½ a mile higher up have respectively 2 spans of 12 feet and one of 30 feet, the stream having the greater discharge being provided with the smaller water-way.

Discharge of the Bassi and Dhabi. Alternative design for the Bassi.

43. Of the two, the Bassi branch has by far the larger discharge, amounting to 2394 cubic feet, with a velocity of 4·26 feet per second. It has not been considered advisable, however, to provide less water-way for the Dhabi, although perhaps less might suffice, but the saving would be insignificant and unadvisable. A 40 feet span, as designed for these streams, will discharge a flood of 2954 cubic feet, with a velocity of 7·39 feet per second, and leave a clear space of 8 feet between the bottom of the girders and the surface of the water.

Description of alignment continued. Position of Mubárakpur Station.

44. At 16½ miles, on the high ground between the Dhabi Nullah and the left bank of the Ghaggar river, the Mubárakpur Station is placed, close to the encamping-ground, about ¾ of a mile to the south-west of the village of the same name and a mile to the north of the town of Bassi.

Population of Mubárakpur, &c.

45. Mubárakpur is situated on the left bank of the Ghaggar, and contains, according to the last census returns, about 2500 inhabitants. There is a Public Works Department rest-house on the opposite side of the road; also a supply house and thánnah.

Description of alignment continued.

46. At 16 miles 6½ furlongs the alignment bends more to the north by a curve of 3000 feet radius and 1295 feet in length, then crosses the Ghaggar on the straight in a direction parallel to the present road and about ½ a mile lower down the river.

47. It is proposed to bridge the Ghaggar by fifteen spans of 60 feet for the main channel and three spans of 30 feet for the minor stream on the right bank (*vide* Drawings Nos. 8 and 9).

The intervening space across the island, between the main and minor channels, will be embanked and pitched with boulders to 2 feet above highest known flood level.

Bridge site would be better, higher up-stream, main road crossing.

48. Should the line be constructed, it will probably be found better to change the site of the bridge, as indicated on accompanying plan, to a point higher up-stream, near the present road crossing, where the main chanpel of the river is more clearly defined, and the ground between it and the smaller stream, on the right bank, higher, less sandy, and less liable to be overtopped by floods. Tradition has it, however, that this ground was under water 40 years ago; but whether this be true or otherwise, it is now covered with grass and patches of cultivation, and bears no evidence of recent submersion.

The new alignment would interfere with the encamping-ground.

49. The change in alignment suggested in the foregoing paragraph, although in no way affecting the estimate, would, it must be mentioned, interfere with the present encamping-ground of Mubárakpur, and thereby necessitate its being abandoned and another site substituted if required. This would be a matter of no difficulty, as there is ample space for the purpose between the proposed railway and the present line of road.

Ghaggar river discharge and bridge design.

50. The question of the Ghaggar river discharge will be dealt with further on; also the main considerations affecting the design and water-way. Meanwhile the description of alignment may be continued.

Description of alignment continued.

51. Having crossed the Ghaggar, the line continues in embankment, on the level past the villages of Nugla and Gházipur, crossing the unmetalled road leading to Chuth and Bannúr, at 18 miles 1 furlong, where a 2nd class Level Crossing is provided. At the 19th mile the Trunk Road is intersected by the alignment, and will be diverted as indicated on the plan. From mile 13½ to 18¾ the formation level of the proposed railway will be horizontal.

52. The course continues in a direction nearly due north to the 21st mile, and then bends eastward by a curve of 3000 feet radius and 2270 feet in length, on a gradient of 1 in 141. The unmetalled road leading from the Trunk Road to Mani-Májra is intersected at mile 21, and is provided for by a 2nd class Level Crossing with Gatekeeper's hut.

Position of Mani-Májra and population.

53. In the 23rd mile the alignment again sweeps to the north by a short curve of 2500 feet radius, on a gradient of 1 in 100, in 18 feet of embankment, and crosses another unmetalled road leading to Mani-Májra at the 24th mile, for which a 2nd class Level Crossing is required. Mani-Májra is a town in British territory containing, according to the recent census returns, about 5000 inhabitants. It lies about 2 miles to the west of the line and 4 miles from Chandigurh.

Description of alignment continued. Choa Nullah.

54. In the 25th mile the Choa Nullah, draining a portion of the eastern slope of the Siwálik Range, is crossed twice, for which two bridges with 40 lineal feet of water-way each are provided (*vide* Drawing No. 12). The stream has only a small drainage area, not exceeding 2 square miles, but the velocity is too great to admit of the natural water-way being contracted. The nullah is again crossed in the 26th mile, but will be diverted as indicated on plan.

55. The line continues in embankment on a gradient of 1 in 100 (and straight) to Chandigurh, running parallel to the Trunk Road, and about 200 yards to the west of it.

Class of Station at Chandigarh.

56. Chandigarh is reached at the 27th mile. The station will occupy the site of the present encamping-ground adjoining the village. It is proposed to provide a 3rd class Station for this place (*vide* Drawings No. 36 and 38). Mr. Molesworth in his note on the original project suggests that the station should be level instead of on a gradient of 1 in 500. This has been provided for.

Position of Chandigarh and number of inhabitants.

57. Chandigarh is a village in British territory containing 1000 inhabitants. It lies between the Siwálik Range and right bank of the Ghaggar, and contains a thánah, supply-house and road bungalow. It is 31 miles from Umballa Cantonment by road and 7 miles from Kalka.

Road Diversion.

58. Above Chandigarh the alignment bends slightly to the west crossing the Umballa-Kalka road twice in the 32nd mile. This double crossing is unavoidable and necessitates a road diversion about a mile and a quarter in length.

Jhajra Nullah bridge, lower crossings.

59. In the 29th mile the course sweeps more to the north-west striking along the right bank of the Jhajra Nullah which is crossed at 30 miles 2 furlongs by a bridge of two spans, triangulated girders, 90th on the square, *vide* Drawing Nos. 15, 16 and 16A.

60. Having crossed the Jhajra on the level the line curves slightly westward on a gradient of 1 in 40 for about half a mile, the ascent is then eased to 1 in 54·5.

Gradient of 1 in 40.

61. At 31 miles 1 furlong the alignment is carried close to the village of Manikpur then ascends in a north-easterly course on a gradient of 1 in 41·5 for two miles and three quarters. The Umballa and Kalka road is crossed at the 33rd mile and will be diverted as shown on plan.

Gradient of 1 in 41·5 Division of Umballa and Kalka Road.

62. The Jhajra Nullah is crossed a second time at 33 miles 7 furlongs by a plate girder bridge of two spans of 52 feet on the square (*vide* Drawing No. 18). The water-way provided for these bridges will be discussed further on in this report.

Jhajra Nullah bridge, upper crossing.

63. From the upper crossing of the Jhajra the alignment is carried on a gradient of 1 in 40 by two reverse curves of 1320 feet radius respectively (with an intervening length of straight of about 350 yards) as far as Kalka crossing the metalled road three times. The road will be diverted as shown on plan and a 1st class Level Crossing provided at the 35th mile.

Gradient from Jhajra Nullah to Kalka, Diversion Umballa and Kalka Road.

64. A second class station together with Engine-shed, Goods-shed, &c., are provided for at Kalka (*vide* Drawings Nos. 35, 37, 39 and 41).

Class of Station.

65. The Kalka Station is level for 2500 feet and located in a convenient position below the encamping-ground in accordance with the proposals made by Mr. Molesworth in his note on the original project.

Location of Kalka Station.

66. The town of Kalka contains 2500 inhabitants and is 2183 feet above sea level. It contains a Post Office, Telegraph Office, and ample accommodation for both European and Native travellers. Its position at the foot of the hills on the road to Simla, Kasauli and outlying Cantonments renders it a place of some importance and considerable trade. The water-supply for the Kalka Station will be obtained from the Jhajra stream, a culvert under the road in connection with irrigation channels already exists and ample arrangements are provided in the project for passing the water used for irrigation purposes under the railway.

Town of Kalka.

67. Having now given a brief general description of the line from its junction with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway to its terminus at Kalka, it will be necessary, before proceeding any further, to enter into the question of the proposed Ghaggar bridge water-way and design.

Water-way and Ghaggar bridge design.

68. The Ghaggar rises in the high ground between the Kasauli ridge and Dagshaie, draining the eastern and western slopes of those hill-sides respectively. It receives numerous affluents from the east and west, and has a drainage area, above the site of the proposed bridge, of about 250 square miles.

Drainage area of Ghaggar above Mubárakpur.

69. A little below Mubárakpur (the proposed crossing) it is joined by a considerable stream, called the Sukhna, rising in the Siwálik Range, and then flows due south until it crosses the Grand Trunk Road, about 2 miles to the north-west of Umballa city. The course then changes generally more to the south-west, chiefly through Patiála territory, passing near the towns of Ghannúr, Massigarhi, Goeluh, Akálgarh, Tohanuh, Fatahábad, Sirsa, Fatahgarh, and further on, after a course of over 250 miles, it loses itself in the desert of Bíkanir, the waters eventually finding their way into the Sutlej.

Course of Ghaggar.

70. For the purpose of ascertaining the probable discharge at site of proposed bridge, five cross-sections of the river-bed were taken, *viz.* :—

Steps taken to ascertain the probable discharge.

Cross-Section No.	I	...	...	...	One mile above centre line.
Do.	II	...	...	...	½ a mile do.
Do.	III	...	...	...	In centre line.
Do.	IV	...	...	...	½ mile below do.
Do.	V	...	...	...	One mile do.

A longitudinal section of the river-bed for one mile above and one mile below the crossing was also taken, and the fall per mile ascertained to be 6·14 feet (*vide* Drawing No. 11, cross-section of Ghaggar river).

71. The following table shows the flood area of each cross-section, together with the calculated velocity and discharge :—

Discharge.

Cross-Sections.	Flood area in square feet.	Mean velocity in feet per second.	Discharge in cubic feet per second.
No. I	6,229	5·8	36,130
„ II	6,489	5·6	36,793
„ III	7,385	5·5	41,000
„ IV	5,017	4·7	23,858
„ V	5,717	4·6	26,306
AVERAGE ...	6,167	5·2	32,817

72. The detailed calculations for each cross-section are given in Appendix No. 4 and are worked out according to the formula :—

Formula used.

(*a*) Hydraulic mean depth $= \frac{\text{Flood area.}}{\text{Wetted Perimeter}}$

(*b*) Surface velocity $= \sqrt{\text{Hydraulic mean depth} \times \text{Fall in 2 miles.}}$

(*c*) Mean do. = ·9 Surface velocity.

(*d*) Discharge = Mean velocity × Flood area.

73. For the purpose of determining the necessary amount of water-way for the proposed bridge, the *maximum result alone* of those now obtained (as shown in the above table) is taken into consideration, *viz.*, cross-section No. III, discharge 41,000 cubic feet.

In determining water-way, maximum discharge is alone taken into account.

74. Many other calculations for the Ghaggar flood discharge at Mubárakpur have been made from time to time by different observers; but it does not appear from a perusal of the papers that any of those results are based on more reliable data with regard to flood level than that now obtained, *viz.*, the testimony of natives in the neighbourhood.

Calculations of discharge based on native testimony.

75. The flood levels indicated on the accompanying cross-section are also based on information received from residents on the banks of the river; but, as such floods occur only once or twice perhaps in a generation, and leave no permanent record of their height, such evidence may be very misleading, and is only useful in enabling us to make an approximate estimate of the discharge. It may be noted, however, that the flood level of the cross-sections showing the largest discharge (No. III) was checked by an independent observer (Mr. Egerton, Assistant Engineer), whose result differed only by a few inches from that indicated on the cross-section. Mr. Egerton obtained his information as to highest flood level from one of the oldest and most intelligent inhabitants, who informed him that such floods are of rare occurrence, although once, and once only within his memory, the water rose higher, fully forty years ago, when the river flowed in a much narrower channel.

Flood levels as previously ascertained by a Native Surveyor checked by Mr. Egerton, Assistant Engineer.

76. Preparatory to entering into the question of water-way, it will be useful to note the results arrived at by different observers from time to time with reference to the Ghaggar River discharge at Mubárakpur.

Previous observation of discharge of Ghaggar River at Mubárakpur.

77. The first observations appear to have been made many years ago by Colonel Dumbleton, who based his calculations on a cross-section with a flood level which, to quote the late Mr. Login, Superintending Engineer, would have flooded the country almost as far as Umballa. There is no direct record of Colonel Dumbleton's calculations; but from other reports it would appear that he arrived at a maximum discharge of 84,855 cubic feet per second.

Colonel Dumbleton.

78. Mr. Cregeen (now Superintending Engineer, Railway Branch) also appears to have turned his attention to the subject when Assistant Engineer in charge of the Hill Roads Sub-Division. His calculations are based on a flood level actually observed by himself and result in a discharge of 34,249 cubic feet per second.

Mr. Cregeen.

79. Next, in order of date, come Lieutenant Manderson's calculations. He took four cross-sections of the river near the present road crossing, and arrived at the following results :—

Lieutenant Manderson.

Cross-Section No. 1	...	...	55,303 cubic feet per second.
„ 2	...	...	31,555 „ „
„ 3	...	...	48,273 „ „
„ 4	...	...	48,895 „ „

80. Colonel Campbell, Superintending Engineer, also appears to have made some calculations. He obtained his result of 61,314 cubic feet by taking a mean between Colonel Dumbletons

Colonel Campbell.

and that calculated by Dickens' formula for a drainage area of 200 square miles.

Colonel Campbell regarded Colonel Dumbleton's flood level as uncertain.

81. Colonel Campbell regarded Colonel Dumbleton's flood level as uncertain, and seems to have attached more importance to results based on drainage area. In acknowledging Colonel Campbell's letter, the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, pointed out that these latter results are also unreliable when the slope of the country is not taken into account.

Drainage area calculated by Lieutenant Manderson.

82. The drainage area was subsequently calculated by Lieutenant (now Major Manderson) at 245 square miles, which, by Colonel Dickens' formula, gives a discharge of 53,000 cubic feet per second "for a country of moderate slope and average soil."

Results arrived at by other observers doubtful.

83. The results arrived at by other observers may be disregarded, as the data on which their calculations are based are doubtful, and, in some instances, obviously erroneous.

Mean discharge.

84. It has been shown that the discharge calculated by Colonel Dumbleton is based upon an almost impossible flood level, still, for safety sake, it may be taken into account in arriving at a mean result on which to base a reliable estimate of the probable amount of water-way required, we have therefore :—

Colonel Dumbleton	...	...	...	84,815
Colonel Campbell	...	...	...	64,314
Colonel Dickens	...	...	...	51,682
Major Manderson	...	...	...	46,000
Undersigned	...	...	...	41,000
Mr. Cregeen	...	...	...	34,249
		MEAN	...	53,677 cubic feet per second.

Water-way proposed.

85. To discharge this flood the following water-way is proposed (*vide* Drawing Nos. 8 and 9) :—

Main channel (left bank) 15 spans of 60 feet.
Minor channel (right bank) 3 spans of 30 feet.

Velocity and afflux due to contracted water-way.

86. Taking 7574 square feet as the sectional area of river unobstructed and in flood, the afflux due to the obstruction caused by contracting the water-way, as above, will be ·371 of a foot and the velocity through the openings 8 feet per second.

Bridge discharge.

87. The bridge is therefore capable of discharging the following flood :—

Left bank bridge	15 × 60 × 10 × 8 =	72,000	cubic feet per second.
Right do.	3 × 30 × 10 × 8 =	7,200	do.
	Total ...	79,200	

The above figures only take into account the water-way to cut-water level, *i.e.*, 5 feet below bottom of girders in the large bridge over main channel, and 6½ feet below bed plates of the small bridge over the minor channel.

Briefly then, the proposed bridge can discharge with ease (leaving a clear headway of between 5 and 6½ feet) a flood exceeding in volume by 28 per cent. the mean result arrived at in paragraph 83. It is, in undersigned's opinion, improbable that such a flood will ever occur.

Further contraction of waterway unadvisable.

88. From the above remarks it may appear that more water-way than is necessary has been provided ; but bearing in mind the question of velocity, it will readily be acceded that any further contraction would be unadvisable.

89. To guard against scour, a flooring of loose boulders has been provided for in accordance with the suggestion of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in his note on the original project.

90. The design consists of 15 spans of 60 feet *clear* with roadway carried on the upper flanges of plate girders, in accordance with Drawing A 260 referred to in enclosure of Director General's Circular No. 2 of the 28th April 1880. Quarter inch web bracing, with iron stiffening pieces, has been substituted for the diagonal arrangement shown in the ferrotype received from Director General. Strain calculations will be found in Appendix No. 5.

Superstructure of design No. 1 carried on piers.

91. The superstructure is carried on piers 66½ feet, centres resting on wells, filled with concrete, sunk to a depth of 34½ feet below bed of river.

Height of bottom of girders above flood level.

92. The bottom of the girders are fifteen feet above bed of river, and five feet above the highest possible flood.

Description of strata forming bed of Ghaggar river.

93. The river bed consists, according to a diagram prepared by the Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, of one foot of fine sand under which coarse gravel is found to a depth of nine feet, then clay to a further depth of five feet. Beyond this depth (fifteen feet) the diagram furnishes no information, but Mr. Rose adds a note to the

effect that the "clay" met with at ten feet is pronounced by General Pollard to be silt and exceedingly treacherous stuff for foundation. Borings of the river-bed, taken in connection with the Umballa water-supply project, show "red clay" and "stiff red clay" at depths varying from sixteen to thirty feet. They also indicate a greater depth of sand above the gravel than that shown in the diagram above referred to. The average depth of this material may be taken as three feet.

Subsidiary bridge and pitched embankment.

94. A subsidiary bridge of 3 spans of 30 feet over the minor channel on the right bank is proposed and boulder pitching across the island between the two bridges.

Water-way of Jhajra Nullah.

95. There is only one other important water-way that needs description, *viz.*, the Jhajra Nullah, crossed twice between Chandigurh and Kalka.

Drainage area and flood discharge.

96. The area in square miles drained by the Jhajra Stream at the upper crossing is 10 and that of the lower crossing 19, the declivity in bed per mile being in the former case 129·72 feet, and in the latter 68·98 feet, giving a resulting maximum velocity, based on flood areas, of 28·6 and 13·5 feet per second respectively. The flood discharge in cubic feet are 7507 and 4620 cubic feet per second.

Water-way provided.

97. As regards water-way, it may be mentioned that the bridges as designed are capable of discharging below cut-water level a flood considerably in excess of the maximum result arrived at, but when the declivity of bed per mile and consequent velocity are borne in mind the liberal margin of safety provided will, perhaps, not be deemed unadvisable. It may be noted too, that the single arched bridge carrying the Kalka-Simla road across this stream at a point two miles above the upper crossing of the proposed railway has a clear span of 52 feet and the water-way does not by any means appear excessive, this being admitted, there is sufficient reason to justfy a more liberal provision lower down where the drainage area is of course greater. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Furnivall proposed two spans of 50 feet for the Jhajra crossing at a point where the drainage area did not exceed twelve square miles.

List of bridges, water-ways, &c.

98. A complete list of bridges and culverts is given in Appendix No. 2, and all required information regarding water-way, cost, &c., thereof, will be found in Forms No. 130D. E. and F.

Prescribed forms appended.

99. The following forms are appended to this report:—

Form	No.	130 (A)	List of Curves.	
,,	,,	(B)	,,	Gradients.
,,	,,	(C)	,,	Ballast.
,,	,,	(D)	,,	Important Water-way.
,,	,,	(E)	,,	Abstract of Water-ways.
,,	,,	(F)	,,	Cost of large Bridges.
,,	,,	(G)	,,	List of Stations.
,,	,,	(H)	,,	Station Machinery.
,,	,,	(I)	,,	,, Buildings.
,,	,,	(J)	,,	Staff quarters.
,,	,,	(K)	,,	Articles required from England.
,,	,,	(L)	,,	Tools and Plant.
,,	,,	(M)	,,	Establishment.

Level Crossings and Cattle Crossings.

100. The positions of Level Crossings and Cattle Crossings are indicated on the longitudinal section. Level Crossing gates, opening across the railway, will be supplied with safety signals in accordance with Type Drawing No. 18A. Indian State Railways.

Level Crossings.

101. There are three Level Crossings of the 1st class proposed, one for the Grand Trunk Road near Umballa, the second for the Umballa and Kalka road in the 33rd mile, and the third in the 36th mile at Kalka.

102. Second class Level Crossings, in accordance with Drawing No. 19, are provided for unmetalled roads and the more important village communications. There are Crossings of this class. Third class or Cattle Crossings, Drawing No. 20, are required for the less important village roads.

Station arrangements and buildings.

103. The Station arrangements are based on State Railway Type Sketches altered to suit local circumstances (*vide* Drawing No. 32). For Station Buildings the designs prepared by Mr. Kirby for the Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway have been adopted.

Line will be Single-road gauge-steel rails.

104. The line will be single throughout (except at stations) on the broad gauge, laid with 62lb. steel rails of State Railway pattern, resting on bearing plates spiked to Deodar Sleepers 9′ × 10″ × 5″, (3′ 1″ centres except at joints where the sleepers will be 2′ 1″ centre to centre). The quantities per mile of permanent-way materials are taken from enclosure No. 1 to Director General of Railways' Circular No. 5, dated 7th June 1881, and the cost, landed at Karachi, has been ascertained from Director of State Railway Stores.

Ballast.

105. The line will be ballasted with broken brick for the first 17 miles, and with broken stone for the remaining 13½. Ballast will be spread fifteen feet wide at bottom and twelve at top. It will be eight inches deep below under surface of sleepers.

106. Fencing will consist of a ditch and mound, of the form and dimensions shown in Drawing No. 23. Surmounting the mound will be a two strand galvanized wire fencing with undressed posts of kikar and stiffening posts. Straining posts of wrought-iron are provided.

Fencing.

107. Building Stone of good quality is not procurable along the lower section of the proposed line, it will therefore be necessary to burn bricks for bridges, culverts and station buildings. On the Upper Section building stone is obtainable.

Supply of materials.

108. Good brick clay exists at various points along the line and bricks of excellent quality can be turned out at reasonable rate; adequate arrangements can be made for lime-burning near Chandigurh, and it may be here noted that a considerable trade in this material alone is likely to spring up by the opening of the railway, as the traffic in lime between Chandigurh and Umballa is already considerable.

Building materials.

109. Deodar sleepers may be obtained in any quantity, and of the very best quality from either Rúpar on the Sutlej, or Abdullapur, (Jagádhri) on the Jumna.

Sleepers.

110. Station and Distant Signals will be in accordance with the detailed drawings prepared by Messrs. Saxby, Farmer & Co., of London, for Indian State Railways. Blood's patent Levers Distant Signals will be provided.

Signals.

111. Staff quarters for Europeans and native officials, as per Form No. 130J., herewith attached, are included in the estimate, and temporary quarters for the construction staff are also provided.

Staff quarters, &c.

112. On the accompanying Index Map will be found diagram sections of both the direct line from Umballa to Kalka and the alternative line (No. 1) *viâ* Rájpura.

Index Map.

113. The centre line is marked out by pegs driven (in straight portions of the line) at intervals of 500 feet and 100 feet apart in curves. Pillars of brick-work set in lime mortar are provided at springing points of curves and at the end of each mile. The alignment passes for the greater part of the way through cultivated land. In dealing with the question of compensation, the average value per acre, deduced from information received from the Civil Officers of the Umballa District, has been taken. Provision has been made, separately, under this head for wells, trees, &c.

Method of marking out the line compensation.

114. Designs for Girders, Permanent-way, Station arrangements, Station Machinery, &c., are based either on State Railway type drawings or recent ferrotypes supplied by the Director General.

Designs based on State Railway type drawings.

115. The following are the principal towns situated on the line of the proposed railway with their population, according to the recent census returns :—

Principal towns on the proposed line of railway and number of inhabitants.

	Population.		Population.
Umballa City ...	26,159	Mubárakpur ...	2,142
Lálru (Patiála) ...	7,011	Chandigurh ..	1,023
Bassi (Kalsia) ...	4,907	Kalka ...	2,117

116. The following towns are situated near the line of railway, or would be accommodated by it :—

Principal towns situated near the proposed line of railway and number of inhabitants.

	Population.		Population.
Umballa Cantonment ...	40,686	Kasauli ...	2,807
Simla ...	12,305	Sabathu ...	2,329
Raipur ...	10,181	Panjokhra ...	2,108
Bannúr ...	6,671	Kotaha ...	1,966
Dagshái ...	6,574	Ramgarh ...	1,916
Mani-Májra ...	4,908	Pinjóre ...	1,223
Kharar ...	4,265	Jutogh ...	953
Naraingarh ...	2,837	Solon ...	579

117. There is a place of some importance in route of which some mention may be made, namely, Pinjóre. The town is situated in the territory of the Maharaja of Patiála, and the road from Umballa to Kalka passes through it. It contains a tahsil, and is well known for its picturesque gardens. The Patiála Government have always been desirous, in the event of a railway being made to Kalka, to have a station at Pinjóre, but unfortunately its position precludes the possibility of meeting their wishes; this is a matter for regret, as there is no doubt a railway station at this town would be regarded as a great boon: but when it is considered that the distance from Pinjóre to the proposed railway terminus at Kalka is only three miles, and that a good metalled road exists connecting the two places, it will, no doubt, be readily conceded that but little inconvenience, if any, is likely to be felt.

The position of the town of Pinjóre precludes provision of a Railway Station.

T. B. MORRIS, M. INST., C.E.,

Executive Engineer, Umballa-Kalka Railway Survey Division.

UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY.

UMBALLA TO KALKA 35·6 MILES.

REVISED GENERAL ABSTRACT OF PROBABLE COST.

Part I.—Direct Charges.

Main head.	Sub-head.	Reference to detailed drawings.	Reference to detailed estimates.	Section I. Umballa to Chandigurh					Section II. Chandigurh to Kalka.					Total for complete line, Umballa to Kalka.						
				No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	Total Rs.	Rate per mile of line Rs.
Preliminary expenses.	1 Survey																			
	2 Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	45,000	45,000	1,264
	3 Establishment																			
Land	1 Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,112	...	...	...	...	23,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Wells, houses, &	...	1	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	64,112	...	...	...	...	24,998	...	...	...	...	89,110	89,110	2,503
					c. ft.		ft.			c. ft.		ft.								
Earth-works ...	1 Cutting	...	...	...	1,602,594	4/	1,000	6,410	...	7,279,484	4/	1,000	29,118	...	8,882,078	4/	1,000	35,528	...	...
	2 Embankment	...	2	...	33,102,526	4/	1,000	1,32,410	...	11,090,719	4/	1,000	44,361	...	44,193,245	4/	1,000	1,76,774	...	...
	3 Turfing and dressing side slopes ...	...	...	...	4,562,093	/8/	100	22,811	...	3,097,396	/8/	100	15,487	...	7,659,489	/8/	100	38,308	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,631	...	...	...	...	88,966	...	...	...	...	2,50,600	2,50,600	7,040
Minor Bridges ..	Minor Bridge	...	3	...	...	...	...	87,517	...	...	...	...	50,589	...	...	...	...	1,38,106	1,38,106	3,330
	1 Ghaggar Bridge	8,89A9	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Lálru	4	...	...	...	...	...	16,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Bassi	7	...	...	...	...	...	16,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Dhabee	7	...	...	...	...	...	16,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		Miles.	Feet																				
MAJOR BRIDGES ...	5 Choeea Nullah	3	6½	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 " "	4	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	4,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Nullah	14	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	9,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Choeea Nullah	24	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 " "	24	3½	12	...	...	...	...	...	4,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Jhajra	30	2½	15, 16, 16A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 "	33	6½	18, 8A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,957	...	...	...	...	93,918	...	...	...	...	3,43,775	3,43,775	9,656
LEVEL CROSSINGS AND HUTS.	1 Level Crossings 1 C.			23	5	1	...	758	each	758	2	...	758	each	1,556	3	...	758	each	2,274	...	...
	2 " " 2 C.			24	...	11	...	305	"	3,355	2	...	305	"	610	12	...	305	"	3,965	...	...
	3 Cattle Crossings			25	...	12	...	254	"	3,048	6	...	254	"	1,524	18	...	254	"	4,572	...	...
	4 Gatekeepers' Huts					12	...	638	"	7,656	4	...	638	"	2,552	16	...	638	"	10,208	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	14,817	...	...	...	...	6,262	...	...	...	...	...	21,019	590
FENCING ...	1 Fencing, including excavation inside ditches			28	6	...	28 Miles	1,579	mile.	44,212	...	9 miles	1,579	miles	14,211	...	37 miles	1,579	mile	58,423	58,423	1,641
MILE AND GRADIENT POSTS.	1 Mile posts erected			47	7	109	...	1·7	each	183	33	...	1·7	each	54	140	...	1·7	each	237	...	...
	2 Gradient					20	...	5	"	100	10	...	5	"	50	25	...	5	"	150	387	11
				...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	104							
ROAD DIVERSION ...	1 Road diversion			...	8	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	12,125	...	...	...	...	17,125	17,125	481
BALLASTING. ..	1 Ballasting			...	9	...	c. ft. 3,042,600	...	%	2,43,408	...	9,64,910	5	%	53,254	...	41,07,510	...	...	2,96,653	2,96,653	8,332
LAYING PERMANENT-WAY.	Laying permanent-way			...	10	...	29 miles	880	miles	25,520	...	10·5 miles	880	mile	9,240	...	39·5 miles	880	mile	34,760	34,760	977
PERMANENT-WAY ...	1 Rails			26	11	...	29 miles	16,006	mile	4,64,174	...	10·5 miles	16,006	mile	1,68,063	...	39·5 miles	16,006	"	6,32,237	...	...
	2 Sleepers						55,500	3·8	each	1,94,250	...	19,425	3·8	each	67,987	...	74,925	3·9	each	2,62,237	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,424	...	...	...	...	2,36,050	...	...	...	...	8,94,474	8,94,474	25,126

UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY—concld.

Main head.	Sub-head.	Reference to detailed drawings.	Reference to detailed estimate.	Section I. Umballa to Chandigurh. No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	Section II. Chandigurh to Kalka. No	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	Total for complete line, Umballa to Kalka. No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	Total Rs.	Rate per mile of line Rs.
Station Buildings	1 Second Class Station at Kalka	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Platform for Ditto		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Third Class Station at Lálru, Mubárakpur and Chandigurh.	36	12	3	...	7,589	each	22,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Platforms for Ditto			3	...	12,513	...	37,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Goods Shed, Kalka	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Platform	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Engine Shed	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Ashpits	46	...	3	...	1,123	...	3,369	1	...	...	...	3,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Pointsmens' Huts		...	6	...	105	each	630	2	...	150	each	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Latrines	45		3	...	350	"	1,050	2	...	350	"	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	65,355	...	...	...	...	74,281	...	...	...	...	1,39,636	1,39,636	3,924
Staff Quarters ...	1 European Quarters	43		2	...	13,700	each	27,400	2	...	13,700	each	27,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Native Clerks	44	13	6	...	1,453	"	8,718	2	...	1,453	"	2,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 " Servants	...		4	...	3,294	"	13,086	2	...	3,294	"	6,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Out buildings, &c.	...		3	...	1,000	"	3,000	1	...	1,000	"	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	52,294		...	...	...	37,894	...	...	...	...	90,188	90,188	2,533

STATION MACHINERY	1 Masonry Tank	...	...	3	...	2,116	each	6,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Waterhoist	32A	...	3	...	1,218	"	3,654	1	...	1,218	each	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Wells	32	14	4	...	1,000	"	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Machinery as per Form H (erected) ...	31		...	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	30,002	...	...	...	...	21,218	...	...	...	...	51,220	51,220	1,410
TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR CONSTRUCTION STAFF.	1 For Executive Engineer	46	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,850	each	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 " Sub-divisional Officer			3	...	1,436	each	4,308	1	...	1,436	"	1,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Lower Subordinates	...	...	8	...	100	"	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Coolies	...	...	20	...	50	"	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Out-offices	...	...	1 set	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,894	9,894	278
		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,608	...	...	...	...	3,286	...	...	...	...	24,80,460	24,80,460	69,676
General Contingencies calculated at 8 per cent.																		1,98,440	1,98,440	
Plant ... ... 4 "																		99,220	99,220	
Establishment ...	1 Direction 2¼ "																	62,013	1,61,629	
	2 Construction as per Form M																	1,19,616	...	
																GRAND TOTAL	...	29,59,740	29,59,740	83,130

T. B. MORRIS, M. I., C.E,

Executive Engineer,

Umballa and Kalka Railway Survey Division.

UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY.

UMBALLA TO KALKA, 35·6 MILES.

REVISED GENERAL ABSTRACT OF PROBABLE COST.

Part II.—Indirect Charges.

(Vide *Circular No. XX, Government of India, dated 7th March 1881.*)

MAIN HEADS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue ...	31,500	Calculated on the total quantity of permanent land required at years' purchase at Rs. 2 per acre.
Charges for exchange on English payments calculated at 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee.	82,574	
Leave and Pension allowances calculated at 20 per cent. on the provision for salaries.	41,956	
Interest on money to be provided during construction, calculated at 4 per cent.	1,18,390	
Total ...	2,74,420	

T. B. MORRIS, M. I., C.E.,

Executive Engineer,

Umballa and Kalka Railway Survey Division.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY FOR A LINE OF RAILWAY FROM KALKA TO SIMLA.

No. 167, dated 29th February 1884.

From—T. B. MORRIS, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the results of the barometrical reconnaissance of the tract of country between Kalka and Simla with a view to railway extension called for by the Government of India in paragraph 4 of letter No. 665 R.C., dated 26th July 1883 to your address. The sketch map and sections marginally noted are also submitted.

(1) Sketch map (shewing routes examined).
(2) Diagram Section, Route A.
(3) Do do. B.
(4) Sections Eastward of Sabathu.

2. In the letter just quoted, it is stated that the value of the Umballa and Kalka Railway project would be very greatly enhanced, both to Government and in the eyes of private promoters, if it could be shown that an extension to Simla was possible. Such an extension to be of value in either aspect, should of necessity serve the three Military Stations of Dugshai, Sabathu, and Jutogh.

Military stations to be served.

3. The routes suggested for examination in the first instance, by the Government of India are—(*a*) one running up the Kassullia river from Kalka to a point 4000 feet high, just below Dharumpore and Dugshai, and thence to tunnel through the saddle which connects them and emerge at the same height in the valley down

Routes suggested for examination by the Government of India.

which the Sabathu road runs, and so on to the latter place. From Sabathu two routes are suggested, one turning back eastward round the hills and passing below the Kiarighât bungalow to the narrow saddle about 5 miles from Simla and so on round Prospect Hill to Jutogh, the other continuing past Sabathu, crossing the Dabar river with as little loss of level as may be, and then working up some one of the valleys in the direction of Haut or even Erki, and so round to Jutogh. The Government of India add, that if the feasibility of such a line with even a ruling gradient of 1 in 30 and a length of 50 to 57 miles, were established, it would improve the character of the whole project, and might eventually, after the line to Kalka was at work, be found not financially impracticable.

Barometrical reconnaissance of the routes ordered.

4. The Government of the Punjab was accordingly requested to arrange for a barometrical reconnaissance of the routes referred to, and to report the result to the Government of India. The necessary field operations were, under your instructions, commenced by me in November, and completed early in January; some 90 miles of route surveys were made with the chain and prismatic compass and numerous barometrical observations taken for altitudes. Before, however, entering into a description of the routes examined, it may not be out of place to describe briefly the position and physical features of the various stations it is considered necessary the railway should serve, and to add a short descriptive account of the cart road from Kalka to Simla.

Position of Kalka.

5. Kalka (where it is proposed to terminate the broad gauge railway from Umballa and to commence the narrow gauge line to Simla) is a small town in British territory situated on the right bank of the Jhajra stream, where it debouches from the hills. It is 38 miles from Umballa Cantonment and 57½ from Simla. The height of the place above sea level is about 2,183 feet.

Position of Simla and description of Cart Road.

6. Simla is situated on the ridge dividing the waters of the Jumna river from those of the Sutlej. Its highest point above sea level is 8048 feet and the average level of the station may be taken as 7220 feet. It is connected with Kalka by a metalled road 57½ miles in length. This road may fairly be described as practically following the natural watershed, and is actually carried along the ridge itself in four or five places. The alignment is in many places extremely tortuous, and gradients from 1 in 14 to 1 in 20 occasionally occur. The chief obstacle is the Baroghât ascent, in the 22nd mile from Kalka. This ridge is crossed at a level of 5841 feet, and the road is then carried towards Simla by descending gradients, some as steep as 1 in 18 for over four miles. From Solon in the 28th to Khandaghât in the 37th mile from Kalka, the approach to Simla is again a descent, but with easy gradients averaging 1 in 120.

7. From Kandaghât to Badaighât in the 53rd mile (where the road gains the ridge at a height of 6070 feet) the ascent is tolerably steady, and the gradient generally speaking easy. From Badaighât to Simla the average ascent is 1 in 21, but gradients as steep as 1 in 14 are met with.

Description of the Military Stations of Dagshai, Sabathu and Solon.

8. Dagshai is the most important military station between Kalka and Simla. It occupies a commanding position above the cart road, 18 miles from Kalka and 39 from Simla. Its highest point above sea level is 6087 feet. The next largest is Sabathu, situated on a ridge, about 12 miles by road to the north-west of Dagshai. The highest point, within cantonment boundary, is the site occupied by the hospital 4534 feet. The general level of the station is 500 feet lower. From Sabathu to the toll bar on the 17th mile of the Kalka-Simla Road, there is an unmetalled road, 10 miles in length; there is also a bridle road connecting Sabathu with Solon, another military station situated on the Cart Road, 27 miles from Kalka and 30 from Simla. The highest point on the ridge within the Cantonment boundary of Solon is 5165 feet.

Description of the Military Station of Jutogh.

9. Jutogh may be described as the Cantonment of Simla. It lies about 5 miles due west of the latter station. The highest point is 6775, but the general level of the inhabitated part of the station is some 400 feet lower.

Description of the Convalescent Depôt of Kasauli.

10. The Convalescent Depôt of Kasauli is not mentioned in the letter of the Government of India as one of the military stations which the proposed railway must of necessity serve, but as it will be shown further on that it may, if considered desirable, be included in the scheme, the position of the place and its height may as well be stated. Kasauli is situated on an outer ridge of the Himalayas, 9 miles north of the town of Kalka by the bridle road. The highest point of the ridge is 6322 feet above sea level, and the general level of the station itself is about 6000 feet.

Description of Route A.

11. I will now describe the first route suggested for examination by the Government of India, *viz.*, from Kalka *viâ* Kassullia River, Sabathu, Haut, and Jutogh, to Simla. It is indicated on accompanying sketch map by a red dotted line and referred to as Route A. A diagram section of it is also submitted, showing at a glance, the length of line, nature of gradients, position of proposed stations and tunnels (*vide* Diagram section A).

12. The line commences by a junction with the proposed Umballa and Kalka Railway at Kalka, then winding round the base of the Ramgarh hill, strikes in on the right bank of the Kassullia River which it ascends by a gradient of 1 in 40. At 14½ miles a height of 4000 feet is reached, and here the station for Dagshai would be placed on the level.

13. At 15th mile the tunnel under the Dharumpore-Dagshai ridge begins and emerges two miles further on in the valley (Kothar) down which the road to Sabathu runs. The tunnel is graded to drain both to the north-west and south-east, and may be worked, during construction, from both ends (as well as by shafts).

Position of proposed station for Sabathu.

14. Down the valley of the Kothar River (from 17 to miles 25½) the gradient is 1 in 39. A level stretch of 2000 feet is here provided at a height of 2850, for the Sabathu station.

15. Passing the Sabathu station, the line continues to descend, on a gradient 1 in 38 till the narrow rocky ridge between the Kuthar and Gumbar Rivers is reached. This is proposed to be pierced by a tunnel 500 yards in length, the line emerging at 28½ miles on the left bank of the Gumbar River, just below the junction of the Dabar River, and near the suspension bridge carrying the old road from Kalka to Simla across the former stream.

16. Crossing the Gumbar by three spans of 40 feet each, the line would run on the level along the right bank, for about 600 yards as far as the point where the Kuniar (or Haut) River joins the Gumbar. Here the ascent to Jutogh and Simla would begin by an easy gradient of 1 in 58 along the right bank of the Kuniar stream to the town of Haut mile 35½.

Town of Haut (in Kuniar).

17. Haut is the chief town in Kuniar territory and the residence of the Thakur of that State. There appears to be a considerable quantity of grain produced there, and the quality of the ata from that locality is said to be much appreciated in Simla.

Position of proposed station for Jutogh.

18. From Haut the line ascends, on a gradient of 1 in 44, passing in low cutting through the ridge at the head of the Kuniar River where it (Route A) enters the valley of the Kuni River, and ascends the left bank on the same gradient, *viâ* the villages of Sutrol and Kupradi, to the Erki road ridge (on the north side of Jutogh) through which it passes by a tunnel 300 yards long. The alignment would then be carried along the northern slope of Jutogh as far as 62 miles 1 furlong, to the spur on which the village of Dhenda is situated. This would be a good site for the Jutogh station, being only 150 feet below the general level of cantonments.

Position of terminus at Simla.

19. From Jutogh the ascent to Simla would be on a gradient of 1 in 10. The alignment passing along the northern slope of Prospect Hill (below the road) and tunnelling through the ridge (under the Boileaugunge Bazar) emerges below the cart road at the height of 6460 feet. The line would then continue on the same gradient *viâ* Merlin Lodge and below Dovedell to Glen Hogan, where the Simla station would be placed at a height of 6749 feet above sea level. Total length of line 67 miles.

Modification in Route A.

20. The route just described, although practically one of those suggested for examination by the Government of India, does not, it will be seen, cross the Dabar River at all. This modification was necessary owing to the nature of the ground, which would not admit of that line of drainage being crossed with tolerably good gradients and then working up any of the valley in the Haut direction.

Route A not recommended for adoption.

21. Although Route A is a good one in point of gradients and in affording direct communication between Jutogh and Simla, I do not recommend its adoption on the following grounds.

Grounds for objection against Route A.

22. In the first place four tunnels (aggregating 3 miles in length) would be required, one of which, under the Dharumpore-Dagshai ridge, *being two miles long*. Again heavy rock, cutting would be unavoidable where the line passes below Jutogh. The cost of these works would alone be very great, sufficiently so in my opinion to render the adoption of the route prohibitory. The low level on which the Dagshai and Sabathu stations would be placed is another serious objection. The former would be 1750 feet below the general level of Dagshai Cantonment, and the latter 1150 feet lower than the Sabathu Parade-ground, and 1650 below the Hospital.

Alternative Route *viâ* Erki abandoned.

23. As a modification of the Kuniar route (A) that *viâ* Erki has also been suggested, but I find, after a careful examination of that part of the country, that the drainage lines of the Goge River flowing from the north into the Gumbar, would render railway communication between that place and Simla exceedingly difficult, I have therefore abandoned that route.

Description of Route (B) recommended for adoption—continued.

24. The second route suggested by the Government of India for examination, *viz.*, turning back eastward from Sabathu and passing below Kiarighât and so on *viâ* Budaighât to Jutogh and Simla, is that with certain modifications, which to my mind, most strongly recommends itself for adoption in every important

consideration, such as economical construction, easy gradients, and serving all military stations *en route*. It would be necessary, however, instead of striking off from Sabathu in a direct course eastward as suggested, to take over more to the south-east in the direction of Solon and thereby head the lines of drainage instead of crossing them. A glance at the two sections C and D, herewith submitted, will convey some idea of the physical features of the country eastward of Sabathu and show how unsuitable it is for a railway one, (C) is a section of the existing bridle road from Sabathu to Kathlighât on the 46th mile of the cart road, and the other, (D) a section taken along the line of country from the same place, to Wakanaghât on the cart road.

Description of Route (B) recommended for adoption. Position of proposed Stations for Dagshai and Dharumpore.

25. The route therefore recommended for adoption, as in every way the best, is that indicated on accompanying sketch map in green dotted lines and referred to as Route B. A Diagram section of it is submitted showing the nature of the gradients, stations served, and length of line. It commences by a junction with the proposed Umballa and Kalka Railway at Kalka and striking up the right bank of the Kassullia Nulla, on a gradient of 1 in 35, gains a height, in 15½ miles, of 4500 feet. Here there would be a tunnel, about 500 yards in length, through the Dharumpore spur, the line emerging on the level, south of the toll bar ridge near Barakhar, a good and convenient site for the Dagshai and Dharumpore station.

26. The line would continue on the level (and straight) as far as 16 miles 3 furlongs, passing under the cart road, near the toll bar by a tunnel 300 yards long, and entering the valley of the Kothar river at a height of 4500 feet. Then descending by a gradient 1 in 50, the alignment would strike in on the Sabathu-Dharumpore Road at 18¾ miles from Kalka and continue along it, on the level as far as Sabathu.

Description of the Route (B) recommended for adoption. Position of proposed station for Sabathu.

27. The Sabathu station would occupy a site near the Roman Catholic Chapel, about 200 feet above the parade-ground and 254 feet below the level of the Station Hospital.

28. From Sabathu the alignment would take a south-easterly course, on an ascending gradient of 1 in 84, *viâ* the Dabar and Blini Rivers and join the Simla cart road near the 26th mile post from Kalka. A fair bridle road already exists along the portion of the route, but a fresh alignment would be required for railway purposes.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Position of proposed station for Solon.

29. From mile 35½ the line would follow the cart road (with slight deviations) on a gradient of 1 in 39, to Solon where a station would be placed on the level (just below Cantonments) at a height above sea level of 5000 feet.

30. From the 37th mile (Solon) the line would descend by gentle gradients for 8½ miles to the ridge at Khandaghât where the waters of the Jumna and Sutlej Rivers divide. Between Solon and Khandaghât, the rails might (with slight deviations here and there) be laid along the cart road, strengthening (or constructing new bridges) wherever necessary.

31. From Khundaghât to Shalighât (46½ mile of cart road and 56th mile of railway) a new alignment on a gradient 1 in 50 would be better than keeping to the cart road, as the gradients of the latter are, in places, unsteady, and the course of the road itself is more or less tortuous. The new alignment (*vide* accompanying Diagram section) would pass below the present road and through the Kiarighât spur by a tunnel 100 yards long.

32. At (or near) Shalighât the line would again strike in on the cart road and continue along it (with occasional deviations,) as far as the Badaighât ridge (52 mile post of cart road and 62 of Railway). The gradients and the section are very easy, the steepest being 1 in 79.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Position of proposed terminus at Simla.

33. At Badaighât (6073 feet) the branch to Jutogh would strike off, the main line ascending to Simla, by new alignment below the cart road, on a gradient of 1 in 34. The Simla Station would be placed on the level, at a height of 6749 feet above sea level, and would occupy the same site as that described for route (A), *viz.*, Glen Hogan just below the old cemetery and about 200 yards to the south of new Secretariat Buildings of the Government of India. One or two houses would have to be purchased on the station site. Total length of line from Kalka *viâ* Sabathu, 67 miles.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Position of proposed terminus (Jutogh Branch).

34. The Jutogh Branch would be on an ascending gradient of 1 in 55, and its length from the junction with the main line at Badaighât, 2 miles 3 furlongs. The station would be placed on the level at an elevation of 6300 feet in a convenient situation between two roads about 200 yards to the south-west of the Artillery Mess.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Kasauli Branch.

35. In describing the position of Kasauli, I have already mentioned that the station does not appear to be one of those which the Government of India considers it a *sine quâ non* to serve, but in case it may be deemed necessary, at some future time to connect it with the Railway system, I have shown that a branch to that place 4 miles in length from Dharumpore (*viâ* Sanawar) may be constructed on a gradient of 1 in 30.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Position of proposed station for Kasauli.

36. The Kasauli station might be placed at an elevation of 5204 feet on the open ground near Ghurkal about ½ a mile to the east of the Dâk Bungalow.

Lengths of Routes A and B. Considerations of cost, &c.

37. The length of Route (B) from Kalka to Simla, is, it will be seen, the same as that of route A, *viz.* 67 miles, but taking the Jutogh Branch into consideration, the former would be longer than the latter by 2 miles 3 furlongs. Notwithstanding this increased length of line, Route

B would be by far a cheaper line to construct than the alternative Route (A) *viâ* Kuniar. There would be no expensive bridging on the former route as it holds the drainage as much as possible, and is in fact, a ridge line in several places; but it is in the costly operation of tunnelling that Route B stands out distinctly in a more favorable light than the rival route, the total length of tunnels on the former being only 1100 yards against 5200 yards on the latter.

Important advantages in connection with Route.

38. Apart from the main consideration of cost, which I have shown is clearly in favor of Route B, it also possesses the important advantage of serving not only Dagshai, Sabathu and Jutogh, but *all* military stations between Kalka and Simla. The railway station moreover, for the two most important cantonments, *viz.*, Dagshai and Sabathu, would be placed at a much higher level and in a position more fully meeting requirements than in Route A. It may also be pointed out, as regards Solon (which would be served by Route B and altogether excluded in the other route) that there is a Brewery established there, in connection with which a considerable amount of traffic might be expected.

39. Again it is a distinct argument in favor of Route B that it admits of the Convalescent Depôt of Kasauli being served by a shorter and less expensive branch than would be possible from Route A, as the point of junction in the former case would be 300 feet higher than in the latter.

Extensions beyond Simla.

40. It does not, I understand, come within the scope of my instructions to discuss the feasibility of extensions beyond Simla. I will merely remark therefore that, if, in course of time, owing to the growing importance of Simla the requirements of the station for increased facilities in the supply and transport of building materials and fuel call for it, that an extension to Mashobra and down the spur to Naldera in the direction of the timber depôt of Suni on the Sutlej is possible at a reasonable cost.

Traffic question not entered into. Financial success.

41. It would be premature in the absence of detailed surveys and estimates to enter into the question of probable traffic that would accrue to a line of railway between Kalka and Simla and to express an opinion as to *how far* the line will prove financially successful (nor have I been called upon to do so), but, in a general way knowing approximately what the annual maundage is, to and from the hills, and how many travellers pass up and down, also bearing in mind the success of the Darjeeling line and the importance that must attach to a railway connecting with the plains so many Military Stations and the summer capital of the Government of India, I have not the slightest doubt that the line economically constructed, would pay handsomely.

Proposed gauge. Description of *Darjeeling Line.*

42. The proposed railway would, as regards gauge (2 feet; weight of rail 40lbs.) and description of rolling stock, be similar to the Darjeeling line. From a report dated 22nd January 1882 by the late Mr. Dodley, Executive Engineer, on the general features of that line, I see that the gradients vary from 1 in 19 to 1 in 28, the sharpest curve is 48 feet radius, and the sharpest curve, on a steep gradient, is 70 feet radius, on a gradient, of 1 in 23. There are about 9 miles of a continuous ascent 1 in 19 to 1 in 20, and about 8 miles of 1 in 22, the remainder of the ascent is 1 in 28. This description refers to the line as at first constructed, but I understand it was found somewhat difficult to work, and the Directors have since raised additional Capital with a view to making the ruling gradient 1 in 28 and the minimum radius of curvature 70 feet. The goods rolling stock used is, I see by the drawings, provided with Clemenson's system of flexible wheel base designed to traverse a curve of 50 feet radius.

Minimum radius of curvature. Proposed gradients.

43. In the Simla Railway case the nature of the country would also necessitate the adoption of sharp curves, but I do not anticipate that the minimum radius need be less than 70 feet. As regards gradients the proposed line (Route B recommended for adoption) compares very favorable with the Darjeeling line, the steepest gradient on the former being 1 in 34 (and this only for a length, at the end of the line of about 4 miles) whilst on the remaining 63 miles the gradients are particularly easy for a mountain railway varying from 1 in 35 to 1 in 211.

Scope of report. Detailed Survey of Route B recommended.

44. This report only deals with the question of establishing the feasibility of a narrow gauge railway from Kalka to Simla, and is based, as I have already mentioned, on a barometrical reconnaissance, rough surveys, and existing maps. The important question of probable cost of the line cannot therefore be entered into. Should the Government of India desire information on this point, I would beg to suggest the advisability of having Route B actually staked out and detailed plans and sections prepared with a view to framing an estimate of probable cost.

Appendix. Barometrical Heights.

45. In the appendix to this report will be found a statement exhibiting the barometrical height of all the leading points of observation. These heights are worked out from Mackesy's Tables and are based on approxmiately simultaneous readings for pressure and temperature at the Quarter Master General's Office, Simla, and at the various places *en route*. The height of the Quarter Master General's Office above sea level has been, I understand, accurately determined to be 7016 feet and this is the datum assumed.

T. B. MORRIS, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Umballa-Kalka Railway Survey Division.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th JUNE 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the past week all over the Madras Presidency; but except in the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Malabar, and Travancore, the fall has not been heavy. More rain is wanted. In Mysore slight rain has fallen throughout the province, and in Coorg it has been beneficial for agricultural operations. Rain has been general in the Bombay Presidency, but more is wanted in several districts to facilitate sowing operations. The Berars have received a fair quantity, but in Hyderabad the fall of the week has been insufficient for sowings. Showers have fallen throughout the Central India States and Rajputana, having been heaviest in the districts of Indore, Sutna, Neemuch, and Goona in the former, and in the districts of Abu, Meywar, Ajmere, Marwar, Kotah, and Jeypore in the latter. In the Central Provinces rain has been general, and in several districts very heavy. Rain has fallen in all districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but unequally and as yet insufficiently. In the Punjab good falls are reported from most districts, and prospects are said to have improved.

In Burma heavy rain continues to fall, and in Assam the fall, though below that of last week, has been fair.

In Bengal there has been good rain throughout the province; in Chittagong and Cuttack the fall was especially heavy.

The last weather report, dated 26th instant, of the Meteorological Department, shows a sudden cessation of rain in North-Western and Central India. In Southern and Western India there have been some insignificant falls of rain; but in Orissa, Ganjam, and at Patna and Lahore the showers have been heavier.

Agricultural prospects remain unchanged in Madras. *Kharif* operations are being actively carried on everywhere; sowings have commenced in Central India and Rajputana and are in active progress in Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces. In Bengal harvesting of early paddy, *mung*, and *cheena* (millet) is nearly over in places and prospects of standing crops are good. In Assam rice and sugarcane are doing well, but the prospects of tea are not very favourable in Cachar.

Prices are for the most part stationary.

The public health is generally good. In Tanjore and Dharwar the mortality from cholera has been heavy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 25th)		
Bellary ...	·13 (average)	Cultivation operations suspended from want of rain. Thirty-six deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·70 (average)	Agricultural operations almost at a standstill from insufficiency of rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·32 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; cholera in one taluk.
Kistna ...	2·42 (average)	Small-pox and fever in places. Canal supply insufficient; river below anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·86 (average)	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts; harvest paddy, yield half; agricultural operations progressing. Small-pox prevalent; 2 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·35 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* attacked by insects; harvest dry crops, outturn about average. Fever in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·20 (average)	Standing crops generally good; want of rain in parts; harvest paddy, cotton, and indigo, outturn below average. 540 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·03 (average)	Small-pox slight in parts; 3 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	7·61 (average)	Transplanting of paddy commenced in parts. Small-pox slight in nine taluks and fever in two; 5 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	3·97	Crops reviving; harvest early rice crop in one division, yield below average. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 25th)		
Karachi ...	Rain during last week, average of four stations, ·99.	Strong monsoon winds. River at Kotri on 23rd, 13 feet 10 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in four talukas and cattle-disease in three; a case of small-pox occurred in Karachi on 11th and proved fatal on 15th; no other cases since; disease also in seventeen villages in district; 9 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 30 remaining sick. *Rabi* 1,295—41,551 acres less than that of previous *rabi*; assessment Rs. 62,099 less; produce 13 annas in rupee, loss due to scanty rainfall and deficiency of water. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 32, in Kotri 30, 30 and 42, in Sakro 16, 28 and 36, and in Shahbunder 20, 36 and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in six talukas, averaging 1·26.	River at Kotri on 23rd, 13 feet 10 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in ten, fever in two, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	1·49	Total rainfall 1·82. Manuring operations continue. Cholera in Parantij—27 cases, 7 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	·88	Total rainfall 1·18. Cholera subsiding; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in mild form in Naosari. Sowing operations commenced in some places in Baroda and Naosari divisions. *Bajri* 32 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	3·93	Total rainfall 4·29. *Kharif* sowings commenced; *juari* 30 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain everywhere	More rain wanted. *Kharif* sowings commenced in places. Public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Sinnar, Chandor, and Kalvan. Cattle-disease in Kalvan. Insects like locusts reported in Niphad; measures in progress to kill them. *Bajri* 28¼, wheat 34⅓, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily, except on 24th; heavy on 19th, 20th and 22nd. Total of week 8·39.	Total rainfall to date 13·06, being 4·64 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm to 3° cool; vapour in air normal, abnormal wind southerly on 19th, afterwards westerly.
Poona ...	Showery weather; maximum rainfall 2·19 at Khadkalla, minimum ·32 at Khed.	Sowing operations retarded for want of more rain. Prices—*bajri* and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 26 pounds each.
Ahmednagar ...	1·60 in Parner; 1·38 in Rahuri; 1·29 in Sheogaon; 1·08 in Nevasa; slight in the other talukas.	Sowing of early *kharif* crops in progress in Sheogaon and Akola. No fresh attacks of cholera and no deaths. Slight cattle-disease in Nevasa. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Parner; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Parner.
Sholapur ...	·19 in Barsi; ·36 in Karwal.	*Kharif* sowings retarded for want of rain; *juari* 40 pounds 17 tolas and *bajri* 42 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in most stations, varying from ·85 in Murgad to ·06 in Mundargi.	Heavy rain urgently required to enable rice and other early crops to be sown. Cholera is spreading, only two out of eleven talukas being exempt from it, and total deaths from it during the week 331; fever and small-pox also prevail. Scarcity of water experienced in certain villages of six talukas. *Juari* 51 to 77 pounds and rice 27 to 39 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 7·77; Kumpta, 13·48; Sirsi, 3·17; and Haliyal ·39.	Total rainfall 20·27. Sowing operations continue. Common rice—Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox in Sirsi 5 cases, in Haliyal 2, in Kumpta 13 deaths, Bhatkal 5, Siddapur 1, and Supa 1.
Rajkot ...	7·78	Total rainfal 8·02. General health good. Weather cloudy. Fever in Nawanagar, Jetpur, and Manekrada. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the presidency; more wanted for sowing operations in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Dharwar, Satara, and Belgaum. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in a few villages in six talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in eight districts; cattle-disease in six; fever and small-pox in twelve.
Bengal—(June 25th)		
Chittagong ...	14·58	Incessant rain. Paddy being transplanted. Prices steady. Public health improving. Cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	3·35	Land being cultivated for *sali* and *roachia* paddy; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·10	Cultivation of *amun* paddy progressing; recent rain has done much good; prospects of paddy and sugarcane favourable. Price of common rice stationary. Health good. Cattle-disease reported from Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	·81	Weather showery and cloudy, with easterly winds. Standing crops generally doing well, but the light rain will check transplanting late paddy. Rivers low for the time of the year.
Rajshahye ...	1·39	Prospects of crops generally good. Health improved.
Burdwan ...	·88	Agricultural operations going on satisfactorily; prospects of crops good.
Rungpore ...	1·57	Weather cloudy. *Amun* paddy being transplanted in some places; prospects of crops favourable. Price of rice three to four rupees per maund. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	4·07	Sugarcane, indigo, *murwa*, and indian-corn doing well; paddy being transplanted. Prospects continue hopeful. Rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	1·19	*Mung*, *kaoni*, *cheena* yielded fair outturn; weeding brisk. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair.
Patna ...	1·42	Ploughing and sowing of paddy going on. Prices stationary. Cholera still in Barrh and Behar subdivisions.
Durbhunga ...	1·09	*Bhadoi* crops doing well. More rain required for transplanting paddy. Prices fallen slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·71	Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing going on. Prices of food-grains continue high. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported from certain places; general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	9·46	Weather cloudy. Sowing of paddy still going on; plants growing well in some places. Price of rice stationary. Cholera reported from parts of Kendrapara; otherwise public health good. Rivers rising.
		General Remarks.—The rains appear to have set in in many districts; there has been a good general rainfall during the week; the fall was heavy in Chittagong, Cuttack, and in some other districts. Agricultural prospects fair; harvesting of early paddy in Dacca and that of *mung* and *cheena* in Mozufferpore nearly over; in Purneah *cheena*, *mung*, and *kaoni* yielded a fair outturn; prospects of standing crops good. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox are still reported from some places; otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 24th)	1·6	Ploughing commenced. Cholera, small-pox, and fever in places. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain all over the district between 20th and 23rd, average 1·3.	Monsoon evidently commenced. Prices risen. Health good; cholera nearly disappeared.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	Heavy rain, apparently general on 23rd instant.	Easterly winds; weather cloudy. Rice sown. Health generally good. Prices easy.
Jhansi („ 24th)	Partial showers.	Heavy clouds throughout the week. Ploughing for *kharif* commenced. Prices rising. Cholera is reported from Margahasta, pargana Garotha. Scarcity of fodder and water continues.
Agra („ 23rd)	·1 to ·8 in four parganas.	Fever in one pargana; very little cholera in city and in two parganas. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 24th)	General rain on 19th and 20th, averaging more than 1·0.	Ploughing everywhere progressing. Prices tend to rise slightly. Health of people and cattle remains good.
Meerut („ „)	2·1; Mowana, 4·5; Bagpat, 3·5; Ghaziabad, 1·3; Hapur, 1·8; Sirdhana, 2·1; Garmukhtesur, 1·4.	Ploughing commenced everywhere; *chari* already sown under irrigation. Health good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain all over the district.	General health good; cholera in Eastern Kumaun abating. Crop prospects good; weeding being done. Cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Fatehgarh („ „)	3·5 throughout the night at Fatehgarh; Aligarh and Kanouj also reported rain yesterday.	East wind throughout the week. Health good. No cattle-disease. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	·9; Maliabad, ·3; Mohanlalgunge, ·5.	Weather continues cloudy. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Health of people generally good; 1 or 2 cases of cholera reported in the city. Condition of cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	·13 rain fell at Sadr on 17th instant.	Prices almost stationary. Wind easterly; sky cloudy. Great scarcity of water. Sugarcane doing well; *makai* being transplanted. Small-pox decreasing.
Sitapur („ 24th)	·4 to 1·6 rain fell in district during week.	Agricultural work in progress everywhere. Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·5 on 24th instant at Sadr.	Sugarcane coming on well. Markets well stocked; prices steady. Small-pox in three tahsils. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 23rd)	2·9 rain at Sadr on 23rd instant.	Wind easterly. Cholera continues. Markets well stocked; prices remain steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·1 rain at Bhognipur on 19th and ·8 on 23rd morning at Cawnpore.	Sky cloudy and every prospect of more rain. Cholera and small-pox still linger; otherwise health of people good. Slight cattle-disease in pargana Rasulabad continues.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, and the monsoon appears to have set in, but mildly and unequally. Ploughing and manuring for the *kharif* are in progress. Markets are well supplied; prices show a tendency to rise in a few districts, but are generally stationary. The condition of cattle continues on the whole good. Some cholera, small-pox, and fever continues, but in a diminished form in many districts. The general health is good.
Punjab—(June 24th)		
Delhi ...	6·70 up to 23rd	*Kharif* ploughing in progress. Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Sufficient rain having fallen generally, all lands will be sown. Prices steady.
Umballa ...	1·0	Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	2·80	Health good, except that there is small-pox in the villages of Jullundur and the Kartarpur thanas. Prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Amritsar ...	.....	Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	3·0	Small-pox still continues in city. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	3·70	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	0·90	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	0·60	Health good. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	1·10	Health good. *Kharif* crops flourishing. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·40	Health good. Prospects improving. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	0·20	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in most districts. Small-pox in the Jullundur villages and Kartarpur thanas; also in the Sialkot city; cholera continues in Kangra, elsewhere the health of the province is generally good. *Kharif* sowings in progress; prospects improved.
Central Provinces—(June 25th)		
Nagpur ...	1·87	Weather showery, with high wind at times. Prospects good. Co[illegible] sowings begun. Small-pox and cattle-disease abatin[illegible] More [illegible] wanted. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	9·67	Rains commenced from 18th. Weather cloudy and rainy. [illegible] progressing fast; sowings commenced in some place[illegible] good. Wheat 27 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	Heavy rain; 7·68 on 21st.	Cotton and *juari* sowings have commenced. Small-pox sli[illegible] Prices easy.
Seoni ...	13·09; heavy fall of 11 inches on 21st.	*Kharif* sowings commenced. Cattle-disease continues. Fever prevalent. Prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	4·13	Weather rainy and cloudy. Ploughing continues. Fever prevalent; small-pox—40 cases, 1 death. Wheat 22 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	5·49; heavy rain on 21st.	Sowings commenced. Three cases of cholera. Wheat 18, *juari* 24¼, and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	11·17; heavy rain on 21st.	Rice sowings commenced. Public health good. Rice 23½ and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	3·60	Weather rainy and cool. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 26¼ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and rainy. Health and prospects good.
British Burma—		
Akyab ...	14·98	Total rainfall 46·86. Ploughing commenced.
Rangoon ...	4·80	Total rainfall 24·72. Some small-pox and cholera in Rangoon town.
Bassein ...	3·37	Total rainfall 17·44. Slight small-pox in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·83	Total rainfall 28·90. Small-pox prevalent in two townships Ploughing progressing.
Thonegwa ...	4·69	Total rainfall 31·57. Cholera prevalent; slight small-pox.
Kyoukphyoo ...	13·68	Total rainfall 32·72. One death from cholera. Ploughing progressing
Sandoway (June 14th)	9·82	Total rainfall 22·73.
" (" 21st)	6·60	Total rainfall 29·33. Ploughing progressing.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Cholera prevalent. Ploughing progressing.
Pegu ...	9·57	Total rainfall 27·40.
Tharrawaddy ...	6·90	Total rainfall 23·05. Slight cholera. Ploughing commenced.
Prome ...	4·22	Total rainfall 11·74. Slight cholera and small-pox.
Toungoo ...	4·30	Total rainfall 17·35.
Henzada ...	5·40	Total rainfall 20·31. Some small-pox and cholera.
Thayetmyo ...	2·57	Total rainfall 8·48. One death from cholera. Ploughing commenced.
Shwaygyin ...	9·23	Total rainfall 27·79.
Tavoy ...	4·05	Total rainfall 28·17. Slight small-pox.
Mergui ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera, chiefly in Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions. Ploughing progressing. Rainfall normal.
Assam—(June 24th)		
Gauhati ...	1·32	Weather hot. Crop being gathered and prospects favourable; sugarcane doing well; ploughing for *sali* just commenced; prospects of tea fair. Public health good.
Sylhet ...	5·33	Rice crop doing well; tea rather backward in some localities.
Cachar ...	2·44	Weather very warm. Reaping of *aus* and cultivation of *sail* *asra* crops continues. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. Prospe[illegible] tea not very favourable; red spider very general; yield much [illegible] hind last year; results for June very poor. Cholera and small [illegible] abating.
Dibrugarh ...	1·74	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 25th)		
Bangalore ...	·04	Crops generally in good condition; prospects favourable. Health good.
Mysore	·35; slight rain has fallen throughout the province—Tumkur, ·90; Chickgalur, ·51.	
Mercara ...	9·1	The seasonable rain is proving advantageous for agricultural operations; coffee prospects poor.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 25th)		
Amraoti ...	1·53	Weather cloudy and hot. Cotton sowings commenced: Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·86	Cotton sowings commenced in places.
Hyderabad ...	·47 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 4·24. Rainfall of the week insufficient for sowing operations. Cholera broken out in one taluka, in others general; health good. Prices—wheat 13¼, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 15¾, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* 20 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 25th)		
Indore	5·15	Total rainfall 5·7. Health and prospects good. Ploughing commenced. Weather much cooler.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·55	Total rainfall 2·48. Health good.
Sutna ...	2·26	Monsoon set in. Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	1·84	Weather cloudy and warm; more rain is expected to fall. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Public health good.
Ujjeina ...	1·83	Weather cloudy and cold. Health good. Ploughing commenced.
Ratlam ...	.....	No report received.
Sehore ...	0·6	Total rainfall 2·1; weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	1·36	Total rainfall 1·91. Weather seasonable. Public health fair; slight cholera reported in the Chhatarpur.
Manpur ...	0·95	Health and prospects good.
Rajputana—(June 25th)		
Abu (June 25th)	5·61	Seasonable wind; clouds dispersing.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	·60	A little water in tanks; wells fair. Health good. Ploughing and sowing commenced. High winds; weather cloudy.
Marwar („ 20th)	1·65	Fifteen days water in tanks. Health good. Ploughing commenced. Weather cloudy. Prices falling.
Meywar („ 22nd)	4·10	Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Ploughing about to commence.
Harowti („ 21st)	Deolee, 1·18; Tonk, ·99; Kotah, 1·75; Shahpura, 1·16.	Weather cloudy and cool. *Kharif* operations commenced. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	·82	Health good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	4·83	Rain has enabled ploughing which was impossible before. Health good
Jeypore („ „)	1·64	Cholera still reported from districts. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ „)	Average 1·50	Ploughing and sowing begun. Tanks filling. Health good.
Nepal—(June 20th)		
Katmandu ...	2·57	Weather hot and damp. Transplanting of rice in full progress.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,848	6,837 0 0	37,509 20	2,743 7 0	67 8 0	9,647 15 0	1,823½	646½	2,470
Or per mile of railway	207	119 8 5	655 30	47 15 5	1 2 11	168 10 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	103,977	56,437 10 0	3,40,360 0	24,951 14 9	602 14 0	81,992 6 9	17,372½	6,700½	24,073
Total for 11 weeks ...	115,825	63,274 10 0	3,77,869 20	27,695 5 9	670 6 0	91,640 5 9	19,196	7,347	26,543
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,375	6,721 8 7	41,357 30	3,558 4 0	130 15 0	10,410 11 7	1,755	639	2,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	216	117 8 2	723 10	62 3 4	2 4 7	182 9 1	.....	.....	.....
Ditto corresponding date of last year	120,163	68,114 8 6	3,82,299 30	35,671 10 0	1,023 9 0	1,04,809 11 6	18,935	7,057	25,992

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 15th March 1883.			Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th March 1883.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 15th March 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	10,411	182	57½	9,648	169	57½	4,81,811	8,423	57½	4,31,450	7,543	.....	50,361

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th February 1883.	Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884.	Total Receipts from 1st January To 10th February 1883.	Total Receipts from 1st January To 9th February 1884.	Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
9th February ...	Northern Bengal	239	49,207 0 0	40,728 0 0	2,73,339 0 0	2,11,858 0 0	.....	61,481 0 0	—22
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	123	15,261 0 0	24,970 0 0	78,167 0 0	1,13,478 0 0	35,311 0 0	.....	+45
16th February ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	56	4,325 0 0	8,340 0 0	26,726 0 0	38,656 0 0	11,930 0 0	.....	+45
9th February ...	Nalhati ...	27¼	1,668 0 0	1,696 0 0	8,858 0 0	8,658 0 0	.....	200 0 0	—2
	Total ...	515¼	70,461 0 0	75,734 0 0	3,87,090 0 0	3,72,650 0 0	.....	14,440 0 0	—4

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 8th March 1884	5,739	0	0
Corresponding week of last year	6,603	7	11
Decrease	864	7	11
Receipts from 1st January to 8th March 1884	53,996	14	6
Ditto ditto to 10th March 1883	54,837	1	8
Decrease	840	3	2
	Miles.		
Miles open week ending 8th March 1884	50		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Decrease	Nil.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings per mile open week ending 8th March 1884...	114	12	6
Corresponding week last year	132	1	1
Decrease	17	4	7

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